This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

86980 CA
VC 08698

U.S. Sc.
Pol Sc

REESE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Received May 1883

Accessions No. 21937 Shelf No.

THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT:

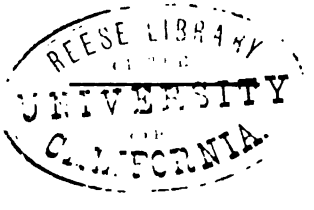
ITS ORGANIZATION AND PRACTICAL WORKINGS.

INCLUDING THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE THREE GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT, NAMELY:—THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES, WITH THE NUMBER, TITLE, AND COMPENSATION OF ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH, TOGETHER WITH MANY INTERESTING FACTS AND HISTORIES.

BY

GEORGE N. LAMPHERE.



PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1881.

JK 421
.L3

Copyright, 1880, by GEORGE N. LAMPHERE.
3193

PREFACE.

THE cause which suggested the publication of this book was my personal observation of a lack, on the part of many persons, of a proper knowledge of the Government of the United States. I have observed many times that but few persons, in comparison, are acquainted with the most general provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the terms of the Declaration of Independence. Hoping that the matter in this book may prove so interesting as to attract the notice of a considerable number, I have incorporated those two immortal documents, with a view of increasing the number who will have a better knowledge of them. It may not have been suggested to the ordinary reader that those documents are found printed in but few books. Youths in the schools should read and study them, and also the contents of this book, for there can be no higher study for the rising generation than that of the Government under which they live, and will be soon called upon to maintain and perpetuate by their aid and influence.

This effort was made in the hope that information about the Government might become accessible to all classes of the people. I have found by experience that it is very difficult to obtain information in regard to the Government, and it can only be acquired by an examination of numbers of official reports and publications; and then, ofttimes, a person may be misled.

It seems to me that there is a tendency on the part of officers whose duty it is to report upon the operations of the Government to elaborate and issue voluminous reports, which it is very tedious to examine, for information about any particular branch of the Government service. Finding this to be the case led me to thinking about consolidating information concerning the Government in all its branches; something which would show to the general reader the organization and practical workings of the Government.

I have sought to give such information as will not only be valuable to the public at large, but to those officers who are, to a great extent, acquainted with governmental affairs, as it reaches farther and is more compendious than any work of the kind heretofore published. It is thought that it will be of great assistance to Senators and Representatives, as it will afford them answers to a large proportion of the inquiries made of them by their constituents; and, of course, such answers can be readily found in this volume.

It will also be valuable to all executive officers, as a book of ready reference

and to private citizens it supplies a mine of information which, in the past, has been confined to a few.

I have been told by a Member of Congress that he spent three months of each year in going about searching for information with which to answer inquiries submitted to him by his constituents.

There is no branch of the United States Government which is not explained, in a general way, in this book.

Here will be found the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the organization of Congress and its employés, the manner of making laws, a description of the Library of Congress, and of the Botanical Garden. Then the Executive Department is considered, beginning, first, with the President, the manner of his election, his powers and duties, and the force employed in his office. Then the seven great executive departments,—the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-Office, and Justice, with their organization, the duties generally of all the principal officers, interesting accounts of the practice and customs in the several bureaus, with an account of the service outside of Washington, including foreign ministers, consuls and consular agents, the Indian Service, the Public Lands, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, the Army and the Navy, with the pay of all officers, civil, military, and naval, of the Government.

We come next to the Judiciary, with an account of the organization of all the United States Courts, and their jurisdiction.

The Territorial Governments, the District of Columbia, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The next chapter gives the manner of the appointment of all officers and their tenure, and the following chapter the amount of bonds required of all officers in whose hands money and property of the Government are held, and who execute bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

N.B.—Communications addressed to the title of an office will reach their destination as speedily and surely as if the name of the incumbent were known and used.

All officers of the Government, and others to whom I have applied for information, have very courteously and willingly complied with my requests, and afforded me all the assistance desired.

GEO. N. LAMPHERE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 9

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 12
Amendments to Constitution 19

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT 22

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:
Senate 23
House of Representatives 24
Analysis of Appropriation Bills 26
Library of Congress 46
Botanic Garden 49
Government Printing-Office 49

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:
President of the United States 51
Conditions common to all Executive Departments 53

STATE DEPARTMENT 56
Diplomatic Service of the United States 58
Consular Service of the United States 59

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 64
Organization 65
Powers 65
Duties of the Secretary of the Treasury 65
Secretary's Office 69
Assistant Secretary, First 69
Assistant Secretary, Second 70
Chief Clerk 70

Regular Divisions:
Appointment Division 70
Customs Division 73
Internal Revenue and Navigation Division 73
Loans and Currency Division 73
Public Moneys Division 73
Revenue Marine Division 83
Stationery, Printing, etc., Division 85
Warrants, Estimates, etc., Division 72

Other Divisions:
Captured and Abandoned Property and Lands Division 87
Secret Service Division 86
Special Agents Division 85
Disbursing Clerks 85
Debt of the United States 74
Bonds of the United States 77
Bureau of Engraving and Printing 88
Bureau of the Mint 89

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—*Continued.* PAGE
Mints of the United States ... 89
Assay Offices of the United States ... 92
Supervising Architect's Office ... 92
Steamboat Inspection Service ... 95
Life-Saving Service ... 97
Bureau of Statistics ... 98
Light-House Establishment ... 99
Office Light-House Board ... 101
Marine Hospital Service ... 102
First Comptroller of the Treasury ... 103
Second Comptroller of the Treasury ... 104
Comptroller of the Currency ... 105
Commissioner of Customs ... 109
First Auditor ... 110
Second Auditor ... 111
Third Auditor ... 113
Fourth Auditor ... 114
Fifth Auditor ... 116
Sixth Auditor ... 117
Treasurer of the United States ... 118
Assistant Treasurers of the United States ... 121
Register of the Treasury ... 122
Commissioner of Internal Revenue ... 123
Solicitor of Internal Revenue ... 125
Internal Revenue Service ... 126
Internal Revenue Collection Districts ... 127
Customs Service ... 137
Customs Collection Districts and Ports ... 141
Coast and Geodetic Survey Service ... 157
National Board of Health ... 159

WAR DEPARTMENT ... 162
Duties of Secretary of War ... 162
National Cemeteries ... 163
Secretary's Office, divisions of ... 165
Adjutant-General's Office ... 166
Inspector-General's Office ... 167
Bureau of Military Justice ... 167
Signal Office ... 167
Quartermaster-General's Office ... 168
Quartermaster's Department ... 170
Commissary-General ... 170
Subsistence Department ... 171
Paymaster-General—Pay Department ... 171
Surgeon-General—Medical Department ... 171
Chief of Ordnance ... 173
Ordnance Stations ... 173
Ordnance Department ... 174
Chief of Engineers—Engineer Corps ... 174
War Department Buildings ... 175
Washington Aqueduct ... 175
Mississippi River Commission ... 175

United States Army ... 176
Military Academy, West Point, New York ... 178
Pay of Officers, Active ... 184
Pay of Officers, Retired ... 184
Pay of Officers and Cadets, Military Academy ... 185
Pay of Enlisted Men ... 186
Posts, Garrisons, and Stations ... 187

NAVY DEPARTMENT ... 192
Duties of the Secretary of the Navy ... 192

NAVY DEPARTMENT—*Continued.* PAGE

Bureaus:
Yards and Docks ... 194
Equipment and Recruiting ... 194
Navigation ... 194
Naval Observatory ... 194
Hydrographic Office ... 195
Nautical Almanac ... 195
Ordnance ... 196
Construction and Repairs ... 196
Steam Engineering ... 196
Provisions and Clothing ... 196
Medicine and Surgery ... 196
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ... 196
Naval Hospitals ... 197
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland ... 197

United States Navy ... 208
Pay of Officers of Navy ... 206
Pay of Petty Officers and Seamen ... 208
United States Marine Corps ... 209
Pay of Officers of the Marine Corps ... 210
Vessels of the Navy ... 209
Navy-Yards and Shore Stations ... 211

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ... 212
Duties of the Secretary of the Interior ... 212
Secretary's Office ... 213

Divisions:
Appointment ... 213
Disbursement ... 213
Indian Affairs ... 213
Lands and Railroads ... 213
Pension ... 213
Public Document ... 213
Returns Office ... 214
General Land Office ... 214
Duties of Commissioner ... 214
Land Service outside of Washington ... 215
Public Lands ... 217
Pension Office ... 228
Pension Agents ... 229
Pensions ... 229
Indian Office ... 237
Indian Agents ... 238
Patent Office ... 240
Patents ... 241
Census Office ... 243
Bureau of Education ... 244
Auditor of Railroad Accounts ... 244
Architect of the Capitol ... 245
Geological Survey ... 245
Entomological Commission ... 246
Officers of District of Columbia ... 246
Government Hospital for the Insane ... 246
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb ... 247
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum ... 249
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum ... 249

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ... 250
Duties of the Postmaster-General ... 250
Office Postmaster-General ... 259
Office First Assistant Postmaster-General ... 259
Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General ... 260

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Continued.* PAGE
Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General 260
Office Superintendent Money-Order System 261
Office Superintendent of Foreign Mails 261
Office Superintendent Mail Railway Service 261
Office Assistant Attorney-General Post-Office Department 261
Force employed in above Offices 261
Rates of Postage 262
Money-Orders 264

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 265
Attorney-General's and Officers' Duties 265
Solicitor of the Treasury 267
Duties 267
Office 268

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 269

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 270
Supreme Court of United States 270
Circuit Courts of United States 270
District Courts of United States 271
Court of Claims 273
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia 273
District Attorneys 273
Marshals 274

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES 275
District of Columbia 276

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION 278

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES 283

APPOINTMENTS:
How made 284

BONDS OF DISBURSING AGENTS 297

REESE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
Withdrawn

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—1776

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses

repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection, and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the

Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; That they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honour.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

RHODE ISLAND.
STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

CONNECTICUT.
ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

NEW YORK.
WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

NEW JERSEY.
RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

PENNSYLVANIA.
ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

DELAWARE.
CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. MCKEAN.

MARYLAND.
SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.
GEORGE WHYTE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH. JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, JR.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, JUNR.,
THOMAS LYNCH, JUNR.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

GEORGIA.
BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

REESE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WITH AMENDMENTS.

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expira-

tion of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years, a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be Privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the

other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of an-

other: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the

Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State

where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no re-

ligious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth *In Witness* whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G°: WASHINGTON—
Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

MASSACHUSETTS.
NATHANIEL GORHAM
RUFUS KING

CONNECTICUT.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

NEW JERSEY.
WIL: LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY.
WM. PATERSON.
JONA: DAYTON

PENSYLVANIA.
B. FRANKLIN
THOMAS MIFFLIN
ROBT. MORRIS.
GEO. CLYMER
THOS. FITZSIMONS
JARED INGERSOLL
JAMES WILSON
GOUV MORRIS

DELAWARE.
GEO: READ
GUNNING BEDFORD Jun
JOHN DICKINSON
RICHARD BASSETT
JACO: BROOM

MARYLAND.
JAMES MCHENRY
DAN OF ST THOS. JENIFER
DANL. CARROLL

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR—
JAMES MADISON JR.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WM. BLOUNT
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT
HU WILLIAMSON

SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
CHARLES PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW
ABR BALDWIN.

Attest WILLIAM JACKSON
Secretary

The Word, "the", being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erazure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing explanation in the original instrument is placed on the left of the paragraph beginning with the words, "Done in Convention," and therefore precedes the signatures. The interlined and re-written words, mentioned in it, are in this edition printed in their proper places in the text.]

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDMENT OF

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PROPOSED BY CONGRESS,

AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election

for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

REESE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE location for the permanent seat of government was finally decided in July, 1790, when the present site was selected. President Washington advocated this site, which fact had great weight with Congress.

The States of Virginia and Maryland ceded to the general government territory embracing an area of ten miles square, including the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria, and donated $170,000 for the improvement of the capital.

Congress appointed a commission to make purchases of land from individuals, and to define the boundaries and erect the necessary buildings. On the 15th of April, 1791, this commission laid the corner-stone of the District at Jones' Point, near Alexandria, and named the territory the District of Columbia, and the capital city Washington. In June, 1800, the necessary buildings were ready for occupancy. The public offices were immediately removed from Philadelphia, and on the third Monday of November following Congress held its first session in Washington. On the 27th of February, 1801, Congress formally assumed jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. In July, 1846, Congress ceded back to the State of Virginia the territory donated by her, embracing the city and county of Alexandria, which reduced the area to about sixty square miles.

Under the direction of President Washington the plan of the city of Washington was laid out by Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer, who had served in our Continental army, whose work was followed up and completed by Andrew Ellicott. Ellicott drew a meridional line, by astronomical observation, through the area intended for the Capitol; this he crossed by another, a due East and West line, and upon these bases laid off two sets of streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The streets running East and West were named with the letters of the alphabet, and those North and South were given numerical names. Another set of streets was then laid off, called Avenues, which cut the streets at various angles, and connected the most prominent points of the city. The intersections of the avenues with one another and the streets leave large open spaces, upon some of which the public buildings are erected, and the others are so embellished as to form beautiful parks. The avenues bear the names of the States in the Union, and are 160 feet in width, with a few exceptions, which are 120 and 130 feet; the streets are from 80 to 110 feet. The city is about four and a half miles in length and two and a half in breadth.

Washington is situated on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, 106½ statute miles above its mouth, and about 185½ miles from Cape Henry, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

By the United States census of 1880, the population of the District was 177,638; of Washington, 147,307; of Georgetown, 12,578; of the county, 17,753.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Department consists of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Two Senators represent each State, and there being now thirty-eight States, the Senate is composed of seventy-six Senators.

TIME AND MANNER OF ELECTING SENATORS.

The Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected, on the second Tuesday after meeting proceeds to elect a Senator. A viva-voce vote is taken in each house of the Legislature, and the name of the person receiving a majority of the whole number of votes cast is entered on the journal.

At twelve o'clock, next day, the members of each house convene in joint assembly, and if the same person has received a majority of votes in both houses he is declared elected. But if not, the joint assembly proceeds to choose, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, is elected.

If on the first day no election is made, the joint assembly meets on each succeeding day, and must take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES consists of two hundred and ninety-three Representatives and eight Delegates, apportioned among the States and Territories as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 3; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 33; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 27; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 10; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 2; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1; Colorado, 1. There is one Delegate from each of the following Territories: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Representatives in Congress are elected by ballot in districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The day for electing Congressmen is the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every second year. Delegates from the Territories are elected by a majority of the votes of the qualified voters of the Territories respectively. They have seats in the House, with the right of debating, but not of voting. Each Senator, Representative, and Delegate receives a compensation of $5000 a year. The President of the Senate (who is Vice-President of the United States) and the Speaker of the House, $8000 a year each. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates are also allowed actual individual travelling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, once in each session.

The following officers, clerks, and other employés are in the service of Congress, with the annual compensation, when not otherwise stated, set opposite each:

SENATE.

Secretary of the Senate	$4896.00
Chief clerk	3000.00
Principal clerk	2592.00
Principal executive clerk	2592.00
Minute and journal clerk	2592.00
Financial clerk and enrolling clerk, each	2592.00
Librarian	2220.00
Assistant librarian	1440.00
6 clerks in Secretary's office, each	2220.00
5 " " " "	2100.00
Keeper of the stationery	2102.40
Assistant " "	1800.00
2 messengers, each	1296.00
4 laborers in Secretary's office, each	720.00

1 special policeman	$1296.00
Chaplain of the Senate	900.00
Secretary to the Vice-President	2102.40
Messenger to the Vice-President's room	1440.00
Clerk to Committee on Appropriations	2500.00
Assistant clerk " "	1600.00
Clerk of printing records	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Finance	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Claims	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Commerce	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary	2220.00
Clerk to Com. on Private Land Claims	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Pensions	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads	2220.00
Clerk to Comm. on Dist. of Columbia	2220.00
Clerk to Joint Com on the Library	2220.00
Clerk to Committee on the Census	2220.00
Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper	4320.00
Clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms	2000.00
Assistant doorkeeper	2592.00
Acting assistant doorkeeper	2592.00
3 acting assistant doorkeepers, each	1800.00
Postmaster to the Senate	2250.00
Assistant postmaster and mail-carrier	2088.00
4 mail-carriers, each	1200.00
Superintendent document-room	2160.00
2 assistants in " " each	1440.00
1 page in " "	720.00
Superintendent of folding-room	2160.00
1 assistant in " "	1200.00
24 messengers (asst. doorkeepers), each	1440.00
1 messenger to Committee on Appropriations	1440.00
Messenger in charge of store-room	1200.00
Messenger in official reporter's room	1200.00
Chief engineer	2160.00
3 assistant engineers, each	1440.00
Conductor of elevator	1200.00
2 firemen, each	1095.00
3 laborers in engineer's department, each	720.00
8 skilled laborers, each	1000.00
12 laborers, each	720.00
12 laborers during session, at the rate of, each	720.00
1 laborer in charge of private passage	840.00
1 female employé in charge of ladies' retiring-room	720.00
1 telegraph operator	1200.00
22 clerks to committees during sessions, each at $6 per diem.	
14 pages for the Senate Chamber;	
3 riding pages; and	
1 page for the office of the Secretary, at the rate of $2.50 per day each when employed.	
4 folders, at $3 per day each when employed.	

Twenty-five thousand dollars each session is appropriated for reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE.

1 captain	$1600.00
3 lieutenants, each	1200 00
21 privates, each	1100.00
8 watchmen, each	900.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Clerk of the House	$4500.00
Chief clerk	3000.00
Journal clerk	3000.00
2 reading clerks, each	3000.00
Tally clerk	3000.00
Disbursing clerk	2250.00
File clerk	2250.00
Printing and bill clerk	2500.00
Enrolling clerk	2250.00
Assistant to chief clerk	2000.00
Assistant disbursing clerk	2000.00
Resolution and petition clerk	2000.00
Newspaper clerk	2000.00
Superintendent of document-room	2000.00
Index clerk	2000.00
Librarian	2000.00
Distributing clerk	1800.00
Stationery clerk	1800.00
Document clerk	1440.00
Upholsterer	1440.00
Locksmith	1440.00
2 assistant librarians, each	1440.00
1 page, per month	60.00
1 book-keeper	1600.00
4 clerks, each	1600.00
1 laborer in bath-room	720.00
4 laborers, each	720.00
1 telegraph operator	720.00
Clerk to Committee on Ways and Means	2500.00
Assistant clerk to Committee on Ways and Means	1200.00
1 messenger to Committee on Ways and Means	1000.00
Clerk to Committee on Appropriations	2500.00
1 messenger to Committee on Appropriations	1000.00
Assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations	1600.00
Clerk to Committee on Claims	2000.00
Clerk to Committee on Public Lands	2000.00
Clerk to Committee on War Claims	2000.00
Clerk to Committee on Invalid Pensions	2000.00
Clerk to Committee on Judiciary	2000.00
Clerk to Committee on District of Columbia	2000.00
Assistant clerk to Committee on War Claims	1600.00
Private secretary to the Speaker	1800.00
Clerk at Speaker's table	1600.00
Clerk to the Speaker	1400.00
Sergeant-at-Arms of the House	4000.00
Clerk to " " "	2100.00
Paying teller for " "	2000.00
Messenger " " "	1200.00
1 laborer " " "	660.00
1 page, per month	60.00
Doorkeeper	2500.00
Assistant doorkeeper	2000.00
Clerk for "	1200.00
Janitor	1200.00
Chief engineer	1700.00
2 assistant engineers, each	1200.00
1 electrician	1150.00
1 laborer	820.00
5 firemen, each	900.00
2 messengers in the House Library, per day	3.60

Superintendent of folding-room	$2000.00
1 clerk in folding-room	1800.00
2 clerks " "	1200.00
Superintendent of document-room	2000.00
Chief assistant in " "	2000.00
Document file clerk	1400.00
14 messengers on "Soldiers' roll," provided said messengers served in the Union army, each	1200.00
8 messengers, each	1200.00
10 " "	1000.00
7 laborers, "	720.00
10 " during the session, at the rate of, each	720.00
1 laborer	840.00
2 laborers, each	600.00
8 " "cloak-room men," each per month, during the session	50.00
1 female attendant, ladies' retiring-room	600.00
Postmaster	2500.00
First assistant postmaster	2000.00
8 messengers, each	1200.00
4 " during the session, at rate of, each	800.00
1 laborer	720.00
Chaplain of the House	900.00
2 stenographers for committees, each	5000.00
5 official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, each	5000.00
Compiler of the general index of the journals of Congress	2500.00
32 clerks to committees, during the session, $6 per day each.	
1 journal clerk for preparing digest of the rules	1000.00
29 pages, when employed, per day, each	2.50
1 foreman of folding-room	1500.00
15 folders, each	720.00
10 " "	900.00
5 " "	840.00
1 messenger	1200.00
1 folder in sealing-room	1200.00
1 page	500.00
1 laborer	400.00

HOW LAWS ARE ENACTED.

Every act in its incipient stage is called a bill.

All bills may originate in either house except revenue bills. The Constitution requires that they must originate in the House of Representatives. Bills may be introduced by individual members, on leave, or by the report of a committee; and by the rules of the House of Representatives the States are called for the introduction of bills on Mondays, when every member may present one or more bills. They are required to be read three times in each house, on three different days, unless two-thirds of the house agree to dispense with the rule. The first reading is for information only; and if there be any opposition, the question is upon the rejection of the bill. If not opposed or rejected it passes to a second reading, and the question is then upon its commitment or engrossment. If committed, it is either to a standing or select committee, consisting of a few, or to a general committee of the whole house.

Bills of great importance are usually discussed in committee of the whole, because greater freedom of debate is there allowed than when the same persons are sitting as a house.

In the House of Representatives all bills appropriating money, or that involve an expenditure from the treasury, must be considered in committee of the whole. After discussion in committee, the bill is reported back to the House, with or without amendment. If with amendments, they are acted upon in the House, and others may there be offered. When the bill has in this way become sufficiently matured, the question is upon its engrossment for a third reading, by which is meant the copying of it in a fair hand. After engrossment, amendments are rarely offered. A clause is, however, sometimes offered by way of rider. After the third reading the question is upon its final passage. If it pass it is signed by the presiding officer and transmitted to the other house, where it goes through a similar routine. If amendments are made, then it is sent back for concurrence; and in case of disagreement committees of conference are appointed, who meet together and aim to come to some agreement, one side yielding something to the other, and thereby arriving at a sort of compromise. The conference committees then report their agreements to their respective houses. When it has thus passed both houses it is delivered to a joint committee for enrollment, who see that it is correctly copied. It is then signed by the presiding officers (the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House) of the two houses. Now it has another ordeal to pass before consummation, and that is the scrutiny of the President of the United States. The bill is sent to him for approval, and if he approves it he signs it. If not, he sends it back to the house where it originated, with his objections, in a communication commonly called a veto message, which objections are entered on its journal. The bill is then reconsidered, and the question then is, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?" If it pass by two-thirds of both houses it becomes a law over the veto of

the President. The President has ten days in which to consider a bill, and if he does not return it within that period, unless Congress prevent him by adjournment, it becomes a law without his signature. The veto power, thus qualified, extends to every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the two houses is necessary.

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following analysis of the annual appropriation bills has been prepared for the purpose of assisting members of Congress, Government officers, and others in ascertaining specifically the objects for which the several appropriations are made. It will be understood that the objects appropriated for will, to some extent, differ from year to year in the several bills.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL BILL.

Senate: compensation of Capitol police, employés, officers, and Senators. Contingent expenses, directory of Congress, folding documents, folding material, fuel and oil for heating apparatus, furniture and repairs of furniture, horses and wagons for carrying the mail, mileage of Senators, packing-boxes, and reporting debates.

House of Representatives: compensation of clerks, delegates, employés, and members of Congress. Cartage, folding documents, folding material, fuel and oil for heating apparatus, furniture and repairs of furniture, horses and wagons for carrying the mails, mileage of members of Congress and delegates, miscellaneous items, newspapers, packing-boxes, postage-stamps, reporting debates, and stationery.

Public printing: compensation of clerks, public printer, and contingent expenses.

Library of Congress: compensation of assistants in Botanic Garden, assistant librarians, laborers in Botanic Garden, librarian, and superintendent of Botanic Garden. Books, books of reference for Supreme Court, contingent expenses of library, copyright business, exchange of public documents with foreign governments, improving Botanic Garden, for manure, tools, etc.; periodicals and newspapers.

Executive: compensation of assistant secretary, clerks and employés, President of the United States, private secretary, and Vice-President of the United States. Contingent expenses.

State Department: compensation of assistant secretaries of state, chiefs of bureaus, chief clerk, clerks and other employés, lithographer, and Secretary of State. Contingent expenses, editing and distributing United States statutes, and lithographic press materials.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: compensation of accountant, assistant chief, chief of bureau, clerks and other employés, and stenographer.

Bureau of Statistics: compensation of chief of bureau, chief clerk, clerks and other employés; expert services relating to internal and foreign commerce.

Commissioners of Customs: compensation of commissioner, clerks and other employés, and deputy commissioner.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue: compensation of agents, clerks, collectors, commissioner, deputy commissioner, heads of divisions, stenographer, and storekeepers. Detecting, trial, and punishment of persons violating internal revenue laws; dies, paper, and stamps; gaugers' fees and expenses; information and detection, payment for.

Comptroller of the Currency: compensation of book-keeper of national currency, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, comptroller, deputy comptroller, superintendent of national currency, and teller. Special examination of national banks and bank-plates.

Fifth Auditor: compensation of auditor, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and deputy auditor.

First Auditor: compensation of auditor, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and deputy auditor.

First Comptroller: compensation of chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, comptroller and deputy comptroller.

Fourth Auditor: compensation of auditor, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and deputy auditor.

Life-Saving Service Office: compensation of assistant general superintendent, clerks and other employés, general superintendent, and principal clerk and accountant.

Light-House Board: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés.

Register of the Treasury: compensation of assistant register, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and register.

Second Auditor: compensation of auditor, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and deputy auditor.

Second Comptroller: compensation of chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, comptroller and deputy comptroller.

Secretary's Office: compensation of assistant chiefs of divisions, assistant secretaries, chief clerk, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, disbursing clerks, secretary, and stenographer to the secretary.

Sixth Auditor: compensation of auditor, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and deputy auditor.

Supervising Architect's Office: compensation of assistant and chief clerk, clerks and other employés, photographer, and supervising architect.

Third Auditor: compensation of auditor, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, and deputy auditor.

Treasurer of the United States: compensation of assistant cashier, assistant teller, assistant treasurer, book-keepers, cashier, chief clerk, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, superintendent redeeming national currency, teller, and treasurer.

Contingent expenses: alcohol, awnings and fixtures, axes, baskets, bellows, bells and bell-pulls, belting (gum and other kinds), blowers, book-rests, books, bowls and pitchers, boxes, brooms, brushes, buckets, cane, candles, candlesticks, canvas, care of grounds, carpets (repairs and laying), car-tickets, cases for files, chamois-skins, chair-covers and caning, chairs, chisels, clocks and repairs, cloth, cloth for covering desks, coal, coal-hods, cotton, crash, cushions, desks, dusters, door- and window-fasteners, expressage, file-holders, files, flour, freight, gas-brackets, gas-burners, gas drop-lights and tubing, gas globes, grate-baskets and fixtures, grates, hammers, hand-saws, hand-stamps and repairs, hearths, horses, care and subsistence; ice and ice-picks, investigation of accounts and records, keys, labor, lanterns, leather, locks, lye, machinery and repairs of, mallets, marine (cancelled) papers, arranging and binding; matches and match-safes, matting, repairs and laying; nails, newspapers, oil, oilcloth, repairs and laying; pokers, postage, powders, rent of buildings, repairs of furniture, rugs, screws, shelving, ships' registers, sealing of; shovels, soap, spittoons, sponges, stationery, stencil-plates, stoves and fixtures, tables, tacks, telegrams, thermometers, tongs, tools, towels, washing and hemming; traps, tumblers, turpentine, varnish, ventilators, wall-paper, wagons, water-coolers, whetstones, wicks, window-shades and fixtures, wire, wire-screens, wood, and zinc.

Independent Treasury.

Baltimore, compensation of assistant treasurer, chief clerk, clerks, and other employés.

Boston, compensation of assistant treasurer, chief clerk, clerks, tellers, messengers, and other employés.

Chicago, compensation of assistant treasurer, cashier, clerks, tellers, and other employés.

Cincinnati, compensation of assistant treasurer, book-keeper, cashier, clerks, and other employés.

New Orleans, compensation of assistant treasurer, book-keeper, cashier, clerks, teller, and other employés.

New York, compensation of assistant treasurer, cashier and chief clerk, chiefs of divisions, clerks, deputy assistant treasurer, messengers, and other employés.

Philadelphia, compensation of assistant treasurer, book-keeper, cashier and chief clerk, clerks, and other employés.

Saint Louis, compensation of assistant treasurer, book-keeper, chief clerk and teller, clerks, and other employés.

San Francisco, compensation of assistant treasurer, book-keeper, cashier, clerks, and other employés.

Tucson (depository), compensation of depositary.

Contingent expenses: certificates of deposits, checks, check-books; collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of public moneys; pay of special agents to examine books, accounts, moneys, etc., of sub-treasuries; transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities.

United States Mints.

Office of the Director: salary of assay clerk, assayer, clerks and other employés, director, and examiner.

Contingent expenses: balances, books, chemicals for assay laboratory, examination of mints, fuel for assay laboratory, freight on bullion and coin, materials for assay laboratory, parting and refining bullion, pamphlets, periodicals, specimens of coins and ores, and weights.

At Carson, salary of adjusters, assayer, assayer's clerk, book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, coiner, computing clerk, melter and refiner, superintendent, voucher clerk,

weigh clerk, workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses.

At Denver, salary of assayer in charge, assistant assayer, chief clerk, clerks, melter, and workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses.

At New Orleans, salary of adjusters, assayer, assayer's clerk, book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, coiner, deposit clerk, melter and refiner, superintendent, weigh clerk, and workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses; repairs and machinery.

Philadelphia, salary of adjusters, assayer, assistant assayer. assistant coiner, assistant melter and refiner, book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, clerk, coiner, deposit clerk, engraver, melter, refiner, superintendent, weigh clerk, and workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses.

San Francisco, salary of adjusters, assayer, cashier, chief clerk, clerks, coiner, melter and refiner, superintendent, and workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses.

United States Assay Offices.

Bois City, Idaho, salary of assayer and clerk. Incidental and contingent expenses, including labor.

Charlotte, North Carolina, salary of assayer and melter and assistant assayer. Incidental and contingent expenses, including labor.

Helena, Montana Territory, salary of assayer in charge, clerk, melter, and workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses.

New York, N. Y., salary of assayer, assayer's first assistant, assayer's second assistant, assayer's third assistant, assistant weigh clerk, bar clerk, calculating clerk, chief clerk, melter and refiner, paying clerk, superintendent, warrant clerk, weighing clerk, and wages of workmen. Incidental and contingent expenses.

Government in the Territories: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, salaries of associate judges, chief justices, clerks of legislative assemblies, governors, interpreter in Arizona, interpreter and translator in New Mexico, members of legislative assemblies and mileage, messengers for secretaries' offices, officers of legislative assemblies, and secretaries. Contingent expenses of officers and clerks, and contingent expenses of the Territories, to be expended by the governors; fuel, incidentals of legislative assemblies, light, printing, rent, and stationery.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary's Office: compensation of chief clerk, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, disbursing clerk, Secretary of War, and stenographer. Contingent expenses; rebel archives, examining and copying of.

Adjutant-General's Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Contingent expenses; contingent expenses old Navy Department building, namely, cleaning, fuel, heating apparatus, incidental items, labor, light, and matting.

Inspector-General's Office: compensation of assistant messenger and clerk.

Bureau of Military Justice: compensation of assistant messenger, chief clerk, and clerks. Contingent expenses.

Signal Office: compensation of assistant messenger and clerks.

Quartermaster-General's Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Contingent expenses.

Commissary-General's Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Contingent expenses.

Surgeon-General's Office: compensation of anatomist, chief clerk, clerks, and other employés.. Contingent expenses, namely: blank books, fuel, furniture, gas, incidentals, rent, repairs, and stationery.

Office of Chief of Ordnance: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Contingent expenses, namely: books, professional, for library; carpets, envelopes, express charges, furniture, incidentals, matting, newspapers, oil-cloth, pamphlets, stationery, telegrams, and wrapping paper.

Paymaster-General's Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Contingent expenses.

Office of Chief of Engineers: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Contingent expenses, namely, books and maps, professional, furniture for office, incidental expenses, and stationery.

War Department Buildings: compensation of assistant engineer, charwomen, conductor of elevator, engineer, firemen, laborers, and superintendent of building. Fuel and miscellaneous items, gas, labor, light, matting, oil-cloth, postage-stamps for mail matter to countries composing postal union, rent, repairs of heating and

ventilating apparatus, ventilating apparatus, operating of.

Public Buildings and Grounds: compensation of bridge-keeper Chain bridge, clerk in office public buildings, etc.; draw-keepers for navy-yard and upper bridges; foreman and laborers public grounds; messenger in the office public buildings, public gardener; watchmen in squares and circles. Contingent expenses.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary's Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, disbursing clerk, and Secretary of the Navy. Furniture, miscellaneous items, newspapers, and stationery.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés, and draughtsman. Books, drawings, labor, miscellaneous items, and plans.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Books, miscellaneous items, and stationery.

Bureau of Navigation: compensation of clerks and other employés. Books, miscellaneous items, and stationery.

Bureau of Ordnance: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Books, miscellaneous items, and stationery.

Bureau of Construction and Repair: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Miscellaneous items and stationery.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, draughtsmen, and other employés. Miscellaneous items and stationery.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés. Miscellaneous items.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: compensation of assistant engineer, charwomen, conductor of elevator, chief clerk, clerks and other employés, firemen, laborers, and superintendent of building. Fuel, incidental labor, lights, miscellaneous items for Navy Department building, and stationery.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary's Office: compensation of chief clerk, chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employés, engineers, and firemen.

General Land Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, commissioner, draughtsmen, and recorder. Contingent expenses: advertising, diagrams, expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, etc., furniture and repairs, maps, miscellaneous items, parchment paper, and telegraphing.

Indian Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, commissioner, financial clerk, and stenographer. Contingent expenses, binding, blank books, fuel, light; miscellaneous items, newspapers, and price lists.

Pension Office: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, commissioner, deputy commissioner, and medical referee. Contingent expenses, awnings and repairs, bounty land warrants, carpets, elevators, repairing of; engraving and retouching plates; expenses of clerks detailed to investigate frauds; fuel, furniture, gas, heating apparatus, maps, newspapers, printing and binding bounty land warrants, printing and engraving pension certificates, and telegraphing.

United States Patent Office: compensation of assistant commissioner, assistant examiners, chief clerk, clerks and other employés, commissioner of patents, examiners, examiners-in-chief, examiner in charge of interferences, financial clerk, and librarian. Contingent expenses, advertising, books, purchase of for scientific library; carpets, furniture and labor connected therewith; gas-fitting, ice, international exchanges, model-cases, construction and repair; moneys refunded, painting, paper for patent heads, papering, photolithographing for official gazette of issues of drawing of patents, designs and trade-marks of copies of drawings destroyed or damaged by fire, etc., including temporary draughtsmen; plumbing, portfolios for drawings, printing engraved patent heads, repairing, and stationery.

Office of Assistant Attorney-General: compensation of clerks.

Bureau of Education: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, commissioner, and statistician. Contingent expenses, cases for library, collecting statistics, editing and publishing circulars, expressage, fuel, furniture, library expenses, lights, periodicals, publications, and telegraphing.

Office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts: compensation of auditor, assistant bookkeeper, book-keeper, clerks and other employés, and railroad engineer. Incidental expenses, travelling and other expenses.

Under Architect of the Capitol: compensation of laborers, person in charge

of heating apparatus of Congressional library and Supreme Court, and watchmen.

Contingent expenses Interior Department: advertising, books, boxes for packing documents, cases for filing documents, fitting up rooms for filing, fuel, furniture, ice, light, miscellaneous items, postage-stamps, rent of building for Bureau of Education, rent of building for Pension Office, repairs of heating apparatus; storing, packing and distributing official documents, and telegraphing.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks: compensation of, for Arizona Territory, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Florida, Idaho Territory, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana Territory, Nebraska and Iowa, Nevada, New Mexico Territory, Oregon, Utah Territory, Washington Territory, and Wyoming Territory.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office Postmaster-General: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, law clerk, and Postmaster-General.

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and superintendents.

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General: compensation of chief clerk, chief of division of inspection, clerks and other employés, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and superintendent of railway adjustment.

Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General: compensation of chief clerk, chief of division of dead letters, chief of division of postage-stamps, clerks and other employés, and Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Office Superintendent of Foreign Mails: compensation of chief clerk, clerks and other employés, and superintendent of foreign mails.

Office Superintendent of Money-Order System: compensation of chief clerk, clerks, and other employés.

Division of Mail Depredations: compensation of chief of division, and clerks.

Office of Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent of Building: compensation of accountant, blacksmith, carpenters, disbursing clerk and superintendent, engineers, firemen, storekeeper, watchmen, and other employés.

Contingent Expenses Post-Office Department: carpets, directories of principal cities of the United States, fuel, furniture, gas, hardware, harness, repairs of; horses, keeping of; miscellaneous items; *Official Postal Guide*, publication of; painting; plumbing and gas-fixtures, rent of house for office-room; repairs of engine, boilers, and heating apparatus; stationery, telegraphing; wagons, repairs of.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney-General: compensation of assistant attorneys-general, assistant attorney-general Post-Office Department, Attorney-General, chief clerk, clerks and other employés, disbursing clerk, law clerk, law clerk and examiner of titles, Solicitor-General, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and stenographic clerk. Contingent expenses: books, law and miscellaneous; fuel, furniture and repairs of; harness and repairs of, horses, care and subsistence of; labor, lights, opinions of attorneys-general, preparation for publication and superintending of printing of; rent of four floors of building; stationery, telegraphing, wagons and repairs of.

Office Solicitor of the Treasury: compensation of assistant solicitor, chief clerk, clerks and other employés, and the Solicitor. Books, law and miscellaneous.

Judicial.

United States Courts: salaries of Associate Justices Supreme Court, Associate Justices Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Attorneys, United States district, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Chief Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Circuit Judges, District Judges, Judges of the United States retired, marshal Supreme Court, marshals of United States district courts, reporters of decisions of Supreme Court, and warden of jail District of Columbia.

Court of Claims: salaries of assistant clerk, bailiff, chief clerk, judges, and messenger. Contingent expenses, books, clerk-hire, fuel, labor, postage, preparing and superintending the printing of the reports of the court, reporting decisions, and stationery.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES BILL.

Coast and Geodetic Survey. Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Mississippi and other rivers: charts, preparation and publication of; civilians engaged in the work, compensation of; *Coast Pilot*, preparation and publication of; current observations of the coast; deep-sea temperatures; Delaware Bay and river, resurvey of; dredgings; ma-

terials for the *Coast Pilot;* soundings; State surveys, furnishing points for triangulation towards western coast.

Survey of the Pacific coasts, Columbia and other rivers: charts, preparation and publication; civilians employed in the work, compensation; *Coast Pilot*, publication; currents; deep-sea soundings; dredging; materials for *Coast Pilot;* publishing observations on progress of the work; repairs and maintenance of vessels; State surveys, furnishing points for; temperatures. Books, charts, fuel, gas, instruments, maps, miscellaneous expenses, rent of buildings, transportation of charts, instruments and maps.

Engraving and Printing: dies for engravers; labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring, plate-printing, etc.; macerating machines for destruction of United States bonds, notes, etc., expenses of operating; machinery and repairs; materials; other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds, etc.; paper; plates, rolls, and tools for engravers.

Fish and Fisheries: carp, gourami, salmon, and white-fish. introduction of into the waters of the United States; carp-ponds, construction of; carp-ponds in Washington and elsewhere, maintenance of; causes of decrease of food-fishes, inquiry into; cod, propagation of; "Fish-Hawk," fish-hatching steamer, maintenance of; halibut and other sea-fishes, herring and other food-fishes, propagation of; illustrations for report of the commissioner of fish and fisheries, preparation of; shad and fresh-water herring, introduction of into the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, the Gulf and great lake States; statistics of sea-coast and lake fisheries.

Life-Saving Stations: advertising; establishment of new life-saving stations; fuel for stations and houses of refuge; freight; labor; miscellaneous expenses; medals; repairs and outfits for stations: repairs to apparatus; salaries of keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations, surfmen, superintendents, and volunteer crews of life-boat stations; stationery; supplies of provisions for houses of refuge and stations; travelling expenses of officers.

Light-House Establishment: day-beacons, establishing of on Florida Reefs; harbor guide-lights, establishing of; land for light-house purposes, purchase of; lights, establishment of; light-houses, construction of; lights on pier-heads on the lakes, rivers and sea-board, erection, removal, and repair of; light-ships and fog-signals, construction of; plans for structures, preparation of; range guide-lights, establishing of; sites for light-houses, examination, survey, and protection of; stake-lights, establishing of on dikes; steam fog-signals, erection of; steam tenders, building of.

Buoyage: buoys, day-beacons, and spindles, cleaning, painting, removing, repairing, raising and supplying losses of; chains; dolphins; sinkers, stakes, and similar necessaries.

Expenses of light-vessels: incidental expenses; rations of seamen; repairs of vessels; salaries of officers; supplies; wages of seamen.

Fog-signals: duplicating, establishing, improving, and renewing of.

Inspecting lights: rewards for information as to collisions; visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation.

Keepers of light-houses: fuel; incidental expenses; rations; rent of quarters, salaries.

Lighting and buoyage: maintenance of lights and buoys on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers.

Repairs of light-houses and stations: illuminating apparatus and machinery, purchase and repairs of; improving and building; renovating; repairs and incidental expenses.

Supplies of light-houses: books and furniture for light-stations; illuminating and cleansing materials; incidental expenses; materials required for consumption, expenses of inspection and delivery.

Miscellaneous Objects.

Books, law and reference, for the Treasury Library; compensation in lieu of moieties under the customs laws; examination of rebel archives and records of captured property.

Expenses of national currency: engraving, express charges, paper, and printing.

Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings: brooms, brushes, buckets, fuel, hammers, hatchets, light, mops, saws, shovels, water, and wheelbarrows.

Furniture and repairs of furniture: carpets, furniture, repairs of furniture.

Heating apparatus for public buildings: heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and repairs of.

Land and other property of the United States, custody, care, and protection of.

Messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the electoral vote for President and Vice-

President, payment of, at 25 cents per mile, one distance only.

National Board of Health: boards of health, State and local, aid to; marine hospital, Key West, Florida, repairs of bulkhead of sea-wall of; quarantine stations, local aid to; salaries and expenses of National Board.

Pay of custodians and janitors of public buildings.

Plans for public buildings: labor for duplicating plans; photographing materials.

Public Buildings: appraisers' stores, court-houses, custom-houses, marine hospitals, post-offices, and sub-treasuries, construction of. Repairs and preservation of public buildings.

Revenue-Cutter Service: pay of boys, cadets, captains, coal-passers, cooks, engineers, firemen, lieutenants, petty officers, pilots, seamen, and stewards. Advertising, commutation of quarters, dockage, fuel for vessels, freight, instruction of cadets, labor, miscellaneous expenses, repairs and outfits for vessels, ship-chandlery and engineers' stores, towage, travelling expenses of officers, and wharfage. Revenue steamers, expenses of the use of in protecting the interests of the Government on the seal islands, sea-otter hunting-grounds, etc., in Alaska.

Salaries and travelling expenses of agents at seal-fisheries in Alaska.

Standard Weights and Measures: construction and verification of; fuel; International Bureau of Weights and Measures, contribution to maintenance of; materials; metric standards for the custom-houses; mural standards of length; rent of fire-proof rooms; transportation; travelling and other expenses.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other felonies: detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting the bonds, coins, national bank-notes, treasury notes, and other securities; robbing the mails and other felonies against the laws of the United States postal service, pay and bounty laws, and laws relating to the revenue service.

Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings, and repairs of.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Armories and Arsenals: artesian well, Benicia, Cal., boring of; repairs of arsenals; repairs and preservation of buildings, grounds, and machinery, Springfield arsenal; Sandy Hook proving-grounds, clearing, levelling, grading, and building roads and walks of; wharf at arsenal, Washington, D. C., repair and restoration of; wharf at Benicia arsenal, Cal., repairs of. Rock Island, Illinois: buildings and bridges, care and preservation of; construction of workshops; fences, building of; grounds, grading of; railroad, extension and repairs of; roads, building of; Rock Island bridge, care and preservation of; water-power, care, preservation, developing, and maintenance of; water-tanks, construction of.

Artificial Limbs and Appliances: commutation therefor; furnishing of; transportation of beneficiaries.

Buildings and Grounds in and around Washington and the Executive Mansion: baskets; flower-pots; fountains, construction and care of; greenhouses and nursery, care of; grounds south of the Executive Mansion, filling and improving; improvement and care of public grounds; iron fences, construction, repair, and painting of; Lafayette Square, care of; lamps and lamp-posts, care of; lycopodium; manure and hauling; monument grounds, care and improvement of; nuisances, abating of; reservations, improving of; seats, purchase and repair of; snow and ice, removing of; trees, tree-stakes, lime, whitewashing, and stock for nursery; twine; vases and painting of.

Building for State, War, and Navy Departments, continuation of work on.

Executive Mansion: care and repair of; fuel; furniture; greenhouse, fuel for, care and repairs of.

Expenses of military convicts: costs, charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of.

Lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds: fuel for greenhouses in the nursery; fuel for the office; fuel for watchmen's lodges; gas; lamp-posts; matches; pay of gasfitters, lamp-lighters, and plumbers; plumbing; repairs of all kinds.

Military roadways, construction of; military telegraph lines, construction, maintenance, and repair of.

Miscellaneous Objects.

Barracks, purchase of, Ringgold, Texas; buildings at headquarters Department of Columbia, Fort Snelling, Minn., completion of; buildings at headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, construction of; charts of lake survey for use of navigators, printing of; field-work of lake survey, reduction of; final report of lake survey, preparation and publica-

tion of; forts, construction of; military posts, construction of; military roadways, construction of; military surveys and reconnoissances west of the Mississippi River; quarters, construction and repair of; reports and maps, transportation of to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution; survey of the northern and northwestern lakes; tests of iron and steel; water-level observations, continuance of in lake survey.

Mississippi River Commission: salaries and other expenses; surveys and examinations.

National Cemeteries: superintendents, pay of.

Printing and binding catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's office.

Records of the War of the Rebellion, Union and Confederate: clerks and other employés engaged upon the, compensation of; Confederate records, collection of; fuel; incidental expenses; preparation for the publication, printing, and binding of 10,000 copies of; rent of offices; stationery.

Repair of water-pipes and fire-plugs: apparatus to clean water-pipes; pipes, supply of from springs to the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and State, War, and Navy Departments, repairing and renewing of; springs, cleaning of; telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and the Government Printing-Office, repair and care of; water-pipes, repairing and extending.

Signal Service: books, newspapers, and periodicals; incidental expenses; instruments, meteorological and other, purchase and repair of; instrument shelters; maps and bulletins; observation and report of storms; offices in cities and ports, expenses of; river reports; signal-stations at life-saving stations, and light-houses, establishment of; stationery; storm-signals, expenses of announcing approach of storms.

Support and improvement of the Leavenworth Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: belting for machinery; blank-books; clerks in office of quartermaster, pay of; clothing, material for; discharge of prisoners, payment of $5 upon each; disinfectants; drainage of grounds; engineers, pay of; extra-duty pay; foremen, pay of; fuel; hats, material for; hay for beds; hose; machinery, cleaning and repairing; materials for repair-shop; mechanics, pay of; medical supplies, purchase of; oil; officers' quarters, repairs of; paving bricks; prison buildings, repairs of; pursuing escaped prisoners; rewards for apprehension of escaped prisoners; running machinery; shops, repairs and extension of; stationery; stores miscellaneous; stoves and stove-pipe; subsistence stores; teamsters, pay of; tobacco for prisoners; tools; watchmen, pay of; wicking.

Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: barracks and other construction purposes; central branch, support of; clothing; construction and repairs; current expenses; eastern branch, support of; incidental expenses; northwestern branch, support of; out-door relief; southern branch, support of.

Support of transient paupers: care, support, and medical treatment of 75 transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in Washington, D. C.

United States Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Virginia: drawing materials; materials necessary in the science of engineering and artillery; models; miscellaneous expenses; stationery; text-books.

Washington Monument, continuing work upon.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Clothing and bedding, pay to officers and others in the navy and marine corps, for quantity destroyed to prevent spread of disease; construction and repair of marine barracks.

Navy-yards and stations: repairs and preservation, improvements, dry-docks, construction of buildings, etc., in the different navy-yards.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Consular and commercial reports, and circular letters to chambers of commerce, printing and distributing of; clerical hire for the collection, analyzing, publication, and distribution of commercial information; International Bureau of Weights and Measures, contribution to maintenance of.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Botanic Garden: night watchman, pay of; repairs and improvements to buildings and walks.

Bureau of Education: distribution and exchange of educational documents; educational apparatus and appliances, collection, exchange, cataloguing, and caring for.

Census: enumeration and compilation of the census.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: books; gymnasium, erection and

fitting up of; improvement and inclosure of the grounds; illustrative apparatus; incidental expenses; repairs; salaries.

Court of Claims: law books, purchase of; rent of rooms in Freedman's Bank building.

Entomological Commission: Rocky Mountain locust, grasshopper, and cotton worm, investigation of.

Ethnological researches among the North American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum: bedding; clothing; forage; fuel and light; furniture; medicines and medical supplies; rent; repairs; salaries; subsistence.

Geological Survey: classification of public lands; director, salary of; examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain; expenses of the geological survey; office-work of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories.

Government Hospital for the Insane: furnishing and fitting the relief building; insane of the army, navy, marine corps, and revenue-cutter service, and indigent insane of the District of Columbia, support, clothing, and treatment of; repairs and improvements.

Howard University: maintenance of.

Indian Office: expenses of Indian Commissioners.

Library of Congress: furniture.

National Academy of Sciences: committee of National Academy of Sciences, expenses incurred in scientific survey of the Territories.

National Museum: electrical apparatus; fuel; furniture and fixtures for the reception, care, and exhibition of the collections; gas-fixtures; relieving sewer, construction of; steam-heating apparatus; water.

Patent Office Building: heating apparatus, replacing of; model-cases, fireproof; repairs of the building; sewer- and drain-pipes, replacing of; water-closets, renewing of.

Public Buildings: Capitol extension, passenger-elevator; Capitol, work on and general repairs; fire-extinguishers; gas; gasfitters, pay of; improving Capitol grounds; lamps and pipes, repairs of; lamp-lighters, pay of; lighting Capitol and grounds, Botanic Garden and Senate stable; material for electrical battery; percentages on contracts for paving roadways about Capitol grounds, payment of retained; repairs of court-house, District of Columbia, and for new furnaces; superintendent of meters, pay of; testing quality of gas used by the Government, governors, and appliances.

Public Lands: expenses of the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands; depositing money; incidental expenses of the land-offices; protecting timber; salaries and commissions of receivers of public moneys and registers of the land-offices; swamp lands, settlement of claims for.

Surveying of the Public Lands: appraisement and sale of Fort Dalles military reservation; official plats defaced, reproduction of; preliminary survey of unconfirmed and confirmed private land claims in New Mexico and Arizona; surveying private land claims; Yellowstone national park, protection, preservation, and improvement of.

Offices of Surveyors-General of Public Lands: contingent expenses, namely, for books, fuel, messengers' pay, replacing furniture, rent, stationery, etc., in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Smithsonian Institution: preservation of collections.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Books, law, purchase of for library, Wyoming Territory; detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress and frauds in the Indian service; investigation of official acts, records, and accounts; jurors and marshals, fees and compensation of; suits, defending in the court of claims; Supreme Court reports and statutes at large for United States courts at Deadwood, Dakota Territory; witnesses, fees and compensation of.

Judicial, Expenses of United States Courts: bailiffs, expenses of; circuit courts; clerks and United States commissioners, fees of; courts of the District of Columbia; district attorneys and their assistants; district courts; furniture and repairs of United States court-house, Columbia, S. C.; jurors and witnesses; marshals and their general deputies, except for services of deputies rendered at elections; miscellaneous expenses; prisoners of the United States, support of; prosecution of offenses against the United States; rent of United States court-rooms; rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, enforcement of; safe-keeping of prisoners; suits in

which the United States are concerned, expenses of; Supreme Court of the United States. Expenses of territorial courts in Utah: clerks of the courts and commissioners of the United States, fees and per diem of; contingent expenses; district attorney of the United States and his assistants, compensation of; guards, hiring and subsistence of; prisoners, arresting, guarding, and transportation of; marshal, fees and per diem of; subpœnaing witnesses; summoning jurors; supplying and caring for the penitentiary. Support of convicts: support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia and from other districts, and for the collection of criminal statistics.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Lithographing, mapping and engraving for both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, and the Executive Departments; lot of land adjoining the Government Printing-Office, purchase of; paper for the public printing; printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the *Congressional Record;* public printing and binding.

SENATE.

Heating apparatus of the Senate, improving and repairing; register in floor and gallery, putting in; sky-lights in roof and ceiling, putting in; vacuum pump.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Claims recommended by the Committee on Accounts for services of occasional employés; contested election cases, payment of expenses incurred by contestants; deceased members, payments to widows of; pipe-cutting, machine and other tools, purchase of; reports of the Commissioners of Claims, preparation for the public printer; services of occasional employés, payment of; William Hincks, deceased, reporter, payment of $5000 to his sister; works of art for the Library of Congress, purchase of.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Burial of surfmen in Life-Saving Service who perished in assisting distressed vessels; Charles H. Evans, to pay for a book prepared by him; index to official reports of the Centennial Exhibition; R. H. Carter, deceased, Inspector of Customs on the Isthmus of Panama, removal of his remains to his late home in Virginia; services of expert for Committee of Public Expenditures.

SUPPORT OF THE ARMY BILL.

Adjutant-General's Department: contingent expenses at headquarters of military divisions and departments; commanding general's office, expenses of; recruiting and transportation of recruits; Signal Service, purchase, equipment, and repair of electric field-telegraphs, and signal equipments and stores.

Pay Department: pay of the army; commissioned officers; acting assistant commissaries of subsistence, additional to, 180; adjutants, 40; adjutant engineer battalion, additional to; aides-de-camp, additional to, 35; brigadier-generals, 15; captains, mounted, 312; captains, not mounted, 306; chaplains, 34; colonels, 70; first lieutenants, mounted, 202; first lieutenants, not mounted, 360; general, 1; lieutenant-colonels, 85; lieutenant-general, 1; major-generals, 3; majors, 243; quartermasters, regimental, 40; quartermaster engineer battalion, additional to; second lieutenants, mounted, 146; second lieutenants, not mounted, 305; storekeepers, 21.

Enlisted men, etc.: allowances, clothing not drawn payable to enlisted men on discharge; retained pay; travel; enlisted men, 25,000; enlisted men of Signal Corps, 450; examiner of State claims in the office of Secretary of War, additional pay to; mileage of officers of the army; officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, Washington, D. C., additional to; officers of foot regiments while on duty requiring them to be mounted, additional pay to; officers retired, 400; ordnance sergeant retired, 1.

Miscellaneous expenses: citizen clerks and witnesses attending upon military courts, etc.; commutation of quarters of officers on duty where there are no public quarters; contract-surgeons, hire of; extra-duty pay to enlisted men serving in hospitals; hospital matrons, 200; officers in service in excess of number for each class, provided for in the bill, pay of; paymasters' clerks, pay of, 54; paymasters' messengers, hire of; telegrams received and sent by officers of the army, cost of; travel of paymasters' clerks.

Subsistence Department: subsistence of civilian employés, 1875; contract-surgeons, 125; enlisted men, 25,000; enlisted men of the Signal Service; half-

rations for sergeants and corporals of ordnance, additional to, 120; hospital matrons, 200; laundresses; military convicts, 110; prisoners of war (Indians), 500; rations, at 20 cents each, 10,755,820; rations, difference between cost of and commutation therefor to detailed men, enlisted men, and recruits at recruiting stations; subsistence stores for Indians visiting military posts, Indians employed without pay, scouts, and guides.

Quartermaster's Department: regular supplies; blank-books for quartermaster's department; blank forms for pay and quartermaster's departments; boats and carts, purchase of; certificates for discharging soldiers; clerks to officers of quartermaster's department, compensation of; clothing, camp and garrison equipage, purchase, manufacture, and transportation of; contingent expenses not otherwise provided for; deserters, apprehension, securing, and delivery of, and expenses incident thereto; drayage and cartage at the several posts; drays, purchase and repair of; escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains; expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, hospitals, quarters, and storehouses, construction of roads, and other constant labor in periods not less than ten days, and as clerks at division and department headquarters, and Signal Service sergeants; forage in kind for horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at posts and stations, and armies in the field; forage for horses of the cavalry, artillery, mounted men of the Signal Service, infantry companies mounted, and scouts, and for officers' horses, including bedding; forage and wagon-masters, compensation of; fuel, for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, officers, and storehouses; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; funds, transportation of; furniture for offices; grounds for camp and summer cantonments and temporary frontier stations: guides, hire of; harbors, removing obstructions from; harness, purchase of; horses for cavalry, artillery, Indian scouts, etc., purchase of; horses, mules, and oxen, purchase and hire of; horse equipments and subsistence stores; hospitals, construction and repair of; huts and stables, temporary, construction of; interment of officers and soldiers killed in action or who died when on duty in the field, at posts on the frontiers, or when travelling on orders; interpreters, hire of; labor in quartermaster's department, hire of; medicine for horses and mules; offices, hire of; ordnance and ordnance stores, transportation of; picketropes, purchase of; postage and telegrams, cost of; preserving and repacking clothing, etc., at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and other depots; printing division and department orders and reports; quarters for troops, hire of; repairing public building at posts; rivers and roads, removing obstructions from; roads, clearing of; ships, purchase and repair of; shoeing horses and mules; small-arms; spies, hire of; stationery; straw for soldiers' bedding; store-houses, hire of; teamsters, hire of; transportation of the army and baggage of the troops; transports, public, expenses of, sailing on the rivers, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean; vessels, sea-going, purchase and repair of; veterinary surgeons, hire of; wagons, purchase and repair of; water, procuring of at posts where it must be brought from a distance.

Medical Department: advertising; Army Medical Museum, medical and other works for; library Surgeon-General's office, medical and other works for; medical and hospital supplies; medical care and treatment of officers and soldiers on detached duty; miscellaneous expenses; purveyors' depots, expenses of.

Engineers' Department: chemicals; engineering materials for a course of instruction to engineer battalion at Engineer Depot, Willet's Point, New York; extra-duty pay to soldiers engaged in skilled labor, namely, lithographing, photographing, printing, or wheelwright work; forage; fuel; incidental expenses at Willet's Point Depot; remodelling pontoon trains; repairing instruments; repairs; stationery.

Ordnance Department: animals, forage, and vehicles; armaments of forts being modified or repaired, removing of; arms, manufacture of at national arsenals, caring for, preserving, and operating; arsenals, expenses at; equipments for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, namely, canteens, clothing-bags, great-coat straps, haversacks, horse equipments, and repairs of; extra-duty pay for enlisted men of ordnance service; fuel and lights; guns, mounting and dismounting; incidental expenses; issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; metallic ammunition for small-arms; ordnance and ordnance stores, repairing of; ordnance stores, purchase and manufacture of; ordnance stores, new, at the arsenals, overhauling, cleaning, and preserving;

police and other duties; Powder depot, building necessary, grading grounds, erecting magazines; receiving stores, expenses of; stationery and office furniture; tools and instruments; workmen attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, etc.; workmen in armory and museum building, compensation of.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

Pay of the navy, active list: admiral, 1; admiral, vice-, 1; admirals, rear-, 12; assistant engineers, 43; assistant naval constructors, 5; assistant paymasters, 20; assistant surgeons, 27; cadet-engineers, 98; cadet-engineers, at sea, additional to, 40; cadet-midshipmen, 254; cadet-midshipmen, at sea, additional to, 78; captains, 50; chaplains, 24; chief engineers, 69; chiefs of bureaus (commodores), 8; civil engineers, 10; commanders, 90; commodores, 25; ensigns, 100; lieutenant-commanders, 80; lieutenants, 280; masters, 100; mates, 42; medical directors, 15; medical inspectors, 14; midshipmen, 45; naval constructors, 10; passed assistant engineers, 96; passed assistant paymasters, 30; passed assistant surgeons, 64; pay-directors, 12; pay-inspectors, 13; paymasters, 50; professors of mathematics, 12; surgeons, 50; warrant-officers, 205.

Retired list: admirals, rear-, 40; assistant engineers, 25; assistant paymasters, 2; assistant surgeons, 8; boatswains, 9; captains, 16; carpenters, 13; chaplains, 7; chief engineers, 7; commanders, 11; commodores, 21; ensigns, 5; gunners, 5; lieutenant-commanders, 14; lieutenants, 7; masters, 13; medical directors, 19; medical inspector, 1; midshipmen, 2; naval constructors, 3; passed assistant engineers, 18; passed assistant paymasters, 2; passed assistant surgeons, 4; pay-directors, 5; pay-inspector, 1; paymaster-generals, 2; paymasters, 3; professors of mathematics, 6; sailmakers, 11; surgeon-generals, 3; surgeons, 2.

Pay of—boys; clerks at navy-yards; clerks at inspections; clerks at stations; clerks to fleet paymasters; clerks to paymasters to vessels; exchange and mileage; extra pay to men enlisted under honorable discharge; increase of pay arising from different duties; landsmen; men in Coast Survey Service; men in engineer's force; officers in service, active or retired, in excess of the number provided for in the bill; ordinary seamen; petty officers; seamen; secretaries to the admiral and vice-admiral.

Contingent expenses of the navy: boards, examining; boards of investigation; care and transportation of the dead; clerks and witnesses, fees of at investigations; commissions; copying; costs of suits; courts-martial and courts of inquiry, expenses of; diplomas and discharges; expenses of emergencies; express fees; extraordinary expenses not anticipated or classified; pilotage; postage, foreign; professional investigation and information from abroad; purchasing paymasters' offices, expenses of, namely, advertising, clerks, fuel, furniture, incidentals, newspapers, and stationery; recovery of valuables from shipwreck; relief of vessels in distress; rent of furniture and offices not in navy-yards; reports; stationery and recording; telegraphing, foreign and domestic; travelling expenses and costs of investigations; wagons, mail, express, and livery; warrants.

Bureau of Navigation: advertising for proposals; Amazon and Madeira Rivers, preparing and publishing the surveys of; books for library; books for libraries for ships of war; bunting and other material for flags; candles, chimneys and wicks; care of building and other labor; chart paper; charts, drawing, engraving, printing, and photolithographing, civil establishment; compasses on board ship, services and materials in correcting; compasses on shore, adjusting and testing; compass fittings, binnacles, tripods, and other appendages; contingent expenses; correcting old plates; drawing materials; freight of navigation materials; fuel; lanterns and lamps and their appendages; leads and other appliances for sounding; logs and other appliances for measuring ships' way; making and repairing flags; Mexican coast in the Pacific Ocean, preparing and publishing surveys of; musical instruments and music for vessels of war; nautical and astronomical instruments: nautical books, maps and charts; office furniture; oil for ships of war; packing-boxes and materials; pilotage and towage of ships of war, foreign and local; postage and telegraphing on public business; repairs of nautical instruments; sailing directions and other hydrographic information, preparing and publishing; signals and apparatus, drawings and engravings for signal-books, lanterns, rockets, running-lights, and signal-lights; soap; speaking-tubes and gongs for signal communication; stationery; steering-lights and indicators; transportation of navigators' materials. Naval Observatory, expenses of: assistant astronomers,

pay of; astronomical and meteorological observations, reducing and transcribing for publication; books and periodicals, professional, for library; chemicals for batteries; clerk, pay of one; contingent expenses; engraving for report on transit of Mercury; freight; freight on publications through Smithsonian Institution, 1880, 1881; fuel, light, and office furniture; instrument-maker, wages of; keeping grounds in order; messenger, wages of; micrometer; photographic apparatus; porter, wages of; repairs to buildings and inclosures; solar and stellar photography; stationery; watchmen, wages of. *Nautical Almanac*, expenses of: books, boxes, computers and clerks, pay of; expresses; fuel; labor; miscellaneous items; rent; stationery; tables of the planets, improving of.

Bureau of Ordnance: advertising; auctioneers' fees; cartage and express charges; civil establishment; ferriage; freight to foreign and home stations; fuel, tools, and materials of ordnance department at the navy-yards, magazines, and stations; gas- and water-pipes; gas- and water-tax at magazines; labor at all navy-yards, magazines, and stations, in fitting ships for sea; postage, foreign; repairs to fire-engines; repairs to ordnance buildings, boats, gun-parks, lighters, magazines, machinery, and wharves, telegrams; toll. Torpedo Corps: freight and express charges; instruction and experiments; labor; materials; repairs to boats, buildings, grounds, and wharves; torpedo-boat experiments on the "Alarm."

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: bake-ovens; boat-detaching apparatus; canvas; civil establishment; coal for steamers' and ships' use and expenses of transportation; cooking-stoves; cordage; equipment of vessels; furniture; heating apparatus for receiving-ships; hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope; hides; hose; iron for the manufacture of anchors, cables, chains, and galleys; labor in equipping vessels, and the manufacture of equipment articles in the navy-yards; leather; life-rafts for monitors; storage and handling; wood. Contingent expenses: advertising; apprehension of deserters; assistance to vessels in distress; books and models; car-tickets; continuous-service tickets and good-conduct badges for enlisted men; express charges; extra expenses of training-ships; ferriage; freight and transportation of equipment stores; ice; internal alterations, fixtures and appliances in equipment buildings at the navy-yards; postage, foreign; printing; recruiting and fitting up receiving-ships; school-books for training-ships, and extra medals for boys; stationery; telegraphing; transportation of enlisted men and boys.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: attendance on fires; awnings; books, drawings, maps, and models; candles, gas, and oil; care of buildings; carts, driving-teams, fire-engines and apparatus, timber-wheels, and tools, purchase and repairs of; cleaning up yards; civil establishment; contingent expenses at navy-yards; dredging; freight and transportation of materials and stores; fuel; furniture for offices and houses at navy-yards; labor, clerical and incidental; lights; machinery and patent rights for the use of; oxen and horses, purchase and maintenance of; packing-boxes; postage; steam fire-engines, repairs and attendance on; watchmen in navy-yards, pay of; water-tax, ferriages and toll. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., payable out of income from the naval pension fund: car-tickets; cemetery and burial expenses; digging graves; furnaces; furniture and repairs of; grates; headstones; ice; improvement of grounds; painting; pay of superintendent and other employés; ranges, repairs and preservation; support of beneficiaries; water-rent and gas.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: advertising; books; cows, purchase and feed of; freight on medical stores; garden tools; horses, purchase and feed of; maintenance of naval hospitals at Annapolis, Md., Brooklyn, N. Y., Chelsea, Mass., Mare Island, Cal., Pensacola, Fla., Philadelphia, Pa., Portsmouth, N. H., Norfolk, Va., Washington, D.C., and Yokohama, Japan; maintenance of the civil establishments at the naval hospitals, the naval laboratory, navy-yards, and the Naval Academy; medical board of examiners, expenses of; repairs of naval laboratory, naval hospitals and appendages, including cemeteries, farms, fences, gardens, outhouses, roads, sidewalks, and wharves; seeds; surgeons' necessaries for vessels, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey; telegraphing; transportation of insane patients to the Government hospital; trees; wagons and harness, purchase and repair of.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. civil establishment; commuted rations for officers, seamen, and marines; handling and transportation of provisions; inspections and store-houses, expenses of;

provisions for seamen and marines; provisions and commutation of rations for 750 boys; water for ships, purchase of. Contingent expenses: advertising; books and blanks; candles; car-tickets; commissions on sales; express charges; ferriages; freight on shipments, except provisions; fuel, ice, iron safes, newspapers; postage, foreign; stationery, telegrams, toll, and yeomen's stores.

Bureau of Construction and Repair: advertising; care and protection of the navy in the line of construction and repair; civil establishment; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; materials and stores, purchase and preservation of; postage, foreign; tools, purchase of; vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, preservation of; vessels afloat, wear, tear, and repair of.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: advertising; civil establishment; freight; instruments and materials for drafting-room; machinery and boilers of naval vessels, wear, tear, and repair of; machinery and boilers in vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, repairs and preservation of; machinery and tools in the navy-yards and stations, purchase, fitting, and repair of; materials and stores, purchase and preservation of; postage, foreign; telegrams.

Naval Academy: apparatus and instruments, chemical, gas and steam machinery, purchase and repairs of; Board of Visitors, expenses of; books for the library, text and blank; cartage; chemicals; feed and maintenance of teams; freight, fuel, furniture, and fixtures; heating and lighting the Academy and school-ships; improvements; labor, incidental and other expenses; materials for repairs in steam machinery; models and maps; music and musical and astronomical instruments; pay of professors, civil officers, and employés; rent of building; repairs of public buildings, pavements, walls, and wharves; stationery, steam-pipe fittings and stores in the department of steam engineering; telegraphing; uniforms for the bandsmen; water.

Marine Corps: pay of officers on the active list, adjutant and inspector, 1; assistant quartermasters, 2; captains, 20; colonel, 1; colonel-commandant, 1; first lieutenants, 30; lieutenant-colonels, 2; majors, 4; paymaster, 1; quartermaster, 1; second lieutenants, 2. Pay of officers on the retired list, assistant quartermaster, 1; brigadier-general, 1; captains, 2; colonel, 1; first lieutenants, 2; lieutenant-colonel, 1; majors, 3; second lieutenants, 3. Pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, corporals, 180; drum-major, 1; drummers and fifers, 96; first sergeants, 50; leader of the band, 1; musicians, 30; privates, 1500; quartermaster-sergeant, 1; sergeant-major, 1; sergeants, 140.

Ammunition, bayonet-scabbards, bugles, canteens, cartridge-boxes; chief armorer, pay of one; clerks, pay of ten; clothing; clothing undrawn, payments on account of, to discharged soldiers; commutation of quarters for officers where there are no public buildings; drums, fifes, flags, forage for three horses; fuel, haversacks, instruments for the band; mechanics, pay of three; messengers, pay of two; music, musket-slings; provisions; rent of offices; repairs of barracks; Springfield rifles; swords; transportation of officers and troops. Contingencies: apprehension of deserters; axes; barrack furniture; bedsacks, brooms, brushes, buckets, bunks; burial of deceased marines; candles, carpenters' tools, cartage, cooking-stoves, crash; engine-hose; ferriage; fire-extinguishers, freight; furniture for officers' quarters: galleys, purchase and repairs of; gas, gravel for parade grounds: hand-carts and wheelbarrows, purchase and repairs of; harness, purchase and repairs of; labor, lumber for benches: mess-tables, oil, oil-cloth, packing-boxes, paving, picks, ranges, repairs; repairs of fire-engine; repairs of gas- and water-fixtures; repairs of public carryall; rope, shovels, spades, stationery, stoves, telegraphing, toll, twine, water-rent, wrapping-paper.

INDIAN SERVICE BILL.

Buildings at agencies and repairs of; incidental expenses of Indian agents and of their offices; Indian agents, inspectors, and interpreters, pay of; Indian agents and inspectors, travelling expenses of; special agents, pay of two; vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians.

Treaties with Indian tribes, fulfilment of: Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, farmer, miller, and physician, pay of; clothing; instalment, payment of.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes: blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, farmer, miller, physician, and teacher, pay of; clothing; instalments, payment of.

Chickasaws: annuity in goods.

Boise Fort band of Chippewas: assistant blacksmith, blacksmith, and school-teacher, pay of; ammunition; books and

stationery; instalment in money, per capita; instalment in goods, etc.; instruction in farming; iron and steel for blacksmith-shop; provisions, seeds, tools, etc.; tobacco.

Chippewas of the Mississippi: annuity in money; gilling-twine for nets; schools, support of.

Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands: instalments of annuity in goods, for education, in money, and for purposes of utility.

Choctaws: blacksmith, support of; education, support of; interest on $390,257.92 at 5 per cent. for education, support of the government, etc.; iron and steel; light-horsemen, support of.

Creeks: annuities in money; blacksmith and assistant; blacksmith-shop, and iron, steel, and tools for; interest on $200.000 at 5 per cent. for education; interest on $675,168 at 5 per cent., to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; wheelwright.

Crows: blacksmiths (two); carpenter, engineer, farmer, miller, physician, and teacher, pay of; books and stationery; clothing, suits for 600 males, 700 females, 350 boys and 350 girls; flour and meat; iron and steel.

Flatheads and other Confederated tribes: instalment.

Iowas: interest on $57,500 at 5 per cent. for education or other beneficial purposes.

Kansas: interest on $200,000 at 5 per cent.

Kickapoos: interest on $93,581.09 at 5 per cent. for education and other beneficial purposes; civilization, settlement, and support of Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory.

Klamath and Modocs: books and stationery for manual-labor school; blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, miller, physician, sawyer, superintendent of farming, school-teachers (two), and wagon- and plough-maker, salaries and subsistence of; buildings for blacksmith-shop, carpenter, wagon- and plough-maker, flouring- and saw-mills, manual-labor school and hospital; tools and materials for saw- and flour-mills, blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon-and plough-maker shops, purchase of.

Menomonees: instalment, last of fifteen.

Miamis of Kansas: blacksmith and assistant, permanent provision for; interest on $22,884.81 at 5 per cent. for educational purposes; iron and steel for blacksmith-shop; miller, provision for.

Miamis of Eel River: annuities in goods or otherwise.

Miamis of Indiana: interest on $221,057.86 at 5 per cent.

Molels: manual-labor schools, support of; teachers, pay of; subsistence of pupils.

Navajoes: clothing and subsistence; teachers, pay of two.

Nez Perces: agricultural implements and tools; assistant teachers (two), carpenter, farmer, matrons of boarding-schools (two), and miller, salaries of; boarding and clothing school-children; fencing gardens and farms for schools; furniture for boarding-houses and schools; repairs of houses, mills, and tools.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes: blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, farmer, miller, physician, and teacher, pay of; clothing; instalment for the purchase of such articles as may be proper.

Omahas: instalment in money or otherwise.

Osages: interest on $69,120, and on $300,000, at 5 per cent., in money, or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; also interest on $1,594,479.24 at 5 per cent.

Otoes and Missourians: instalment in money.

Pawnees: annuity, perpetual, goods, etc.; blacksmiths (two) and apprentices (two), carpenter, farmers (two), miller and apprentice (1 each), physician, shoemaker, teachers (two), pay of; farming utensils and stock; iron, steel, and other articles for shops; manual-labor schools, support of; medicines; repairs of grist- and saw-mills.

Poncas: clothing; employés, pay of; instalment; instruction in the arts of civilization; subsistence.

Pottawattomies: annuities in money; blacksmith and assistant, pay of; interest on $230,064.20 at 5 per cent.; iron and steel for shops; salt.

Pottawattomies of Huron: annuity.

Quapaws: blacksmith and assistants; education; iron and steel; tools.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi: annuity; interest on $200,000 and $800,000 at 5 per cent.; medicine; physician, pay of.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri: interest on $157,400 at 5 per cent.; school, support of.

Seminoles: interest on $500,000 at 5 per cent.; interest on $50,000 at 5 per cent. for support of schools; interest on $20,000 for support of Seminole government.

Senecas: annuities in specie; annuity for blacksmith and miller, as a national

fund for the purchase of articles, and for improvements in agriculture; blacksmith and assistant; blacksmith-shop; iron, steel and tools.

Senecas of New York: annuity; interest on $118,050 at 5 per cent.

Shawnees: annuities for educational purposes; interest on $40,000 at 5 per cent. for educational purposes.

Shawnees (Eastern): annuity in specie; blacksmith and assistant; iron and steel; shops and tools.

Shoshones, Western, Northwestern, and Goship Bands. Western bands: instalment for such articles as the President may deem suitable to their wants. Northwestern bands: the same. Goship band: the same.

Shoshones and Bannocks. Shoshones: blacksmiths (two), carpenter, engineer, farmer, miller, physician, and teacher, pay of: clothes, suits for males over 14 years of age, and suits for boys and girls under 14 and 12 years of age respectively; calico, domestics, flannel, and hose for females over 12 years of age; instalment for purchase of such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may consider proper; iron, steel, and other materials for shop. Bannocks: blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, farmer, miller, physician, and teacher, pay of; clothes, suits for males over 14 years of age, and suits for boys and girls under 14 and 12 years of age respectively; calico, domestics, flannel, and hose for females over 12 years of age.

Six Nations of New York: annuity, permanent, in clothing and other useful articles.

Sioux of different tribes: blacksmiths (two), carpenter, employés, engineer, farmer, matron at Santee agency, miller, physician, and teachers (five), pay of; clothing for males over 14 years of age; calico, domestics, flannel, and hose for females over 12 years of age; cotton goods and flannel for suits for boys and girls; industrial schools at Santee Sioux and Crow Creek agencies; instalments for purchase of such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may consider proper; iron, steel, and other materials for shops; subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization.

Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake: instalment for relinquishment of lands.

Sioux, Yankton tribe: instalment; subsistence and civilization of 2000 Yankton Sioux.

Snakes, Wal-pah-pee tribe: instalment.

Utahs, Tabequache band: blacksmith, pay of.

Utes, Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Mintah bands: blacksmith, carpenters (two), farmers (two), millers (two), teachers (two), pay of; beans, beef, flour, mutton, potatoes, and wheat, purchase of; blankets, clothing, and other articles; iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith-shop; pay of employés.

Winnebagoes: interest on $804,909.17 at 5 per cent. for their support, education, and civilization; interest on $78,340.41 at 5 per cent. for the erection of houses, purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, and stock, and the improvement of their allotments of land.

Removal, Settlement, Subsistence, and Support of Indians.

Subsistence, civilization, and pay of employés for the following tribes and bands of Indians: Apaches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Wichitas on reservations. Assinaboines in Montana. Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. Chippewas of Red Lake, and Pembina tribe of Chippewas. Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon. D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory. Flatheads and other confederated tribes. Gros Ventres in Montana. Kansas Indians. Makahs. Modoc Indians, Indian Territory. Nez Perces, Joseph's band, Indian Territory. Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes. Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters (mixed). S'Klallam Indians. Tonkawa Indians at Fort Griffin, Texas. Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla. Yakamas.

Apaches and other Indians on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, subsistence and care of. Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, care and support of aged, sick, infirm, and orphans; civilization, comfort, and improvement; educating children; goods, provisions, and other articles; medicine and medical attendance. Chippewas of Lake Superior, agricultural and educational purposes; farmers (two); goods and provisions; pay of clerk and employés; smith and shop; support and civilization. Chippewas on White Earth reservation, care and support of Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina, and Mississippi Chippewas. Central Superintendency, education and civilization of Indians in, for clothing, food, and

lodging for children attending school. Flathead Indians removed, instalment to. Fort Peck Agency, care and support of the sick, infirm, and orphans; civilization, comfort, and improvement; educating children; goods, provisions, and useful articles; instruction in agricultural and mechanical pursuits; medicine and medical attendance; pay of employés. Industrial schools and educational purposes for the Indian tribes. Malheur reservation, Oregon, support and civilization of Indians on. Southeastern Idaho, assisting roving bands in to move to Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, and assistance in agricultural and educational pursuits. Transportation of Indian supplies.

General Incidental Expenses of the Indian Service.

Civilization and support of Indians, incidental expenses, and pay of employés at the agencies in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Miscellaneous: advertising, inspection, and telegraphing; appropriation of specific amounts to individuals of North Carolina Cherokees; clothing for Indians, additional, and not appropriated for under treaties; equipments and rations for Indian police; pay of Indian police; refund to Sioux tribes; salary of Ouray, head chief of the Ute nation.

Interest on Trust-Fund Stocks.

Trust-fund interest due Cherokee national fund; Cherokee school-fund; Chickasaw national fund; Choctaw general fund; Creek orphans; Delaware general fund; Iowas; Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Piankeshaws; Kaskaskias, Woa, Peoria, and Piankeshaw school-fund; Menomonees; Ottawas and Chippewas.

SUPPORT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Pay of—adjutant in addition to pay as first lieutenant: assistant engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus; assistant instructors of tactics (four) in addition to pay of second lieutenants; assistant librarian; assistant professors (eight) in addition to pay of first lieutenants; band; cadets; chapel-organist; clerk to adjutant; clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster; clerk to treasurer; commandant of cadets in addition to pay of captain; engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus; firemen (five); instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics (three), in addition to pay of first lieutenants; instructor in military engineering, in addition to pay of first lieutenant; instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery, in addition to pay of first lieutenant; laborers; librarian; master of sword; mechanics (citizens); professors; professors for length of service; teachers of music.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: bedding, etc., for candidates prior to admission; blank-books, blanks, blasting-powder; Board of Visitors, expenses of; boards; books, magazines, and binding; bricks, brooms, brushes; candles, cement, chalk, cleaning public buildings, cloths, coal, crayon; diplomas for graduates; envelopes, erasers; fasteners (paper), ferriages, files, fire-bricks, fixtures (gas), flagging, folders (paper), fuel, furnaces, furniture, fuse; gas-coal, gas-lamps, gasometers, gas-pipes, gas-retorts, glass, grates; hair, hinges; ink, iron; joists; lamp-posts, lanterns, laths, library, expenses of; lime, locks; mantels, materials for printing-office, matches and wicking, mucilage, nails, oils, pails, paint, paper, pencils, plank, plaster, plumbing, postage and telegrams, printing; quills; ranges, registers, repairs and improvements, repairs of steam-heating apparatus, rubbers; screws, sewer- and drain-pipe, sheet-lead, shingles, slate, soap, sponge, stationery, steel, steel pens, stones; timber, tin, tools, transportation of materials and cadets, tubs, turpentine, type; varnish; wafers, wall-strips, water-pipes, wax, wood, and zinc.

Department of instruction in mathematics: books, text and reference; repairs of models and instruments; stationery.

Department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics: books and maps; furniture; repairs to camp-stools, camp furniture, and gymnasium; stationery; tanbark for riding-hall, etc.

Department of civil and military engineering: books, text and reference; contingencies; instruments; maps, models; preparation of text-books; stationery.

Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: alcohol; apparatus, chemical, electric, galvanic, magnetic, pneumatic, and thermic, purchase and repairs of; apparatus for illustrating optical properties of substances; apparatus for illustrating the science of electricity; blowpipes, books, text and reference; cabinet, increase of; chemicals; fossils, files; glass

and porcelain-ware; lamps; mechanics, pay of; models; ores, pencils, paper, photographic materials, rough specimens, sheet-metal, stationery, wire.

Department of military engineering: books, text and reference; mining, profiling, signaling, and telegraphing materials; repairs of instruments; stationery.

Department of French and English studies: books, text and reference; printing examination papers; stationery.

Department of drawing: articles for topographical, mechanical, and constructive drawing; brushes and tacks; drawers for maps and drawings; repairs of desks, racks, tables, and models; reflooring drawing academy.

Department of law: books, text and reference; stationery.

Department of ordnance and gunnery: books, text and reference; electric ballistic machines; electric batteries; models and drawings illustrating course of instruction; repairs of instruments and firing-houses; shed for protecting field-batteries.

Department of natural and experimental philosophy: apparatus to illustrate laws in mechanics, optics, and acoustics; books, text and reference; mechanic, pay of; repairs and materials.

Department of Spanish: books, text; stationery.

Buildings and grounds: addition to cadet-barracks; breast height wall, building of; hospital, wing of new, building of; main building, completion of; repairing roads and paths; repairing roof of cadet-barracks.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Compensation and salaries of chargés d'affaires, clerks to legations, commercial agents, commissioners to negotiate treaty with China, consular clerks, consuls, consuls-general, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, interpreter to commissioners to negotiate treaty with China, interpreters to legations, marshals to consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, ministers resident, secretary to commissioners to negotiate treaty with China, secretaries of legations, second secretaries of legations, United States and Spanish claims commission and expenses of, and vice-consuls.

Acknowledging services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck; Cape Spartel light, coast of Morocco, proportion of expenses of; cemetery (American) at Smyrna, providing a wall, gates, and improvements; clerks at consulates, allowances for; contingent expenses of foreign intercourse; contingent expenses of consulates, namely, arms, bookcases, flags, freight, porterage, presses, rent, seals, and stationery; expenses of commissioners to negotiate treaty with China; interpreters, guards, and other expenses at consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, Jerusalem, and Beirut; losses by exchange; neutrality act, expenses attendant upon the execution of; persons charged with crime, bringing home of from foreign countries; relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries; rent of prisons for American convicts and wages of keepers, in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey; rent of buildings for legation at Peking, China; rent of court-house and jail at Yeddo; shipping and discharge of seamen at Belfast, Cardiff, Hamburg, Liverpool, and London; widows of deceased diplomatic and consular officers, allowance to for time that would be necessary in making the transit home.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT BILL.

Office of Postmaster-General: advertising; fees of United States marshals, clerks of courts, and counsel; mail depredations; miscellaneous items; post-office inspectors; preparation and publication of post-route maps, etc.; travelling expenses of superintendent of railway mail service and chief of post-office inspectors.

Office of First Assistant Postmaster-General: card-cancelling machines; clerks in post-offices, compensation of; fuel, furniture, letter-balances, light; letter-carriers, payment of; marking and rating stamps; miscellaneous expenses; post-marking machines; postmasters, compensation of; rent; scales, stationery; test weights; wrapping-paper and twine.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General: compensation of local agents, mail messengers, mail-route messengers, railway post-office clerks, and route agents; mail-bags and mail-bag catchers; mail-locks and keys; transportation on railroad routes, inland by steamboat routes, inland by star routes, and by postal cars.

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General: agent and assistants to distribute postal cards, pay of and expenses of agency; agent and assistants to distribute stamps, pay of and expenses of

agency; agent and assistants to distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, pay of and expenses of agency: dead-letter envelopes; engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants; newspaper and periodical stamps, newspaper wrappers, official stamps, adhesive postage-stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, manufacture of; registered-package envelopes, locks and seals, and office envelopes; ship, steamboat, and way letters.

Office of Superintendent of Foreign Mails: balance due foreign countries; postage-stamps on matter addressed to the Universal Postal Union Convention; transportation of foreign mails.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BILL.

Compensation of assistant chemist, attendant in museum, botanist, carpenter, chemist, chief clerk, clerks, commissioner of agriculture, copyists, disbursing clerk and superintendent of building, engineer, entomologist, laborers, librarian, microscopist, statistician, superintendent of flower-seed room, superintendent of folding-room, superintendent of garden and grounds, and superintendent of seed division.

Agricultural statistics, collection of and compiling and writing matter for official reports; cuttings, plants, seeds, shrubs, trees, and vines, purchase, propagation, and distribution of; experiments in the culture and manufacture of tea. Experimental garden and grounds, namely: boiler for propagating house; charcoal; carts, wagons, and tools, repairs of; fence, repairing and whitewashing; greenhouses, repairing and painting of; heating apparatus, repairs to; implements, purchase of new; labor, manure, pipes, and plant-pots, purchase of new; plants and seeds, purchasing and propagating of new; sand and sod; tools for greenhouses; trees for arboretum. Museum and herbarium: fruits and vegetables, collecting and modelling specimens of; specimens for the museum and herbarium, collecting and preparing of. Investigation as to insects injurious to agriculture: chemicals, experiments in ascertaining the best means of destroying insects; investigating the history and habits of insects; travelling and other expenses of the entomologist. Furniture and repairs: carpets, furniture, heating apparatus, matting, repairs of building, safe (fire and burglar proof), water- and gas-pipes. Library: books, botanical and entomological, on agriculture, chemistry, and mineralogy; charts, periodicals, etc. Laboratory: apparatus and chemicals, chemical experiments; machinery and apparatus in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and cornstalks; woods and animal fibres, testing textile strength of. Contingent expenses: advertising, brooms, brushes, dry-goods, express charges, freight, fuel, glass, gum, hardware, ice, light, lumber, mats, oils, paper, paints, postage, repairs of harness and wagons, soap, stationery, subsistence and care of horses, telegraphing and travelling expenses. Investigation of diseases of farm animals: diseases of swine and infectious diseases of swine and domesticated animals, investigation of. Arid lands: data touching agricultural needs of the arid region of the United States; artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, sinking of. Forestry, investigation of the subject of.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

Improvements and repairs: avenues and streets, work on; concrete pavements; repairing and macadamizing roads; replacement of pavements; sewers, work on; surveys.

Constructing, repairing, and maintaining bridges: care of Bennings, Anacostia, and Chain bridges; repairs to Anacostia and M Street bridges.

Maintaining institutions of charity, reformatories, and prisons: for Children's Hospital; Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum; Georgetown Almshouse, support of inmates; German Orphan Asylum, erection of a building for; indigent insane of the District of Columbia, support of in Government Hospital for the Insane; Industrial Home School; Little Sisters of the Poor, construction of their building; National Association for Colored Women and Children; Reform School, salaries, fuel, repairs, and incidentals, support of boys; relief of the poor; Saint Ann's Infant Asylum; transportation of paupers and conveying prisoners to the workhouse; Washington Asylum, salaries of officers and employés, contingent expenses; Women's Christian Association.

Washington Aqueduct: engineering, maintenance, and general repairs.

General expenses: salaries and contingent expenses of the following offices, attorney's, auditor and comptroller's, collector's, coroner's, division of property, division of streets, alleys, and county roads, engineer's, executive, inspector of

buildings, inspector of gas and meters, old records division, sinking-fund, special assessment division, treasurer and assessor's. For fuel, gas, ice, insurance, repairs, and general miscellaneous expenses; salaries of harbor-master and sealer of weights and measures.

For streets: cleaning alleys and tidal sewers; erection of street-lamps; erection of lamps in alleys; parking commission, salaries and contingent expenses; repairs of streets, alleys, county roads, street-lamps, and pumps; removal of garbage; street-lamps, illuminating material, lighting and extinguishing; sweeping, cleaning, and sprinkling streets.

Public schools: salaries of superintendents, teachers, janitors, secretary of board and clerks, increase of teachers' pay for continuous service; contingent expenses, erection of new school buildings, fuel, purchase of sites, repairs, and rent of school buildings.

Metropolitan police: salaries of captain, captain mounted, clerk, detectives, drivers of wagons and ambulance, inspector of licenses, laborers, lieutenants, lieutenants mounted, major and superintendent, major and superintendent mounted, messengers, property clerk, privates, class one, privates, class two, privates mounted, sergeants, sergeants acting, sergeants mounted, station-keepers, surgeons, telegraph operators. Miscellaneous and contingent expenses; rent of police stations.

Fire department and fire alarm: salaries of assistant engineer, chief engineer, commissioners, engineers, firemen, foremen, hostlers, privates, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, telegraph operators, tillermen, and watchmen. Contingent expenses; purchase of horses; repairs to apparatus, engine-houses, and telegraph-line.

Courts: police court, salaries of judge, clerk, deputy clerk, bailiffs, messengers, doorkeepers, United States marshal's fees; contingent expenses.

Markets: pay of market-masters; contingent expenses.

Miscellaneous expenses: advertising; hay-scales; payment to owners for ground condemned for alleys, streets, roads, and sewers; payment of judgments against the District of Columbia; rent of District offices.

Health department: pay of clerks, food-inspectors, health-officer, messenger, poundmaster, laborers under poundmaster, sanitary inspectors. Contingent expenses; miscellaneous items.

Sinking-fund and interest on the public debt of the District of Columbia; general contingent expenses not otherwise provided for.

FORT AND FORTIFICATION BILL.

Armament of sea-coast fortifications: carriages; conversion of smooth-bore cannon into rifles; fuses; heavy guns and howitzers; implements; incidental expenses; machine-guns; manufacture of improved breech-loading 12-inch rifled guns; powder; projectiles.

Instruction of engineer battalion in the preparation of torpedoes; protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence; torpedoes for harbor defence; torpedo experiments.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harbor bill provides appropriations for the construction, completion, preservation, and repair of works on rivers and harbors, examinations and surveys to ascertain the probable cost of improvements contemplated, and generally for objects incidental to such improvements.

INVALID AND OTHER PENSIONS BILL.

Army pensions for invalids, widows, minors, and dependent relatives; survivors and widows of war of 1812.

Navy pensions for invalids, widows, minors, and dependent relatives.

Pay and allowances for salary, fees for preparing vouchers, fuel, light, postage and rent, for pension agents; fees of examining surgeons not to exceed $1 for each examination of a pensioner.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The objects for which appropriations are made by the deficiency bill are similar to those enumerated in the several regular annual appropriation bills, the amounts appropriated for any specified object or objects having proved inadequate for the service.

There are two other annual appropriation bills, which are denominated private, namely:

The one providing for the payment of claims allowed by the Commissioners of Claims;

The other for the allowance of claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department.

It should be borne in mind that this analysis does not include any of the permanent annual appropriations, such as for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; the interest on the public debt; salaries and expenses of steamboat inspectors; expenses of national loan; refunding the national debt, etc. See U. S. Revised Statutes, sections 3687, 3688, and 3689.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The following is condensed from a description by the Librarian of Congress, found in a report issued from the Bureau of Education:

The Library of Congress had its origin in the wants of our National Legislature for books and information. Its establishment dates from the year 1800. The first appropriation made by Congress for the purchase of books was on the 24th of April, 1800, when $5000 were appropriated. The selection of books was devolved upon a joint committee of both houses of Congress, appointed for that purpose.

FOUNDATION AND HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY.

Congress met in October, 1800, at the city of Washington, for the first time, and but little was done for the accommodation of the Library of Congress. At the next session, which convened in December, 1801, a statement was made, on the first day of the session, respecting the books and maps purchased by the joint committee of Congress. A special committee was appointed at this session, on the part of both houses, to take into consideration the care of the books, and to make a report respecting the future arrangement of the same. This report, made to the House by John Randolph, of Virginia, December 21, 1801, formed the basis of an act concerning the library, which was the first systematic statute organizing the Library of Congress, and which still continues substantially in force.

This act of organization, approved January 26, 1802, located the Library of Congress in the room which had been occupied by the House of Representatives; empowered the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to establish regulations for the library; created the office of Librarian, and vested his appointment in the President of the United States; restricted the taking of books from the library to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the President and Vice-President of the United States. This regulation was subsequently extended to the heads of Departments, the Judges, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims; the Solicitor of the Treasury; the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives; the disbursing agent of the library; the Solicitor-General, and Assistant Attorneys-General; the Chaplains of both houses of Congress; the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution resident in Washington.

The disbursement of funds for the purchase of books is under the direction of a joint committee of both houses of Congress on the library, consisting of three Senators and three Representatives.

In the early years the Clerk of the House of Representatives had charge of the library, which up to the year 1814 had accumulated only 3000 volumes, and he employed an assistant to take the immediate care of the books. The amount appropriated for the purchase of books during this period was only $1000.

On the 25th of August, 1814, the Capitol was burned by the British army, which invaded and held possession of Washington for a single day, and the Library of Congress was entirely consumed. During the following month ex-President Jefferson tendered to Congress his private collection of books, as the basis for a new Congressional library. The offer was to furnish the books, numbering about 6700 volumes, at cost, and to receive in payment the bonds of the United States, or such payment as might be "made convenient to the public." This proposition was favorably reported from the Library Committee in both houses of Congress, but excited earnest debate and opposition. The final vote in the House upon the passage of the bill authorizing the purchase, at the price of $23,950, was 81 yeas and 71 nays.

On the 21st of March, 1815, Mr. George Watterson was appointed Librarian of Congress by President Madison. A catalogue of the collection was printed the same year in a thin quarto of 210 pages.

The annual appropriation for the purchase of books was raised to $2000 a year in 1818. This continued until 1824, when the sum of $5000 was appropriated; and the same continued the average an-

nual appropriation for twenty or thirty years thereafter.

The annual accessions of books were not great, but resulted in bringing together a library of the highest utility. In 1824 the library was finally removed to the central Capitol building, which had been completed, where an apartment 92 feet in length by 32 feet in width, still occupied as the central library-hall, was fitted up to receive the books. There the library continued to grow, until it had accumulated by the year 1851 55,000 volumes of books. On the 24th of December of that year the calamity of a second fire overtook the library. A defective flue, which had been neglected, and was surrounded with wooden material, communicated the flames to the adjoining shelving, and the entire library was soon wrapped in flames. The fire occurring in the night, its extinction was attended with great delay, so that only 20.000 volumes were saved.

These, however, embraced the more valuable portion of the library.

Starting anew in 1852, the library has since continued to grow. The Congress of that day took a wise and liberal view of the situation, and appropriated at the same session the sum of $72,000 for the reconstruction of the library-rooms, and $75,000 additional for the immediate purchase of books. The library-hall was rebuilt in fire-proof material, the walls, ceiling, and shelves being constructed of solid iron, finished in a highly decorative style. The library thus furnished the first example of an interior constructed wholly of iron in any public building in America. The liberal appropriation made by Congress for books soon began to show its fruits in the acquisition of multitudes of volumes of the best literature in all departments, and many expensive art publications, sets of periodicals, and valuable and costly works in natural history, architecture, and other sciences were added to its stores. By the year 1860 the library had grown to about 75.000 volumes.

Soon after the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, the regular appropriation for the purchase of books was increased from $7000 to $10,000 per annum.

In the year 1866 the Library of Congress received a most important and valuable accession in the transfer of books gathered by the Smithsonian Institution, and representing twenty years' accumulation. The collection included many books in the natural and exact sciences, and was quite unique in the multitude of publications of learned societies in all parts of the world, and in nearly all of the modern languages. With this large addition (numbering nearly 40,000 volumes) the library became at once the most extensive and valuable repository of material for the wants of scholars which was to be found in the United States.

THE FORCE LIBRARY.

In the following year (1867) Congress became the purchaser of a very extensive historical library, formed by the late Peter Force, ex-mayor of Washington. This collection represented nearly fifty years of assiduous accumulation by a specialist devoted to the collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, etc., relating to the colonization and history of the United States. This purchase, which was effected at the price of $100,000, included, besides nearly 60,000 articles or titles in books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, the entire unpublished materials of the Documentary History of the United States, a work to which Mr. Force had dedicated his life, and nine folio volumes of which, embracing a portion only of the history of the Revolutionary period, had been published.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

The law department of the library was constituted by act of July 14, 1832. Prior to that time the whole collection had been kept together; but the wants and convenience of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States would, it was found, be greatly promoted by removing the department of jurisprudence into a separate room, more conveniently accessible to the court and conference-rooms of that tribunal. The annual appropriation for the purchase of law-books was fixed at $1000, and a special sum of $5000 was twice appropriated to enrich the law department. At the time it was set apart this department consisted of only 2011 volumes.

From 1850 to the present time the annual sum appropriated for law-books has been $2000.

The Law Library is rich in the English and American reports, of which it possesses full sets, many of them being in duplicate. In civil law it contains all the leading works, and many of the more obscure collateral treatises in every department of the common law and miscella-

neous law literature, both in English and French; while its collection of sets of all important law periodicals, whether English, French, or American, surpasses that of any other library in the United States. It now numbers upwards of 35,000 volumes, exclusive of works on the law of nations and nature, and the journals and documents of legislative bodies, which form a part of the general Library of Congress.

EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF THE VOLUMES.

The accumulations of authorities in English and European history and biography are especially extensive. The collection of periodicals is very rich, and there are few English or American reviews or magazines of any note of which complete sets are not to be found upon its shelves. An admirable selection of the more important literary and scientific periodicals published in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe is also to be found here.

As the library of the American people, supported and constantly enlarged by taxation, it is eminently fitting that this library should not only be freely accessible to the whole people, but that it should furnish the fullest possible sources of information in every department of human knowledge. While, therefore, more particular attention has been devoted to rendering the library complete in jurisprudence, history, and productions of American authors, there is no department which has been neglected in its formation; and it is, accordingly, becoming measurably complete in many directions which, were it merely the Library of Congress, and for the sole use of a legislative body, would not receive special attention.

As one example, it may be stated that this library contains much the largest collection of the county and town histories of Great Britain, and of genealogical works, to be found in America.

In January, 1880, the numerical extent of the Library of Congress was 365,000 volumes, besides about 120,000 pamphlets.

THE CATALOGUE.

The catalogue system of the Library of Congress is substantially that adopted in most great and rapidly-growing public libraries. The card catalogue is kept constantly complete to date by incorporating daily the titles of works added to the collection. The printed catalogues, however, comprise two divisions,—an alphabetical catalogue, by authors' names, and a classed catalogue, by subjects.

The next general catalogue, complete to the year 1876, will fill four or more royal octavo volumes. It will embrace the feature of recording full collations of every book and pamphlet, including publishers' names, first introduced in the catalogue of this library in 1867.

A labor recently undertaken in connection with the catalogue system of the library, is the preparation of a complete index of topics to the documents and debates of Congress. This is a work of vast extent, embracing the contents of about 1600 volumes, including the annals of Congress, the register of debates, the *Congressional Globe* and *Record*, the journals of the Continental Congress, the complete set of Congressional documents (including the partial reprints in the American State Papers), the statutes at large, etc.

Considering the great extent and rich material of the documentary history of the Republic, the most of which has been completely buried from view by the want of any index or other key to unlock its stores, this task, when completed, may be expected to yield valuable fruit in bringing to light the sources of our political history, as well as furnishing an important aid to the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the United States.

THE COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT.

It remains to consider, briefly, one distinctive field of the operations of the Library of Congress, namely, its copyright accessions. By an act of Congress, approved July 8, 1870, the entire registry of copyrights within the United States, which was previously scattered all over the country, in the offices of the clerks of the United States District Courts, has been transferred to the office of the Librarian of Congress. The reasons for this step were threefold:

1. To secure the advantage of one central office at the seat of government for keeping all of the records relating to copyrights, so that any fact regarding literary property can be learned by a single inquiry at Washington.

2. This transfer of copyright business to the office of the Librarian of Congress adds to the registration of all original publications the requirement of a de-

posit of each publication entered, in order to perfect the copyright.

This secures to the library of the Government an approximately complete representation of the product of the American mind in every department of printed matter. The resulting advantage to authors and students of being certain of finding all the books which the country has produced in any given department is incalculable.

3. The pecuniary fees for the record of copyrights are now paid directly into the Treasury, instead of being absorbed, as formerly, by the clerical expenses in the offices of the district clerk. The average number of copyright entries is not far from 12,000 per annum. As two copies of each publication are required to be deposited in the library as a condition of perfecting copyright, the annual receipts under this head amount to nearly 25,000 articles. Of this large number, however, one-half are duplicates, while a very large share are not books, but musical compositions, engravings, chromos, photographs, prints, maps, dramatic compositions, and periodicals.

By the constant deposit of copyright engravings, photographs, wood-cuts, chromos, and other objects of art, the library must in time accumulate a large and attractive gallery of the fine arts, richly worthy of attention as representing the condition and progress of the arts of design at different periods in the United States. By the required deposit, also, as a condition of the copyright, of every book and periodical on which an exclusive privilege is claimed, there will be gathered in a permanent fire-proof repository the means of tracing the history and progress of each department of science or literature in this country. As a single example, it is a great benefit to those who are interested in the profession of education to be sure of finding in a national library a complete series of school-books produced in all parts of the United States for the period of half a century.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

			Per Annum.
Librarian			$4000
2	assistant	librarians, each	2250
1	"	librarian	2000
4	"	librarians, each	1600
2	"	" "	1440
2	"	" "	1250
8	"	" "	1200
4	"	" "	1000
1	"	librarian	960

The usual annual appropriation for the purposes named is as follows:

Purchase of books for the library	$5000
" " law-books	2000
" " files of periodicals and newspapers	2500
Expenses of exchanging public documents with foreign governments	1000
For works of art	5000
For contingent expenses of the library	1000
For expenses of the copyright business	500

BOTANIC GARDEN.

The garden comprises ten acres, enclosed with a low brick wall, and is laid out in walks, lawns, and flower-beds.

North of the main conservatory is a large fountain with nine main jets and a marble basin 93 feet in diameter. On the south there is a smaller fountain with granite basin.

The main conservatory is 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, the dome is 40 feet high, and the wings 25 feet high.

There are ten smaller conservatories.

The object of the garden is to give instruction in botany and the distribution of rare plants.

In one of the conservatories is a lecture-room, sufficient to accommodate 100 students. Four of the conservatories are devoted to propagation.

The garden is under control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. Senators and Members of Congress are supplied with plants, seeds, and bouquets.

	Per Annum.
Superintendent	$1600
For assistants and laborers	9900
For improving the garden, manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, for purchase of trees, shrubs, etc.	5000

GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

The Government Printing-Office is the largest printing and binding establishment in the world. The amount of printing and binding executed in it is immense. All printing and binding and blank-books for the Senate and House of Representatives, and for the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, are done at this office, except in cases otherwise provided by law. Registered bonds and written records may be bound at the Treasury Department.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, the following were printed and bound for the Executive Departments and Congress: 105,812,586 blanks, envelopes, etc.; 18,701,398 pamphlets and documents; 247,241 blank-books; and 26,276

miscellaneous works in addition were bound.

The cost of the public printing and binding, including the *Congressional Record*, and lithographing, mapping, and engraving for the same period, was $1,716,012.

The Public Printer has recently purchased and put in use for printing the *Congressional Record* two large presses, by which more work can be done than can be done on twelve Adams presses.

Nine book-sewing machines are in operation, by which books are sewed by wire instead of thread, and at greatly reduced cost.

It is the duty of the Public Printer to purchase, after advertising for proposals, by contract, all materials and machinery which may be necessary for the Government Printing-Office; to take charge of all matter to be printed, engraved, lithographed, or bound; to keep an account thereof in the order in which it is received, and to cause the work to be promptly executed; to superintend all printing and binding done at the Government Printing-Office, and to see that the sheets or volumes are promptly delivered to the officers authorized to receive them. He is directed to appoint a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, who must be practically and thoroughly acquainted with their respective trades, and whose salary is fixed at $2000 per annum each.

He is authorized to employ, at such rates of wages as he may deem for the interest of the Government, and just to the persons employed, such proof-readers, compositors, pressmen, binders, laborers, and other hands as may be necessary for the execution of the orders for public printing and binding authorized by law. He must cause work to be done at night as well as by day during the sessions of Congress, when the exigencies of the public service require it.

The average number of persons employed is 1500. Of this number, about 400 are compositors, 200 bookbinders, and 35 pressmen, all of whom receive 40 cents per hour. The remainder of the employés comprise laborers, press-feeders, book-sewers, folders, etc., who receive 18¾ to 30 cents per hour. A majority of the feeders and book-sewers work by the piece, and make all the way from $10 to $40 per month.

The Public Printer and the foremen of the printing and the binding are prohibited from having any interest in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing, binding, engraving, or lithographing, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing.

No printing or binding which is not provided for by law can be executed at the Government Printing-Office.

Any person desiring extra copies of any documents printed at the Government Printing-Office by authority of law, may be furnished with the same by giving notice to the Public Printer previous to their being put to press of the number of copies wanted, and by paying in advance the estimated cost thereof and ten per centum thereon.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance to the Public Printer a sum of money not exceeding at one time two-thirds of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay for work and material. He must deposit the money received from the sales of paper-shavings and imperfections in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the appropriation for printing, binding, and paper, and it shall be subject to his requisition.

The foremen of printing and binding must make out and deliver to the Public Printer monthly statements of the work done in their respective offices, together with monthly pay-rolls, containing the names of the persons employed, the rate of compensation, and the amount due to each, and the service for which it is due.

CLERICAL FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

	Per Annum.
Public Printer	$3600
Chief clerk	2000
3 clerks, each	1800
1 clerk	1400
1 clerk	1200

REESE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRESIDENT.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Presidential elections are held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every fourth year.

The number of Presidential electors is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The electors of each State must meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December after the election. The electors must make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates must contain two distinct lists: one of the votes for President, and the other of the votes for Vice-President; they must then seal up the certificates, and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes given are contained therein. The certificates are disposed of as follows:

The electors in each State appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government, before the first Wednesday in January next ensuing, one of the certificates.

They shall forthwith forward by the post-office to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government one other of the certificates.

They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the electors shall assemble.

Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the certificates shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President ascertained and declared, agreeable to the Constitution.

In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed, or a President elected.

Whenever the offices of President and Vice-President both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall notify the Executive of every State of the fact. In such an event electors will be appointed or chosen in the several States as follows: In case the notification is made two months previous to the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday.

If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected will not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the electors shall be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the next year ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected will expire on the third day of March next ensuing, no electors are to be chosen.

The term of four years for which the President and Vice-President are elected, commences on the fourth day of March succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors have been given.

The President's salary is $50,000 a year, payable monthly.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. It is not intended that the President shall necessarily take the field in person on all occasions, for this might interfere with his other duties, but he is the source whence orders are to emanate.

The President is authorized to grant reprieves and pardons for offences, except in cases of impeachment.

He is authorized, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate, to make treaties with foreign nations.

He is empowered to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, and which may be established by law; but Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Also to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session, and to commission all the officers of the United States.

He is required from time to time to communicate information respecting the general operations of the Government, and to recommend for consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

It is his duty to receive ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign nations.

He must see that the laws are faithfully executed.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

By custom the heads of the seven principal Departments, namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, constitute the President's cabinet, and the salary of each is $8000 per annum. They are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at pleasure. With some few exceptions each has the appointment of the numerous subordinate officers, clerks, agents, and employés in his Department.

The following officers, clerks, and employés are allowed for the Executive Office and the Executive Mansion:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Private secretary to the President	$3250
Assistant "	2250
2 executive clerks, each	2000
Stenographer	1800
Steward	1800
Messenger and usher	1200
1 clerk	1800
1 "	1400
1 "	1200
4 messengers (two mounted), each	1200

OTHER EMPLOYÉS FOR EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Furnace-keeper	$864
1 night watchman	900
1 night usher	1200
1 day usher at President's door	1400
1 day usher at secretary's door	1200
2 doorkeepers, each	1200

CONDITIONS COMMON TO ALL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Before taking up the Departments in their regular order, it is thought advisable, with a view to avoid repetition, to state some of the most prominent conditions which apply alike to each of them.

By the general statutes the head of each Department is entitled to receive $10,000 a year; but, at present, $8000 only is appropriated.

Each head of Department is authorized by law to prescribe regulations for the government of his Department, the conduct of its officers and clerks, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property appertaining to it; and each has accordingly prescribed and printed a system of appropriate regulations for those purposes.

The law directs that all the bureaus and offices in the several Departments shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours each day from October 1 until April 1 in each year, and from April 1 until October 1 at least ten hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays; and it is made the duty, by act of June 20, 1874, of the heads of Departments and bureaus to require the chiefs of divisions and clerks to labor such number of hours as may be necessary for the proper despatch of the public business, not exceeding the time above stated, when the Departments are required to be kept open, and under this provision the office hours established are from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (7 hours), daily, except Saturday, when they close at 3 P.M. (6 hours), without any prescribed rule for intermission.

Each chief clerk in the several Departments and bureaus, and other officers (in some bureaus, especially of the Treasury, a deputy is provided in lieu of a chief clerk), must supervise, under the direction of his immediate superior, the duties of the other clerks therein, and see that they are faithfully performed, and that their duties are distributed with equality and uniformity. He must take such steps as will correct any undue accumulation or reduction of duties affecting particular clerks, whether arising from individual negligence or incapacity, or from increase or diminution of certain kinds of business; and must report monthly to his superior officer any existing defects in the arrangement or despatch of business. Each head of Department, chief of bureau, or other superior officer must examine the facts so reported by his chief clerk, and take such corrective measures as may be necessary and proper in the premises.

Each disbursing clerk, except in the Treasury Department, must, when directed so to do by the head of the Department, superintend the building occupied by his Department.

In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any Department, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of such head until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. This provision is not applicable to the War Department.

For like causes on the part of the chief of any bureau, or of any officer thereof, whose appointment is not vested in the head of the Department, the assistant or deputy of such chief or of such officer, or if there be none, then the chief clerk of such bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of such chief or other officer until a successor is appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

In any of the cases mentioned above, except the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Attorney-General, the President may, in his discretion, authorize and direct the head of any other Department, or any other officer in such Department, whose appointment is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent shall cease.

A vacancy occasioned by the death or resignation in any of the cases above mentioned must not be temporarily filled for a longer period than ten days.

When an officer performs the duties of another office, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, he is not by reason thereof entitled to any other compensation than that attached to his proper office.

Any officer or clerk of any of the Departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, has authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify, or depose, in the course of such investigation.

Any head of a Department or bureau in which a claim against the United States is properly pending may apply to any judge or clerk of any court of the United States to issue a *subpœna* for a witness, being within the jurisdiction of such court, to appear before any officer authorized to take depositions for use in United States courts, there to give full and true answers to written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories submitted, or be orally examined and cross-examined upon the subject of such claim; and in case of refusal the court has power to use compulsory processes.

No head of any Department shall employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States, but when in need of counsel or advice, shall call upon the Department of Justice, the officers of which shall attend the same.

It is not lawful for any person appointed after June 1, 1872, as an officer, clerk, or employé, in any of the Departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said Departments while he was so employed therein, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employé.

Balances stated by the Auditor and certified to the heads of Departments by the Commissioner of Customs, or the Comptrollers of the Treasury, upon the settlement of public accounts, shall not be subject to be changed or modified by the heads of Departments, but are conclusive upon the Executive branch of the Government, and subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts. The head of the proper Department, before signing a warrant for any balance certified to him by a Comptroller, may, however, submit to such Comptroller any facts in his judgment affecting the correctness of such balances, but the decision of the Comptroller thereon shall be final and conclusive.

The head of each Department must report annually to Congress, in detail, the expenditure of the contingent fund for his Department, and the bureaus and offices therein; also the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed, the time of their employment, and the amount paid to each; also, as soon as practicable after June 30 in the year in which a new Congress assembles, he must cause to be furnished to the Department of the Interior a full and complete list of all officers, agents, clerks, and employés employed in his Department, and other statistics, for the *Biennial Register*, or Blue Book, published under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

The annual reports required of the heads of Departments must be made at the commencement of each regular session, except when a different time is expressly prescribed by law, and must embrace the transactions of the preceding year.

The head of each Department, except the Department of Justice, must furnish to the Public Printer copies of the documents usually accompanying his annual report on or before the first day of November in each year, and a copy of his annual report on or before the third Monday in November in each year.

Each head of Department (including the Department of Agriculture) is required to keep in proper books a complete inventory of all the property belonging to the United States, in the buildings, rooms, grounds, etc., occupied by each department.

No Department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by

Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations; all sums appropriated shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others; and no moneys appropriated for contingent, incidental, or miscellaneous purposes shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation.

All purchases and contracts for supplies or services in any of the Departments of the Government except for personal services, shall be made by advertising for proposals, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the articles or performance of the service, and when so required, the articles or services may be procured by open purchase or contract. Contracts for stationery and other supplies must not be made for a longer term than one year.

When a claim is presented in any Department, the amount in controversy exceeding $3000, or based upon disputed facts or questions of law, and where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution of the United States, the head of such Department may cause such claim to be referred, with all the vouchers, etc., to the Court of Claims for trial and adjudication.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Department of State was first established as an Executive Department under the Constitution by the act of Congress of July 27, 1789, which act denominated it the Department of Foreign Affairs, the principal officer therein to be called the Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs. It authorized the said principal officer to appoint an inferior officer to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs (whose salary was afterward fixed, namely, by the act of September 11, 1789, at $800 a year), and who should have charge and custody whenever the Secretary should be removed by the President, or in any other case of vacancy, during the pendency of such vacancy, of the records, books, and papers appertaining to said Department. It provided that the Secretary should perform and execute such duties as should from time to time be enjoined or intrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to correspondence, commissions, or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President should assign to the Department; the business thereof to be conducted in such manner as the President should from time to time order or direct.

By the act of September 15, 1789, the name of this Department was changed to the Department of State, and the principal officer thereof to Secretary of State, and it charged him with additional duties relative to the receipt and publication of the laws passed by Congress and to affixing the seal of the United States to civil commissions.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

The Department of State is first named of the Executive Departments of the Government.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State conducts all correspondence and issues instructions to the public ministers and consuls from the United States, negotiates with public ministers from foreign states or princes, and has charge, under the direction of the President, of all matters pertaining to foreign affairs.

He has charge of the seal of the United States, and of the seal of the Department of State. It is his duty to affix the seal of the United States to all civil commissions (except for revenue officers) for officers of the United States appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone.

The originals of all bills, orders, and resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives are received and preserved by this Department; and the duty of promulgating and publishing the laws, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of commercial information communicated by diplomatic and consular officers, devolves upon the State Department.

It is the duty of the Secretary of State to procure from time to time such of the statutes of the several States as may not be in his office.

He must, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session of Congress, lay before that body a statement containing an abstract of all returns made to him pursuant to law by collectors of the different ports of the seamen registered by them, together with an account of such impressments and detentions as

may appear by the protests of the masters of vessels to have taken place.

He must annually lay before Congress the following reports:

A statement, in a compendious form, of all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have been communicated to the Department, including information contained in official publications of other Governments, which he may deem of sufficient importance.

A synopsis of so much of the information which may have been communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers, during the preceding year, as he may deem valuable for public information.

FEES CHARGED FOR COPIES OF RECORDS.

For making out and authenticating copies of records in the Department of State a fee of 10 cents for each sheet containing one hundred words must be paid by the person requesting such copies, except where they are requested by an officer of the United States in a matter relating to his office.

PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and under such rules as the President designates and prescribes for and on behalf of the United States; and no other person may grant, issue, or verify any such passports. In foreign countries, passports are issued only by the chief diplomatic representative of the United States at a legation; in his absence from a country, by the consul-general, and in the absence of both those officers, by a consul. They are verified by consuls.

The Department comprises four bureaus, and other divisions: a general account of the business conducted by each of which is given herewith.

Chief Clerk.

The Chief Clerk has general supervision of the clerks, and of the business of the Department.

Diplomatic Bureau.

Has diplomatic correspondence, and miscellaneous correspondence relating thereto.

Consular Bureau.

Correspondence with consulates, and miscellaneous correspondence relating thereto.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

Opening the mails; preparing and registering, daily, full abstracts of all correspondence to and from the Department; preserving the archives; and answering calls of the principal officers for correspondence.

Bureau of Accounts.

Custody and disbursement of appropriations; charge of indemnity funds and bonds; care of building and property.

Statistical Division.

The administration of the collection, analyzing, publication, and distribution of commercial information.

Librarian—(*Branch or Division*).

Custody of the rolls, treaties, etc.; promulgation of the laws; care and superintendence of the library and public documents; care of the Revolutionary archives and archives of international commissions.

Statistics—(*Branch or Division*).

Preparation of the reports upon commercial relations.

Law Bureau—(*From Department of Justice*).

The examination of all questions of law submitted by the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, and of all claims.

Translations—(*Branch or Division*).

Translations of papers and documents ordered by the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, or Chief Clerk.

Pardons and Commissions—(*Division*).

Preparation and issue of commissions; of pardons, and correspondence relating thereto; applications for office.

Passport Clerk.

The issue and record of passports. He is authorized to receive and attest, without charge to the affiant, all oaths or affidavits required by law or the rules to be made before granting passports. A fee of $5 is charged for each passport granted; which fee is paid not to the clerk, but to the Government.

Number and pay of the officers, clerks, etc., of the Department proper:

	Per Annum.
3 assistant Secretaries of State, each	$3500
1 chief clerk	2500
4 chiefs of bureaus, each	2100
1 translator	2100
1 chief clerk of statistical division	2100
12 clerks, each	1800
4 " "	1600
3 " "	1400
10 " "	1200
4 " "	1000
10 " "	900
1 elevator tender	720
1 messenger	840
1 assistant messenger	720
1 superintendent of watch	1000
1 assistant superintendent of watch	800
6 watchmen, each	720
12 laborers, "	660
Chief engineer	1200
1 assistant engineer	1000
6 firemen, each	720
10 charwomen or cleaners, each	180

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

	Per Annum.
1 each to France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia, each	$17,500
1 each to Austria, Brazil, China, Italy, Japan, Mexico, and Spain, each	12,000
1 each to Chili and Peru, each	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

	Per Annum.
1 to Central American States	$10,000
1 each to Argentine Republic, Belgium, United States of Colombia, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti (who is also Consul-General), Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and Venezuela, each.	7500
1 to Bolivia, who is also Consul-General.	5000
1 to Liberia, who is also Consul-General.	4000

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

	Per Annum.
1 each to Denmark, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal, Greece, and Switzerland, each	$5000

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION AND INTERPRETERS.

	Per Annum.
1 Secretary of Legation and Interpreter at Pekin, China	$5000
1 Consul-General and *ex-officio* Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, Turkey	3000
1 Interpreter to the Legation at Constantinople, Turkey	3000
1 Secretary of Legation at Paris, France, 1 at Berlin, Prussia, 1 at London, England, and 1 at St. Petersburg, Russia, each	2625
1 Secretary of Legation at Yedo, Japan, and 1 Interpreter, each	$2500
1 Second Secretary of Legation at Paris, 1 at Berlin, and 1 at London, each	2000
1 Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, 1 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1 at Rome, Italy, 1 at Mexico, and 1 at Madrid, Spain, each	1800
1 Clerk to Legation at Spain	1200

The following rules concerning the precedence to be given among diplomatic agents have been prescribed by the Department of State:

ARTICLE I. Diplomatic agents are divided into three classes: That of ambassadors, legates, or nuncios; that of envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited to sovereigns; that of chargés d'affaires accredited to ministers for foreign affairs.

ART. II. Ambassadors, legates, or nuncios only have the representative character.

ART. III. Diplomatic agents on an extraordinary mission have not, on that account, any superiority of rank.

ART. IV. Diplomatic agents shall take precedence in their respective classes according to the date of the official notification of their arrival. The present regulation shall not cause any innovation with regard to the representative of the Pope.

ART. V. A uniform mode shall be determined in each State for the reception of diplomatic agents of each class.

ART. VI. Relations of consanguinity or of family alliance between courts confer no precedence on their diplomatic agents. The same rule also applies to political alliances.

ART. VII. In acts or treaties between several powers which grant alternate precedence, the order which is to be observed in the signatures shall be decided by lot between the ministers.

ART. VIII. It is agreed that ministers resident accredited to them shall form, with respect to their precedence, an intermediate class between ministers of the second class and chargés d'affaires.

For such time as any secretary of legation acts by proper authority as chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at the post at which he is appointed, he will be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by law for a chargé d'affaires at such post; but not for the same time the compensation also allowed as secretary of legation.

When to any diplomatic office there is

superadded another, the person holding the same will be allowed additional compensation for his extra service at the rate of fifty per centum of the amount allowed by law for such superadded office for such time only as he is actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office.

No person in the diplomatic service of the United States shall wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The statutes of the United States classify the consulates-general, consulates, and commercial agencies into three classes: 1. Those embraced in a schedule known as Schedule B, the incumbents of which receive a fixed salary, and are not allowed to transact business. 2. Those embraced in a schedule known as Schedule C, the incumbents of which receive a fixed salary, and are allowed to transact business. 3. All other consulates the incumbents of which are compensated by the fees collected in their offices, and are allowed to transact business.

The compensation of salaried Consuls is limited to the amount of the salary (out of which the officer must defray the expenses of clerk-hire, except where clerk-hire is provided by law), except that Consuls whose salaries do not exceed $1500, and from whose consulates, without the agencies, fees are paid into the Treasury to the amount of $3000 a year, are compensated at $2000 a year. The compensation of the feed Consuls is limited to $2500. If the fees exceed that sum, such Consuls can pay clerk-hire from the fees received at the consulate when thereto specially authorized, but not otherwise. It is the usual practice for the agent, subject to agreement with the Consul, to retain one-half the fees of the agency until the sum retained by him amounts to $1000. This rule is not universal as regards the proportion, but the maximum of $1000 cannot be exceeded. The agent cannot, however, take precedence over the Consul in the division of the fees. The Consul is entitled to retain not more than $1000 a year in the aggregate from the agencies under his consulate.

Schedule B.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

	Per Annum.
1 Agent and Consul-General at Cairo	$4000
1 Consul-General each at London, Paris, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro, each	6000
1 Consul-General each at Calcutta and Shanghai, each	5000
1 Consul-General at Melbourne	4500
1 " each at Kanagawa and Montreal, each	4000
1 Consul-General at Berlin	4000
1 " each at Vienna, Frankfort, and Rome, each	3000
1 Consul-General each at St. Petersburg and Mexico, each	2000
1 Consul at Liverpool	6000
1 Consul-General at Bucharest	4000

CONSULS.

CLASS ONE, *at* $4000 *per annum.*

1 at Hong-Kong, and 1 at Honolulu.

CLASS TWO, *at* $3500 *per annum.*

1 each at Foochow, Hankow, Canton, Amoy, Tien-Tsin, Chin-Kiang, and Ningpo, China, and Callao, Peru.

CLASS THREE, *at* $3000 *per annum.*

1 each at Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, Demerara, Havre, Matanzas, Vera Cruz, Panama, Aspinwall, Buenos Ayres, Tripoli, Tunis, Tangier, Nagasaki, Osaka, Hiogo, Bangkok, and Valparaiso.

CLASS FOUR, *at* $2500 *per annum.*

1 each at Singapore, Tunstall, Birmingham, Sheffield, Belfast, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Antwerp, Brussels, Saint Thomas, Hamburg, Bremen, and Dresden.

CLASS FIVE, *at* $2000 *per annum.*

1 each at Cork, Dublin, Leeds, Dundee, Leith, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, Saint John (New Brunswick), Kingston, Coaticook, Nassau, Cardiff, Port Louis, San Juan, Lisbon, Rotterdam, Odessa, Sonneberg, Nuremberg, Barmen, Cologne, Chemnitz, Leipsic, Triest, Prague, Basle, Zurich, Acapulco, Matamoras, Pernambuco, Tamatave, Montevideo, Beirut, and Smyrna.

CLASS SIX, *at* $1500 *per annum.*

1 each at Bristol, Newcastle, Auckland, Gibraltar, Cape Town, St. Helena, Charlottetown, Port Stanley, Clifton, Pictou, Winnipeg, Mahé, Kingston (Canada), Prescott, Port Sarnia, Quebec, Saint Johns (Canada), Barbadoes, Bermuda, Fort Erie, Goderich (Ontario), Windsor, Nice, Martinique, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Fayal, Funchal, Verviers, Liege, Munich, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Geneva, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Florence, Palermo, Messina, Jerusalem, Tampico Laguayra, Bahia, San Domingo.

Schedule C.

CLASS SEVEN, *at* $1000 *per annum.*

1 each at Ceylon, Gaspé Basin, Southampton, Windsor (N. S.), Stettin, Nantes, Venice, Cape Haytien, Sabanilla, Guayaquil, Batavia, Para, Rio Grande do Sul, Ruatan and Truxillo (to reside at Utilla), Honduras, Guaymas, Zanzibar, Santiago (Cape Verd Islands), Tahiti, Talcahuano (Chili), Apia.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule C.

St. Paul de Loanda, Lauthala.$1000 per annum.

Schedule B.

San Juan del Norte.....$1000 per annum.

CONSULATES AND COMMERCIAL AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED IN SCHEDULES B OR C.

Compensation made up from fees collected.

I. *Consulates.*—Algiers, Alicante, Amapala, Archangel, Bathurst, Bergen, Bogotá, Bombay, Breslau, Brunswick, Buenaventura, Carrara, Carthagena (Spain), Chihuahua, Christiania, Ciudad Bolivar, Colonia, Coquimbo, Cordoba, Corunna, Curaçoa, Denia, Falmouth, Galatz, Garrucha, Ghent, Gottenburg, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Helsingfors, Hobart Town, Iloilo, Laguna, Lambayeque, La Paz (Bolivia), La Paz (Mexico), La Union, Londonderry, Malta, Manila, Manzanillo (Mexico), Mazatlan, Merida, Milan, Minatitlan, Monterey, Moscow, New Chwang, Patras, Pesth, Puerto Plata, Padang, Paramaribo, Plymouth, Puerto Cabello, Rheims, Rio Hacha, Rosario, San Blas, San José (Costa Rica), San José and Cape Saint Lucas, Santander, Santa Martha, Santos, Sierra Leone, Sonsonate, Saint John's (Newfoundland), Saint Martin, Stockholm, Sydney, Toronto, Teneriffe, Trinidad (Island), Victoria, Warsaw, Zacatecas.

II. *Commercial Agencies.*—Antigua, Baracoa, Belize, Camargo, Castelamare, Crefeld, Geestemunde, Grand Bassa, Guerrero, La Rochelle, Maracaibo, Medellin, Mier, Nottingham, Nuevo Laredo, Oajaca, Ottawa, Pago Pago, Paso del Norte, Piedras Negras, Ponce, Port Stanley and Saint Thomas, Presidio del Norte, Rouen, Sagua la Grande, Saint Bartholomew, Saint Christopher, Saint Galle, Saint Georges, Saint Helen's, Saint Marc, Saint Pierre (Miquelon), San Andres, San Juan del Sur, Samana, Stanbridge, Tetuan.

The following sums are allowed annually for clerk-hire at the consulates named:

For the Consul at Liverpool, $2500.

For the Consuls-General at London, Paris, Havana, Shanghai, and Rio de Janeiro, each, $2000.

For the Consuls-General at Berlin, Frankfort, Vienna, and Kanayawa, and for the Consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, Lyons, Hong-Kong, Havre, and Chemnitz, each, $1500.

For the Consul-General at Montreal, and the Consuls at Bradford and Birmingham, each, $1200.

For the Consuls-General at Calcutta and Melbourne, and for the Consuls at Leipsic, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Marseilles, Nuremberg, Tunstall, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Colon, Glasgow, and Singapore, each, $1000.

For the Consuls at Belfast, Barmen, Leitha, Dundee, and Matamoras, each, $800.

For the Consul-General at Mexico, and for the Consuls at Beirut, Naples, Stuttgart, Florence, Mannheim, Prague, Zurich, Panama, and Demerara, each, $600.

INTERPRETERS.

At Shanghai, $2000. At Tien-Tsin, Foochow, and Kanagawa, each, $1500. At Hankow, Amoy, Canton, and Hong-Kong, each, $750.

For 12 Interpreters at other Consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, each, $500 per annum.

MARSHALS.

For the Marshals for the Consular Courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, $7000 per annum.

Consuls-General and Consuls are not allowed to hold office at different consulates.

No compensation is allowed Vice-Consuls or Vice-Commercial Agents, except out of the allowance made by law for the principal consular officer in whose place such appointment is made. When the Consul is present at his post the Vice-Consul has no functions or powers, but has the Consul's powers in his absence.

Deputy-Consuls are consular officers, subordinate to their principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates at the same ports or places at which such principals are located. *Consular Agents* are consular officers, subordinate to their principals, exercising their powers, etc., at ports or places different from those at which such principals are located. *Commercial Agents* are full, principal, and permanent consular officers, as distinguished from subordinates or substitutes.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CONSULS.

They have the right, in ports or places to which they are severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which captains, masters, crews, passengers, or merchants, who are citizens of the United States, may choose to make there; and also such as any foreigner may choose to make before them relative

to the personal interest of any citizen of the United States.

Every consular officer must keep a detailed list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, specifying their names and the names of the vessels on which they are shipped, and from which they are discharged, and the payments, if any, made on account of each so discharged; also of the number of the vessels arrived and departed, the amounts of their registered tonnage, and the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not; and, as nearly as possible, the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced, and make returns of the same, with their accounts and other returns, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is the duty of Consuls and Vice-Consuls, where the laws of the country permit:

First. To take possession of the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States, other than seamen belonging to any vessel, who shall die within their consulate, leaving there no legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee by him appointed to take care of his effects.

Second. To inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants of the United States, or for want of them, of any others at their choice.

Third. To collect the debts due the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have there contracted.

Fourth. To sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such part of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, and at the expiration of one year from his decease, the residue.

Fifth. To transmit the balance of the estate to the Treasury of the United States, to be holden in trust for the legal claimant; except that if at any time before such transmission the legal representatives of the deceased shall appear and demand his effects in their hands, they shall deliver them up, being paid their fees, and shall cease their proceedings.

They must immediately notify his death in one of the gazettes published in the consulate, and also to the Secretary of State, that the same may be notified in the State to which the deceased belonged.

When any citizen of the United States dying abroad leaves, by any lawful testamentary disposition, special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he dies, of the personal property of which he dies possessed in such country, such officer shall, so far as the laws of the country permit, strictly observe such directions. When any such citizen so dying appoints, by any lawful testamentary disposition, any other person than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of the officer, whenever required by the person so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person in the lawful execution of his trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen dies; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person, and not otherwise.

CONSULAR OFFICERS NOT TO CHARGE FOR THEIR SERVICES TO SEAMEN.

Consular officers are not allowed to charge or receive any compensation for receiving or disbursing the wages to which any seaman or mariner is entitled who is discharged in any foreign country, or for any money advanced to any such seaman who seeks relief from any consulate; nor derive any profit from clothing, boarding, or otherwise supplying or sending home any such seaman.

NEGLECT OR OMISSION OF DUTY.

Whenever any consular officer wilfully neglects or omits to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by law, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of law, or is guilty of any wilful malfeasance or abuse of power, or of any corrupt conduct in his office, he shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages he and his sureties on his official bond shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States.

Consuls have no representative or diplomatic character, except under international agreement, and cannot claim for themselves, their families, or property, the privileges of exemption which are accorded to diplomatic agents. They are, however, under the protection of the Law of Nations. They may raise the flag and place the arms of the United States over their gates and doors. They have jurisdiction over disputes between masters, officers, and crews in vessels of the United States, including questions of wages, by agreement with many nations, but not by right; also the right to reclaim deserters from such vessels; also with powers to adjust matters of salvage and damage by wreck. Consuls have exclusive jurisdiction over crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States in some countries, and in others they assist in their trial. They also have jurisdiction over civil disputes in certain countries.

MASTERS MUST DEPOSIT REGISTERS WITH CONSUL.

Every master of an American vessel on his arrival at a foreign port must deposit his register with the consular officer of the United States, if there be one at the port, under a penalty of $500. When the ship's papers are received by the Consul they are to be kept in a safe place, and the Consul must give a receipt therefor under seal, and make an entry in his record, specifying the time of delivery, the name of the vessel, the master, and the character of the papers. Whenever the master produces the proper clearance papers, and pays the fees due to the consular officer, and also three months' pay additional to wages due for every seaman discharged at his port, and shall take on board, at the request of the consular officer, such destitute mariners as he may designate for transportation to the United States, then the ship's papers will be returned.

SALE OR TRANSFER OF VESSELS AT A FOREIGN PORT.

In case of a sale or transfer of an American vessel in a foreign port or water, it is the duty of the Consul to collect from the master or agent of the vessel for hospital duty 40 cents per month for each seaman employed on the vessel from the date of its last entry into any port of the United States, as payment of hospital dues there, and to return the same to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

ENGAGEMENT OF SEAMEN.

The engagement of seamen by masters of American merchant ships in a foreign port must be made before the United States Consul or Commercial Agent, and have his sanction.

CONSULS THE GUARDIANS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Consuls are the lawfully authorized guardians of American seamen in foreign ports, hear and examine his complaints, and afford him the only protection or measure of justice which the representatives of his country can give him on foreign soil

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

Seamen of the United States, destitute in a foreign port, are entitled to relief, deserters as well as those who have been discharged. The relief is afforded by United States Consuls at the expense of the Government, and comprises lodgings, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and medicines, and transportation to the United States. All masters and commanders of vessels or ships belonging to American citizens bound to a port in the United States are required by law to take such seamen on board their vessels, at the request of a Consul, and transport them to the port to which bound, the charge therefor not to exceed $10 for each seaman. It is the duty of consular officers to send to the United States all American seamen found destitute within their districts. They may contract with masters of foreign vessels for that purpose, when opportunities in American vessels do not offer.

COMPLAINTS OF SEAMEN OF BAD PROVISIONS OR WATER.

When three or more of a crew of any merchant ship of the United States make complaint to an American consular officer that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are of bad quality, and unfit for use, or deficient in quantity, he must examine the same; and if he finds them as represented by the seamen, notify the fact to the master of the ship. If the master does not then provide other and proper provisions and water, he is liable

to a penalty of $100. But if the Consul certifies that the complaint was unreasonable, each complainant is liable to forfeit to the master or owner one week's wages.

DESERTERS.

In all cases where deserters are apprehended, it is the duty of the consular officer to inquire into the facts; and if satisfied that the desertion was caused by cruel treatment, the mariner shall be discharged, and receive, in addition to his wages due to the time of his discharge, three months' pay.

WRECKS.

It is the duty of consular officers, in cases where ships or vessels of the United States are stranded on the coasts of their respective consulates, to take proper measures, so far as the laws of the country permit, for saving such ships or vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, storing and securing the effects and merchandise saved, and taking inventories thereof, the same to be delivered to the owners after deducting expenses; but not in cases where the master, owner, or consignee is present.

NEW INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

If a consular officer sees new inventions or improvements, or new seeds or plants, he must give the Department such information about them as he may be able to obtain, and send such specimens of seeds and plants as he can, without cost to the Government. Consular officers must communicate any useful and interesting information relating to agriculture, manufactures, population, and public works; to scientific discoveries; to progress in the useful arts, and to general statistics in foreign countries; note all events occurring which may affect, beneficially or otherwise, the navigation and commerce of the United States; the establishment of new branches of industry, and the increase or decline of those before established, and communicate all information calculated to benefit our commerce or other interests.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

The power of commencing original civil and criminal proceedings is vested in consular officers exclusively, except in capital cases for murder or insurrection, or offences against the public peace amounting to felony, which are tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed, if allowed jurisdiction. They can determine all criminal cases where the fine imposed does not exceed $500, or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days. They can have exclusive jurisdiction in civil proceedings, where the damage demanded does not exceed $500. When it exceeds that sum, the Consul must summon associates to hear the case with him; the Consul, however, to give the judgment. The decisions of Consuls in criminal cases may be appealed to the Minister, when the fine exceeds $100, or ninety days' imprisonment.

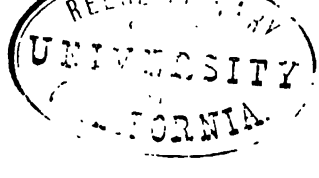
Consuls also have many other duties, respecting authentication of invoices, market values, sampling, declarations, verification and oaths, quantities, weights and measures, of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

The President is authorized, after examination, to appoint not exceeding thirteen consular clerks, and they can be removed only for cause stated in writing, and submitted to Congress at the session first following such removal. They are entitled to a compensation not exceeding $1000 a year; but those who have served continuously for a period of five years shall receive a salary of $1200 a year. They may be assigned to different consulates from time to time. They are subordinate to the Consul-General, Vice- or Deputy-Consul-General, Consul, or Vice- or Deputy-Consul at the post as the case may be.

The list of these consular clerks is as follows:

	Per Annum.
1 at Algiers	$1200
1 at Berlin	1200
1 at Cairo	1200
2 at Havana, each	1200
1 at Honolulu	1000
1 at Liverpool	1000
2 at Paris, each	1000
1 at Pago Pago	1000
1 at Rome	1200
1 at Shanghai	1200


REESE
UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OUTLINE OF ITS ORIGIN.

The first Congress of Delegates was held at Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. On the 17th of February, 1776, at the third session of that Congress, the germ of the Treasury Department was originated, by passing a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of five for superintending the Treasury, and detailing the duties devolving on the committee.

On the 1st of April, 1776, it was *resolved*, that a Treasury Office of Accounts be established, and that such office be kept in the city or place where Congress should be assembled; and that said Office of Accounts be under direction and superintendence of the standing committee of the Treasury, detailing, also, the functions to be performed in the Office of Accounts.

On the 26th of September, 1778, Congress, by resolution, established the offices of Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and two Chambers of Accounts, to consist of three commissioners each, all of whom to be appointed by Congress annually.

On the 11th of February, 1779, the office of "Secretary of the Treasury" was established by resolution, with a salary of $2000 a year, but without designating the duties of that office, which endured but a few months.

On the 30th of July, 1779, an ordinance was passed for establishing a Board of Treasury, and the proper officers for managing the finances, consisting of five commissioners for the Board of Treasury, an Auditor-General, and six Auditors of the Army; in which ordinance the office of Secretary of the Treasury was dropped.

On the 7th of February, 1781, a resolution was passed providing for a Superintendent of Finance, a Secretary of War, and a Secretary of Marine.

On the 11th of September, 1781, it was ordered that from and after the 20th of said month the functions and appointments of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Chambers of Accounts, Auditor-General, Auditors, and extra Commissioners of Accounts, their assistants, under-officers, and clerks, should cease and determine; that for the more effectual execution of the business of the Treasury and the settlement of public accounts, the following officers should be appointed in aid of the Superintendent of Finance, his assistant secretary and clerks, namely: a Comptroller, a Treasurer, a Register, Auditors (number left to the option of the Superintendent of Finance) and clerks, and prescribing their duties.

On the 28th of May, 1784, an ordinance was passed superseding the office of Superintendent of Finance, and providing for a board, consisting of three commissioners to be appointed by Congress, to superintend the Treasury and manage the finances of the United States; which was styled the Board of Treasury, on whom was conferred the authority to exercise all the powers vested in the Superintendent of Finance, and here ended the efforts to organize the Treasury Department under or during the Confederation.

On the 2d of September, 1789 (during the first session of Congress under the Constitution, commenced on the 4th of March, 1789), an act was passed establishing the Treasury Department, with the following officers, namely: a Secretary of the Treasury, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The act then designated the duties of each officer, and it provided for the settlement of all public accounts, both primarily and finally, in the Treasury Department.

The act of May 8, 1792, created the

office of an Accountant of the Department of War: that officer to report his settlement of accounts for the inspection and revision of the Comptroller of the Treasury; it abolished the office of assistant to the Secretary, and in his stead created the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, to collect the internal duties and direct taxes, and to execute such other services as should be directed by the Secretary; and it authorized the Secretary to have two principal clerks.

The office of Commissioner of the Revenue was abolished by the act of April 6, 1802; it was re-established by the act of July 24, 1813, and again abolished by the act of December 23, 1817.

On the 25th of April, 1812, an act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury created the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and devolved upon him, under the direction of the head of the Department, all such duties respecting the public lands of the United States, and other lands patented or granted by the United States as had been directed by law to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and the Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of War, or which should thereafter, by law, be assigned to said office.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury is the head of the Treasury Department.

There are two Assistant Secretaries at a compensation of $4500 a year each.

The Treasury Department is divided into the following offices and bureaus:

Office of the Secretary, including eight regular divisions; besides the Chief Clerk's Office; the office of the Custodian of the building; and Special Agents' Division; the Secret Service, and the Division of Captured and Abandoned Property, [redacted] etc.; Bure[redacted] of Engraving and Printing; Bureau of the Mint; Office of the Supervising Architect; Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels; Office of the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service; Office of the Light-House Board; Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals; First Comptroller; Second Comptroller; Commissioner of Customs; First Auditor; Second Auditor; Third Auditor; Fourth Auditor; Fifth Auditor; Sixth Auditor; Treasurer; Register; Comptroller of the Currency; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Coast Survey.

In the bureaus of the Treasury Department (exclusive of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) there are employed at Washington, in round numbers, 1600 males and 600 females; in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 450 males and 460 females; making a total of 2050 males and 1060 females.

POWERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

All claims and demands whatever by the United States or against them, and all accounts whatever in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or as creditors, are settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department.

The fiscal year in all matters of accounts, receipts, expenditures, estimates, and appropriations commences on the first of July.

The commissions of all officers employed in levying or collecting the public revenue are made out and recorded in the Treasury Department.

Separate accounts of all moneys received from internal taxes in each State, Territory, and collection district, and of the amount of each species of tax, must be kept in the Treasury Department.

Neither the Secretary, First Comptroller, First Auditor, Treasurer, nor Register can be concerned in, interested in, or carry on, directly or indirectly, any trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase any public lands or other public property or any public securities of any State or the United States, or apply to his own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business in the Treasury Department, other than what is allowed by law, under penalty of a fine of $3000, removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the United States.

Every clerk is forbidden to trade in the funds or debts of the United States, or to accept any compensation for negotiating or transacting any business in the Department, under penalty of a fine of $500 and removal from office.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

It is the duty of the Secretary to prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; to prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all

public accounts; to grant all warrants for moneys to be issued from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress; to report to the Senate and House in person or in writing information required by them appertaining to his office, and to perform all duties relative to the finances that he shall be directed to perform.

The Secretary must order the collection, the deposit, the transfer, the safekeeping, and the disbursement of the revenue; and direct the auditing and settling the accounts thereof, respectively.

In ordering the collection of the revenue, the receipt and disbursement of the same from the Treasury; in directing the auditing and settling the accounts connected therewith; in the collecting and registering the statistics of commercial and manufacturing operations, and in the custody of the archives of the Department, he has the aid of a corps of bureau officers, under his superintendence and direction; whose duties will be hereafter more particularly set forth.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

He is authorized to direct the superintendence of the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage as he shall judge best, and in the exercise of this power he may issue such instructions and regulations, and prescribe such blank forms as may be necessary; and in case of a difference of construction in the revenue laws between the customs officers and importers, the decision of the Secretary is binding upon all.

He entertains and decides all appeals made by importers from the decisions of collectors assessing duties, and as to all fees, charges, and exactions on the tonnage of any vessel or upon imported merchandise.

The law gives him discretionary power in fixing the compensation of many officers of the customs.

He may abate or refund duties on merchandise injured or destroyed by accident, fire, or other casualty while in the custody of officers of customs, in private or public warehouse, appraiser's store or otherwise.

He designates common-carriers for the transportation of merchandise entered at one port and destined for another,—exacting bond with sufficient sureties.

He may remit forfeitures in case of sale of goods seized in violation of customs laws, the value of which does not exceed $500, and restore the proceeds to the owner, where the appeal is made within three months, and sufficient proof is furnished that the forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intent to defraud the revenue.

He may make awards to persons making complaint, and who prosecute to judgment or conviction, in any case of fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred for violation of the internal revenue laws, the compensation or allowance which may be forfeited by a collector who fails in his duty to report such case to the proper district attorney within the prescribed time.

He may restore to the owner proceeds of goods sold by Collectors of Internal Revenue, where the amount is $500, and application is made within one year, satisfactory proof being furnished that the owner was absent from the United States and did not know of the seizure, and without wilful neglect or intention to defraud.

He may inquire into the circumstances of a debtor imprisoned upon execution issued from any court of the United States, and upon satisfactory proof that he is unable to pay the debt, and that he has not concealed or made any conveyance of his estate in trust for himself or with intent to defraud the United States, receive from such debtor any deed, assignment or conveyance, or property or collateral security, and issue his order to the prison-keeper to discharge the debtor.

He may remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by a vessel or upon merchandise, where the sum is not less than $1000.

He prescribes the rules and modes of remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

He may afford suitable compensation, out of money specially appropriated, in certain cases, under the customs revenue laws, to officers of customs and other persons who detect and seize goods in act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, not to exceed one-half of the net proceeds resulting from the seizure, and not exceeding in any case $5000.

He may order re-examination and reliquidation where duties have been assessed under an erroneous view of the facts, and make refund of the amounts collected in excess of the proper amount to be collected.

SAFE-KEEPING AND DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Secretary directs and fixes the penalty of all bonds given by disbursing officers of the Treasury Department; receives deposits of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States or Sub-Treasuries, not less than $20, and issues certificates therefor, in denominations of not less than $20, and may issue certificates representing coin in the Treasury in payment therefor, not to exceed 20 per cent. of the coin and bullion in the Treasury.

He must publish each month in some newspaper at the seat of Government the last preceding weekly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount to his credit in the different banks, in the Mint, or other depositories.

He may designate any officer, giving bonds, to be disbursing agent for the payment of moneys appropriated for construction of public buildings in the district of such officer.

He may designate Collectors of Internal Revenue as disbursing agents as to expenses in connection with the collection of taxes and other expenses of the Internal Revenue service, they giving bonds with sufficient sureties.

He may designate one or more depositories for the safe-keeping of money collected under the Internal Revenue laws; and he may designate national banking associations as depositories of all public moneys, except moneys received from customs.

He may employ special agents to be charged with the disbursement of public money, they to give bond in such form and with such security as he may approve.

He directs the deposit of public money where there is no Assistant Treasurer, under such regulations as will insure its safety; and he may direct examination to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositories, and may appoint for that purpose special agents, and fix their compensation, not exceeding $6 per diem and travelling expenses.

He is authorized to direct any Naval Officer or Surveyor, as a check upon an Assistant Treasurer or a Collector of Customs, and any Register of the Land Office as a check upon a Receiver, to make examinations of books, accounts, returns, and money in the hands of Assistant Treasurers, Collectors, or Receivers.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

He may issue such instructions to the Collectors, Receivers, Depositaries, Officers, and others who may receive Treasury notes and United States notes, or who may be employed in the preparation and issue of the same, as he may deem best.

He may purchase and provide machinery and materials, and employ such persons as may be necessary in the engraving, printing, and execution of United States notes.

He may pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds which are redeemable; and he may anticipate interest on the public debt not exceeding one year. He may also purchase coin with bonds of the United States, at such rates and on such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests.

Whenever it appears by clear proof that any interest-bearing bond has been destroyed, or so defaced as to impair its value, without bad faith on the part of the possessor, and such bond is identified by its number and description, he may, under proper regulations, issue a duplicate thereof, having the same time to run and bearing like interest; and in case a registered bond is lost, he may issue a duplicate bond under like requirements. And he may exchange registered for coupon bonds.

He is also authorized to pay at par and cancel, with any coin in the Treasury which may be lawfully applied for such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any bonds authorized to be disposed of, any six per centum five-twenty bonds of the United States which shall become redeemable by the terms of their issue, and the interest on such called bonds will cease after the expiration of three months from date of the notice.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

He is required to report to Congress annually, on the first Monday of January, the results of the information compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, showing the condition of manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks in the several States and Territories; and also a report showing the amount of money collected from seamen on account of hospital tax; also the names and compensation of all persons employed in the Coast Survey, with full statement of all the expenses incurred by that service.

He is required to apportion the cir-

culating notes of national banking associations among the several States and Territories, in a specified manner and in accordance with the demands of trade.

He has general direction of the coinage of the country, the mints, and assay of metals and bullion, which is under the immediate superintendence of the Director of the Mint; also the distribution, circulation, and redemption of gold, silver, and minor coins, and the purchase of metal for coinage, and recoinage of foreign coins into the coinage of the United States.

The Secretary prescribes regulations for killing in Alaska Territory and adjacent waters of minks, martins, sable, and other fur-bearing animals, and to provide for the execution of the law for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. And he may direct the arrest of persons and the seizure of vessels or of merchandise subject to fines, penalties, or forfeitures under the laws extending protection to such animals, and may remit such fines as in other cases.

He is authorized to lease after expiration or forfeiture of the present lease of the Alaska Commercial Company, under act of July 1, 1870, to responsible parties, the right of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George for twenty (20) years, for a sum of not less than $50,000 per year, upon giving a bond with securities in a sum not less than $500,000, conditioned upon the faithful observance of all laws of Congress and regulations of the Treasury bearing upon the subject; and he may vacate any such lease for violation of the provisions of the law, and is authorized to employ one agent and three assistant agents on the seal islands.

He may suspend the act prohibiting importation of neat cattle, whenever he shall have determined that the importations will not introduce and spread contagious or infectious diseases among cattle in the United States.

He may issue enrolments to vessels built in foreign countries, when wrecked in the United States and purchased and repaired by a citizen of the United States, when the repairs equal three-fourths of the cost of the vessel. He shall cause blank certificates of registry, and other papers and forms to be furnished to collectors of districts, attested under the seal of the Treasury and the hand of the Register. He has power to direct a Collector to grant a new certificate of registry to a vessel so sold and transferred by process of law, and the register has been obtained by a former owner, when satisfied that the law has been complied with.

He may prescribe regulations for numbering registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels. He may cause license to be granted to yachts employed as pleasure vessels, which are designed as models of naval architecture, on such terms as will permit their sailing from port to port without clearing from the custom-house, upon a bond being given with sufficient sureties, conditioned that the vessels shall not engage in any unlawful trade.

He has the control, direction, and establishment of life-saving stations, and the appointment of superintendents, assistant superintendents, keepers, and other employés of the life-saving service, and may give all necessary instructions in relation to the same. He may establish life-saving stations at such light-houses as he may deem best; and he may cause to be prepared medals of honor with suitable devices, of the first and second class, to be bestowed upon persons who may endanger their lives in saving, or endeavoring to save lives from the perils of the sea, within the United States or upon American vessels.

He may authorize any surveyor of any port of delivery to enrol and license vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and fisheries, in like manner as collectors.

He is required to direct the administration of the steamboat inspection laws.

He is *ex-officio* president of the Light-House Board, and may convene the Board when the exigencies of the service require it; and they discharge, under his superintendence, the administrative duties relating to the construction, administration, inspection, and care of light-houses, and all vessels, beacons, buoys, seamarks, and other appendages. He is authorized to assign Collectors of Customs as superintendents of light-houses, beacons, etc.

He may remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the provisions relating to registering, recording, enrolling, or licensing of vessels, and direct the discontinuance of prosecution on such terms as he may deem reasonable.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

He must require all accounts to be settled each fiscal year, except in certain cases in his discretion. He must lay before Congress each session the reports of the Auditors, showing the application

of appropriations made for the War and Navy Departments, also abstracts and tabulated forms showing separate accounts of moneys received from internal duties.

He must also transmit to Congress copies of each of the accounts of the superintendent of the Treasury buildings; also all amounts expended under the head of "contingent expenses" in the several Bureaus of the Treasury Department, all amounts paid for furniture and repairs of furniture, and those received from the disposal of furniture.

Whenever the President designates an officer to perform the duties of another officer, the Secretary must cause notice of such designation to be given to all the accounting officers.

There are many other specific powers and duties conferred upon the Secretary relating to the public credit, the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys; to commerce and navigation; to accounts, public property, and miscellaneous subjects, including appropriations and payment of claims.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The rent or sale of any unproductive lands or other public property acquired under judicial process or otherwise, in the collection of debts due the United States, requires the Secretary's approval. The Secretary may direct the Solicitor of the Treasury to cause a stipulation for the discharge of any property owned or claimed by the United States, or in which the United States has an interest, from seizure or attachment, as security or satisfaction of any claim made against such property, in any judicial proceeding under the laws of any State, district, or Territory.

The Secretary may make such conditions in the interest of the Government for the preservation, sale, or collection of any property or proceeds thereof which may have been wrecked or abandoned, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, which ought to come to the United States, or for recovery of any moneys, dues, or other interests lately in possession or due the so-called Confederate States or its agents, and now belonging to the United States, by any person or corporation, and allow just and reasonable compensation out of the money or property to any person giving information, or who shall actually preserve, collect, surrender, or pay the same.

He may receive on the same terms as the original bequest of James Smithson such sums as the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution may see fit to deposit, not exceeding, with the original bequest, one million dollars.

He may defer the operations on any public buildings for which an appropriation has been made, but not commenced, or he may proceed with the same when, in his opinion, the public interests require it.

He may set aside any selection made of a site for a public building when, in his opinion, the location was not made solely with reference to the interests and convenience of the public and the Government.

Before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced, the plans and full estimates therefor must be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior.

FORCE IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk (of the Department)	$3000
Chief of Division of Warrants, etc	2750
Chief of Division of Customs	2750
6 chiefs of Division, each	2500
Assistant chief of Division of Warrants	2400
2 assistant chiefs of Division, each	2100
6 " " " "	2000
Stenographer to the Secretary	2000
2 disbursing clerks, each	2500
3 clerks, each	1900
37 " "	1800
25 " "	1600
21 " "	1400
15 " "	1200
11 " "	1000
50 " "	900
7 messengers, each	840
7 assistant messengers, each	720
2 conductors of elevators, each	720
43 laborers, each	660
1 captain of watch	1200
2 lieutenants " each	900
58 watchmen, each	720
1 engineer	1400
1 assistant engineer	1000
1 machinist and gasfitter	1200
1 storekeeper	1200
6 firemen, each	720
75 charwomen or cleaners, each	180

ASSIGNMENT OF BUSINESS AND DUTIES IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The general supervision of all the work assigned to the Divisions of Appointments; Public Moneys; Revenue Marine; Stationery, Printing, and Blanks;

Loans and Currency; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and Bureau of the Mint.

The signing of all letters and papers as Assistant Secretary, or "by order of the Secretary," relating to the business of the foregoing Divisions and Bureaus, that do not by law require the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The performance of such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary, or by law.

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The general supervision of all the work assigned to the Divisions of Customs; Special Agents; Internal Revenue and Navigation; Warrants, Estimates, and Appropriations; and to the Offices of Supervising Architect; Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals; Bureau of Statistics; and Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats.

The signing of all letters and papers as Assistant Secretary, or "by order of the Secretary," relating to the business of the foregoing Divisions that do not by law require the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the signing, instead of the Secretary, of certain warrants under Section 246 of the Revised Statutes.

The performance of such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary, or by law.

CHIEF CLERK.

The supervision, under the immediate direction of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, of the duties of the clerks and employés connected with the Department.

The superintendence and custody of all buildings or parts of buildings occupied by the Treasury Department in this city, and supervision over the force which is in any way connected with the care of them; the transmission of the mails between the Department and the Post-Office; the care of all horses, wagons, and carriages employed in the transaction of Departmental business; and the direction of those persons employed as engineers, machinists, firemen, or laborers, who are paid from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department.

The expenditure of the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; for furniture and repairs of same for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department; for fuel, lights, water, and miscellaneous items for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department; the keeping of the accounts of said expenditures and the preparation of all reports relating thereto, the supervision of the accounts of the custodians of public buildings, and the keeping of an account of all property in buildings under the control of the Treasury Department.

The distribution of the mail; the custody of the records and files and library of the Secretary's Office, the answering of calls from Congress, other Departments, the Court of Claims, and elsewhere, for copies of papers, records, etc.

The compilation and publication of the monthly digest of circulars and decisions of the Secretary.

Supervision of all the official correspondence of the Secretary's Office, so far as to see that it is expressed in correct and official form; the enforcement of the general regulations of the Department, and the charge of all business of the Secretary's Office not assigned to some one of the Divisions or Bureaus attached to the office.

DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The supervision of all matters relating to the appointment, removal, promotion, or suspension of the officers, clerks, messengers, etc., under the control of the Treasury Department, and the custody of papers pertaining thereto; including the examination of applications and recommendations for appointment or employment, and the preparation of commissions therefor; the examination and investigation of all complaints and charges against officials or employés, except when such investigation is otherwise specially directed; the preparation of reports required by law to be laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the employment and compensation of persons in various branches of the public service; and the preparation and publication of the *United States Treasury Register*.

Also the preparation of the material for the *Biennial Register*, or Blue Book of the United States, so far as the Treasury Department and its several branches are concerned.

The verification of all pay-rolls of the Department and all vouchers for salaries of steamboat inspectors, custodians, engineers, firemen, and janitors; the inspection of the accounts of Internal

Revenue gaugers; and the examination of all estimates for salaries and compensation of officers and employés, and of incidental expenses payable from the appropriation for collecting the customs revenue and keeping account thereof.

The keeping account of absence from duty of employés in the several Bureaus and offices of the Department, and the consideration of requests for leave of absence.

The following is a more detailed account of the duties and business of the Appointment Division:

1. THE CUSTOM-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

There are 131 Collection Districts and ports, with 194 principal or Presidential, and 3530 subordinate appointments; all of which are made out and recorded in the Division, involving a great number of details. The testimonials in favor of, charges against the applicant or nominee, as well as the papers for and against the incumbent of the office (which are often voluminous), are examined and briefed for the Secretary's information.

The papers in connection with Presidential appointments under the Treasury Department are filed in this office, and in cases of contest they are very voluminous, and have to be read, arranged, and briefed; and when the appointment is decided upon, the nomination is written for the President's signature and transmitted to the Senate. Then, if there is a contest in that body, additional recommendations and charges are filed, which have to be examined, and, if called for, briefed and sent to the Senate. Finally, when the nomination is confirmed by the Senate, the commission is made out and recorded in the Appointment Division.

Minor appointments in the customs service are made on nominations of the principal officers with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in many cases their compensation is determined by the Secretary.

This manner of making appointments entails a large amount of correspondence, and requires a large number of record books to be kept.

The nomination by a Collector or other principal officer of a person for a minor appointment is not approved as a matter of routine, but, under the law and regulations, often involves an investigation of the character and qualifications of the nominee, and a hearing of the complaints against and commendations in favor of the incumbent of the office, if there be one.

Every one of these appointments is recorded in proper registers, and all action taken in respect to them is kept posted up to date, so that a complete record of every person in the custom-houses of the country is always at hand. These records form the basis of the payments made on account of salaries, and the Collector's estimates for funds are verified and approved upon them.

2. APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT PROPER.

There are about 3000 officers, clerks, etc., in the Department proper, subject to appointment; and the number of changes involved in one year is very large. The great number of places in the gift of the Treasury Department promises so strong a hope for appointment that many thousands of applications are received yearly.

The papers must be arranged and filed for ready reference.

A record of all changes is kept, and the pay-roll of each and every Bureau must be verified and approved by the Appointment Division before payment is made.

3. INTERNAL REVENUE AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

There are 126 collectors and 1870 storekeepers, gaugers, and inspectors of tobacco in the Internal Revenue service; 995 light-house keepers, and several hundred other employés in the light-house service; 204 revenue marine officers; 189 superintendents and keepers of life-saving stations; and 224 persons employed in marine hospital service.

There are 9 Sub-Treasuries, with 9 Presidential and 183 subordinate appointments; 10 Steamboat Inspection Districts, with 10 Presidential and 100 subordinate appointments; 27 principal officers of the Mint; 137 janitors and 225 engineers, firemen, etc., employed in the various public buildings.

All these appointments are made out and recorded in the Appointment Division.

The chief of the Division is charged with the examination of complaints against employés, made by their creditors, of the non-payment of bills and

accounts, and to ascertain the facts in each case; and if the debt is found to be just, and contracted for family supplies, and other necessaries, while the employé has been in the service of the Department, the chief is to see that payment is made.

The reception-room of the Appointment Office is always open to the public and to the employés of the Department, which fact, taken together with the nature of the business intrusted to it, is sufficient to cause a large number of callers, all of whom must be answered civilly and respectfully. The majority of these callers, of course, are seeking employment for themselves or on behalf of others; and it is difficult to convince some of them of the impossibility to do what they want done. It is frequently tedious and unpleasant to listen to the tales of distress and misfortune, as well as the merits and claims of the applicants.

From twelve to fifteen thousand letters are yearly written and recorded in the Appointment Division.

DIVISION OF WARRANTS, ESTIMATES, AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The issue of all warrants for the receipt and payment of public moneys, and of appropriation and surplus-fund warrants.

The preparation and keeping of all appropriation, sinking fund, public debt, and Pacific Railroad accounts.

The compilation and publication, for the use of Congress, of the annual estimates of appropriations required for the service of all Departments of the Government, and of the digest of appropriations made at each session of Congress, with the designation of titles under which funds may be drawn from appropriations.

The preparation of the statements of the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government, and of the tables accompanying the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The publication of the monthly statements of the public debt, and the preparation of the daily statement showing the financial condition of the Treasury.

The preparation of statistical tables relating to the finances, embracing all information connected with the receipts and expenditures of the Government from its foundation to the present time; and generally all matters connected with the foregoing.

HOW MONEY IS RECEIVED INTO AND PAID OUT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Under the regulations of the Department, Collectors of Customs, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Receivers of public moneys from sales of land, and all officers authorized to receive moneys due to the Government, from whatever source or account, are required to deposit the same daily or at stated periods, according to the amounts and facilities for making deposit, with the Treasurer of the United States, an Assistant Treasurer, or designated Depositary, which is usually a national bank. The officer receiving the deposit then gives a certificate to the collecting officer that certain sums have been deposited, whereupon he forthwith forwards the certificate of deposit to the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose office it is compared with the weekly transcript or statement of public moneys received on deposit made and sent by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or Depositary. The Secretary then issues his warrant, which is an order directed to the collecting officer, commanding him to pay the money into the Treasury. After this warrant, which is called a covering warrant, is issued, the money cannot be drawn out of the Treasury, except upon an appropriation made by act of Congress.

REPAYMENT.

When a disbursing officer of the Government has on hand funds advanced to him by the Secretary from an appropriation, for which he has no use, that is, an excess or unexpended balance of money which he was to disburse for certain specified objects, and those objects having been completed, he must deposit the same, as above described, and the certificate of deposit takes the same course as a deposit of revenues, except that the amount is covered to the credit of the appropriation out of which it was originally drawn, and to the personal credit of the officer. If moneys so deposited are not required within two years for the objects for which appropriated, they are then carried to the surplus fund, that is, they are covered into the Treasury, and cannot be drawn out except by a reappropriation made by law.

Money is paid out of the Treasury only when an appropriation is made by an act of Congress, as provided by the Consti-

tution of the United States, and usually in two ways only:

1st. By warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, directing him to pay to disbursing officers, with which to pay salaries and expenses of the public service. These warrants are based upon requisitions from heads of Departments having charge of the service on which account the money has been appropriated. These are called accountable warrants.

2d. Warrants drawn in the same manner in favor of individuals, corporations, firms, etc., upon accounts settled by the accounting officers of the Government, to satisfy claims, services rendered, and other miscellaneous demands. These are called settlement warrants.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The supervision of the several Independent-Treasury offices, the designation of National Bank and other depositories, and the obtaining from them of proper securities.

The keeping of a general account of receipts into the Treasury, the classification of such receipts, and the preparation of lists thereof on which to issue covering warrants.

The directing of all public officers, except postmasters, as to the deposit of the public moneys collected by them.

The issue and enforcement of regulations governing Independent-Treasury officers, and the several depositaries and public disbursing officers, in the safe-keeping and disbursement of public moneys intrusted to them.

The supervision of the business pertaining to "outstanding liabilities," the issue and payment of duplicate checks, the transportation of public moneys and securities, and expenses thereof, and the expenses of the Independent-Treasury offices.

The care and final disposition of moneys arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the Internal Revenue laws.

The direction for special transfers of public moneys; and, generally, all matters pertaining to the foregoing.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS.

The examination of all questions arising under the tariff laws, upon appeals from decisions of Collectors of Customs, involving the rates and amount of duties on imports; the consideration of cases involving errors in invoices and entries; refund and abatement of duties; drawback of customs duties on articles manufactured in the United States out of imported material, and establishing the rates of drawback.

The consideration of all questions arising upon the construction of the customs laws, and the general regulations thereunder, in regard to the entry, appraisal, and delivery of merchandise, and payment of duties thereon; correspondence with consular officers, through the Department of State, in regard to dutiable values, invoices, etc.; supervision of Appraisers in securing uniformity of valuation of dutiable merchandise at the various ports; and compromises in customs cases.

Supervision of the seal-fisheries in Alaska, and such other matters in that Territory as are placed by law in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DIVISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE AND NAVIGATION.

The examination of petitions for the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, under the customs, internal revenue, navigation and steamboat-inspection laws, and applications for compromise of claims in favor of the United States, except customs cases.

All Internal Revenue business coming before the Secretary's office, except such as relates to appointments.

The examination of questions relating to the marine documents, entry, clearance, hypothecation, and admeasurement and tonnage of vessels, tax on tonnage, fees for the services of revenue officers, and the transportation of merchandise in vessels; and, generally, all business connected with the foregoing.

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The supervision of the details of all matters pertaining to loans and the issue and redemption of United States bonds; —including the details of negotiating United States interest-bearing securities; the preparation of orders for engraving and printing United States bonds; the original issue and delivery of bonds; the preparation and distribution of circulars designating bonds for redemption; the counting, cancellation, and record of bonds received for redemption; the cancellation and record of coupon bonds received for exchange for registered stock,

and the preparation of vouchers for the issue of registered bonds; the examination and record of transfers of registered United States securities; notice of caveats filed against the United States securities alleged to be destroyed, lost, or stolen, and, in connection therewith, the procuring of evidence for the courts and law officers of the Department, and, in case of reissue, the securing of the requisite indemnity for the Government; the record of issues of gold and currency certificates, and their cancellation upon redemption; and the receipt, counting, cancellation, record, and destruction of redeemed District of Columbia securities.

The supervision of all matters under the immediate charge of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the counting, cancellation, record, and destruction of all redeemed and mutilated United States notes and fractional currency, and Internal Revenue stamps redeemed or mutilated in printing.

The charge of the distinctive paper for United States notes, bonds, and currency;—embracing its receipt from the superintendent at the manufactory; its issue upon proper requisitions; the keeping of accounts thereof with the superintendent at the manufactory, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the various bank-note companies, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Register of the Treasury, and other necessary accounts to show the disposition of said paper from the time of its manufacture until its final destruction as redeemed money and securities, or mutilations; a similar account of all paper used for Internal Revenue stamps from the time of its receipt by the superintendent at the manufactory until its delivery to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in stamps; and, generally, all business relating to the foregoing.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The great war debt of the United States was contracted in less than four and a half years. In 1835 the country was entirely out of debt, and on January 1, 1861, the whole debt of the Union amounted to but $66,243,721. During the next six months it increased at the rate of about four millions a month, and on the first day of July, 1861, it was $90,580,873. During the next year it increased at the rate of more than thirty-six millions per month, and at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, it had reached $524,176,412. On July 1, 1863, it had increased to $1,119,772,138. During the following year it increased nearly seven hundred millions, reaching on July 1, 1864, the sum of $1,815,784,370. During the next nine months, to the close of the war, April 1, 1865, the debt increased at the rate of about two millions a day, or sixty millions a month; and for the five months next thereafter, at the rate of about three millions a day, or ninety millions a month, reaching its maximum on August 31, 1865, at which date it amounted to $2,845,907,626, less cash in the Treasury of $88,218,055, and was composed of the following items:

Funded debt	$1,109,568,191.80
Matured debt	1,503,020.09
Temporary loans	107,148,713.16
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000.00
Five per cent. legal-tender notes	33,954,230.00
Compound interest legal-tender notes	217,024,160.00
Seven-thirty notes	830,000,000.00
United States notes (legal-tenders)	433,160,569.00
Fractional currency	26,344,742.51
Suspended requisitions uncalled for	2,111,000.00
Total	$2,845,907,626.56

This table shows an aggregate of more than one thousand two hundred and seventy-five millions of temporary obligations of the Government, of which eight hundred and thirty millions bore interest at 7.30 per cent. annually.

This immense amount of temporary obligations was funded within the three years which followed the close of the war.

The temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, seven-thirty notes, and all the other items of the debt—except the legal-tender notes and fractional currency, which have been largely reduced—have either been paid, have matured and ceased to bear interest, or have been funded into five-twenty six per cents, of which more than one thousand six hundred millions ($1,602,698,950) were issued.

The acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, authorized the issue of bonds for the purpose of refunding the five-twenty six per cents. The former act authorized the issue of fifteen hundred millions in bonds, two hundred millions of which were to be five per cents payable ten years after date, at the pleasure of the United States, three hundred millions of four and a half per cents payable in fifteen years, and one thousand mil-

lions payable in thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. The act provided that these bonds should not be sold for less than their par value in coin, and that the proceeds should be applied to the redemption of the five-twenty bonds. The latter act increased the amount of the five per cent. bonds to five hundred millions, but provided that the whole amount of bonds issued should not exceed the amount originally authorized: and the subsequent act of January 25, 1879, authorized the refunding or exchanging of any other of the five or six per cent. bonds which were redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

The whole amount of the funded debt on the first of January, 1871, was $1,935,342,700, of which $1,437,097,300 consisted of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, and $194,567,300 of ten-forty five per cent. bonds. On the first day of August, 1871, nearly sixty-six millions ($65,775,550) of new five per cent. bonds had been subscribed for. During the same month an agreement was entered into by the Secretary with Jay Cooke & Co. for the sale of the remaining two hundred millions of said bonds, and in the month of January, 1873, similar arrangements were made for the sale of a large additional amount. The remainder of the five hundred millions ($178,548,300) was sold during the next three years.

On August 24, 1876, a new contract was made by the Secretary with A. Belmont & Co. and associates, for the sale of the three hundred millions of four and a half per cent. bonds authorized. In this contract the Secretary reserved the right to terminate it by giving ten days' notice to the contractors, and under the contract calls were made prior to March 4, 1877, for the redemption of one hundred millions of six per cents. In May, 1877, the Secretary, availing himself of the privilege secured in the contract, gave notice that he would limit the sale of four and a half per cents to two hundred millions; and additional subscriptions were rapidly made until that amount was taken.

The reduction on the interest-bearing debt of the United States, from its highest point, on August 31, 1865, to November 1, 1879, is $583,886,594, of which amount $105,160,900 has been effected since the refunding operations were commenced on May 1, 1871.

At its highest point the annual interest on the debt was $150,977,697, while it is now $83,773,778 only. There has, therefore, been a total reduction in this charge of $67,203,919 annually.

The total annual reduction of interest under these refunding operations, accomplished since March 1, 1877, is $14,290,416, while the saving on this account growing out of the operations of the year 1879, is nearly nine millions ($8,803,707), and the total annual saving in all the refunding operations of the Government since 1871 is nearly twenty millions ($19,900,846). These funding transactions are believed to be without parallel in financial history.

The following table exhibits the classification of the unmatured, interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States on August 31, 1865, when it reached its maximum, and on the first day of July annually thereafter, together with the amount outstanding on November 1, 1879:

Date.	6 per cent. Bonds.	5 per cent. Bonds.	4½ per cent. Bonds.	4 per cent. Bonds.	Total.
Aug. 31, 1865	$903,518,091	$199,792,100			$1,108,310,191
July 1, 1866	1,008,388,469	198,528,435			1,206,916,904
July 1, 1867	1,421,110,719	198,533,435			1,619,644,154
July 1, 1868	1,841,521,800	221,588,400			2,063,110,200
July 1, 1869	1,886,341,300	221,589,300			2,107,930,600
July 1, 1870	1,764,932,300	221,589,300			1,986,521,600
July 1, 1871	1,613,897,300	274,236,450			1,888,133,750
July 1, 1872	1,374,883,800	414,567,300			1,789,451,100
July 1, 1873	1,281,238,650	414,567,300			1,695,805,950
July 1, 1874	1,213,624,700	510,628,050			1,724,252,750
July 1, 1875	1,100,865,550	607,132,750			1,707,998,300
July 1, 1876	984,999,650	711,685,800			1,696,685,450
July 1, 1877	854,621,850	703,266,650	$140,000,000		1,697,888,500
July 1, 1878	738,619,000	703,266,650	240,000,000	$98,850,000	1,780,735,650
July 1, 1879	310,932,500	646,905,500	250,000,000	679,878,110	1,887,716,110
Nov. 1, 1879	283,681,350	508,440,350	250,000,000	740,845,950	1,782,967,650

The entire transactions in refunding since 1870 have been as follows:

Title of Loan.	Rate per ct.	Amount Refunded.	Annual Interest Charge.
Loan of 1858	5	$14,217,000	$10,405,362.50
Ten-forties of 1864	5	193,890,250	
Five-twenties of 1862	6	401,143,750	
Five-twenties of March, 1864	6	1,327,100	
Five-twenties of June, 1864	6	59,185,450	
Five-twenties of 1865	6	160,144,500	71,234,322.00
Consols of 1865	6	211,337,050	
Consols of 1867	6	316,423,800	
Consols of 1868	6	37,677,050	
Total	.....	$1,395,345,950	$81,639,684.50

In place of the above there have been issued bonds bearing interest as follows:

Title of Loan.	Rate per ct.	Total Issued.	Annual Interest Charge.
Funded Loan of 1881	5	$500,000,000	$25,000,000
Funded Loan of 1891	4½	185,000,000	8,325,000
Funded Loan of 1907, including refunding certificates	4	710,345,950	28,413,838
Total	.....	$1,395,345,950	$61,738,838

The following table shows the transactions in refunding since March 1, 1877, and the annual saving of interest therefrom:

Title of Loan.	Rate per ct.	Amount Refunded.	Annual Interest Charge.
Loan of 1858	5	$260,000	$9,707,512.50
Ten-forties of 1864	5	193,890,250	
Five-twenties of 1865	6	100,436,050	
Consols of 1865	6	202,663,100	39,071,742.00
Consols of 1867	6	310,622,750	
Consols of 1868	6	37,473,800	
Total	.....	$845,345,950	$48,779,254.50

In place of the above there have been issued bonds bearing interest as follows:

Title of Loan.	Rate per ct.	Amount Issued.	Annual Interest Charge.
Funded Loan of 1891	4½	$135,000,000	$6,075,000
Funded Loan of 1907, including refunding certificates	4	710,345,950	28,413,838
Total	.....	$845,345,950	$34,488,838

The following-described bonds will mature in 1880 and 1881:

Authorising Act.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.
February 8, 1861	6	Dec. 31, 1880	$18,415,000
July 17 and August 5, 1861	6	June 30, 1881	182,605,550
March 3, 1863	6	June 30, 1881	71,787,000
March 2, 1861	6	July 1, 1881	823,800
July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871	5	May 1, 1881	508,440,350
Total	.....	.....	$782,071,700

Of these bonds, the loan of February 8, 1861, maturing December 31, 1880, is payable upon the demand of the holders.

Under the refunding acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bonds for refunding purposes were authorized in the amount of $1,500,000,000. Of this amount there have been issued, as above stated, $1,395,345,950, leaving available for future refunding operations $104,654,050.

There is no legislative authority for refunding $677,417,650 of the outstanding five and six per cent. bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, but the Secretary of the Treasury recommended, in December, 1879, that authority be granted to issue four per cent. bonds for refunding the same, and a bill was introduced in Congress for that purpose.

If this portion of the public debt should be refunded into four per cent. bonds, it would reduce the annual interest charge about eleven millions of dollars.

BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The original issues of the bonds of the United States under the several authorizing acts of Congress enumerated below are divided into COUPON and REGISTERED Bonds. Of these issues the following are the

Bonds Outstanding and Bearing Interest on December 1, 1879.

Title of Loan and Authorizing Act.	Denominations.	Rate of Interest.	When Redeemable or Payable.
OREGON WAR LOAN:			
March 2, 1861—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500.....	6 per ct.	Redeemable twenty years from July 1, 1861.
SIXES OF 1880:			
Feb. 8, 1861—Coupon.....	$1000.....	6 per ct.	Payable after December 31, 1880.
Registered....	$1000; $5000; $10,000.		
SIXES OF 1881:			
July 17 and August 5, 1861—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after June 30, 1881.
Registered.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
SIXES OF 1881:			
March 3, 1863—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after June 30, 1881.
Registered..	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
CURRENCY 6's, PACIFIC R. R.:			
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864—Registered.....	$1000; $5000; $10,000....	6 per ct.	Payable thirty years after issue. (Dates of issue, 1865 to 1869.)
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881:			
July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.	5 per ct.	Redeemable May 1, 1881.
Registered.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000; $20,000; $50,000.		
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891:			
July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	4½ per ct.	Redeemable September 1, 1891.
Registered.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000; $20,000; $50,000.		
CONSOLS OF 1907:			
July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	4 per ct.	Redeemable July 1, 1907.
Registered.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000; $20,000; $50,000.		

Bonds which have Matured and Ceased to bear Interest.

Title of Loan and Authorizing Act.	Denominations.	Rate of Interest.	When Redeemable or Payable.
LOAN OF 1858:			
June 14, 1858—Coupon.....	$1000.....	5 per ct.	Redeemable after fifteen years from January 1, 1859.
Registered..	$5000.		
FIVES OF 1860:			
June 22, 1860—Coupon.....	$1000; $5000.....	5 per ct.	Redeemable after ten years from January 1, 1861.
Registered..	$1000; $5000.		
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862:			
Feb. 25, 1862—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from May 1, 1862.
Registered...	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864:			
March 3, 1864—Registered..	$100; $500; $1000; $5000	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from November 1, 1864.
TEN-FORTIES:			
March 3, 1864—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	5 per ct.	Redeemable after ten and payable forty years from March 1, 1864.
Registered..	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864:			
June 30, 1864—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from November 1, 1864.
Registered..	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865:			
March 3, 1865—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from November 1, 1865.
Registered..	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
CONSOLS OF 1865:			
March 3, 1865—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from July 1, 1865.
Registered..	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
CONSOLS OF 1867:			
March 3, 1865—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from July 1, 1867.
Registered..	$50; $100; $500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		
CONSOLS OF 1868:			
March 3, 1865—Coupon.....	$50; $100; $500; $1000.	6 per ct.	Redeemable after five and payable twenty years from July 1, 1868.
Registered..	$500; $1000; $5000; $10,000.		

COUPON BONDS.

The coupon bonds of the United States are payable to bearer, and they pass by delivery, without endorsement; except those authorized by the act of March 2, 1861,—known as the *Oregon War Loan*, —which, being payable to certain parties or their assigns, are transferable only by assignment; such assignment to be executed and acknowledged in like manner as in the case of registered bonds of other loans.

Coupon bonds, with the exception above mentioned, are convertible into registered bonds of the same loan; but the law does not authorize the conversion of registered into coupon bonds.

Coupon bonds forwarded to the Treasury Department for exchange into registered bonds should be addressed to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Loan Division; and when bonds of more than one issue are transmitted in the same package, a separate letter of explicit instructions should accompany the bonds of each issue.

REGISTERED BONDS.

The registered bonds of the United States differ from the coupon bonds in the following respects, namely: (1) They have inscribed or expressed upon their face the names of the parties who own them, denominated *payees;* (2) they are payable only to such payees or their assigns; and (3) the property or ownership

in them can be transferred only by assignment. For the purpose of assigning them, there are forms printed on the backs of the bonds, together with directions to be followed in the execution of such assignments.

A ledger account is opened in the Treasury Department with each holder of one or more registered bonds; and in this account each bond is fully described. All recognized transfers must be made upon the loan-books in the Register's Office.

Transmission of Bonds.

When registered bonds are properly assigned, they should be transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, and be accompanied by a letter of explicit instructions,—stating the amount enclosed; the loan to which the bonds belong; the denominations of the bonds desired in exchange therefor; the name and residence of each assignee; and giving full particulars with regard to the payment of interest,—in order that the new bonds may be issued in a proper manner, and the requisite entries be made on the books of the Treasury Department.

When bonds of different loans are forwarded in one remittance, a separate letter of instructions should accompany the bonds of each loan.

Letters of instructions sent with bonds of the funded five per cent. loan of 1881, the funded four and a half per cent. loan of 1891, and the four per cent. consols of 1907, transmitted for transfer, should state the residence of the assignee and contain the address to which quarterly-interest checks should be mailed.

New Bonds.

Registered bonds received for transfer are cancelled, and new bonds in their stead are issued in the name of the assignee. These bear interest from the first day of the quarter or half-year (as their interest-term may run) in which the transfer shall have been made. As a rule, returns are made on the same day that the bonds are received, and made invariably by mail, unless otherwise instructed. When bonds are sent, or returned, by express or by registered mail, the entire expense thus incurred must be borne by the party desiring the transfer.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND CLOSING OF TRANSFER-BOOKS.

The interest on registered bonds of the various loans falls due upon the following dates respectively:

Loan of February 8, 1861, January 1; July 1.
Loan of July 17, 1861, and Aug. 5, 1861, January 1; July 1.
Loan of March 3, 1863, January 1; July 1.
Currency Sixes, Pacific Railroad, January 1; July 1.
Five per cent. Funded Loan of 1881, February 1; May 1; August 1; November 1.
Four and a half per cent. Funded Loan of 1891, March 1; June 1; September 1; December 1.
Four per cent. Consols of 1907, January 1; April 1; July 1; October 1.

Interest on registered bonds of the funded loans of 1881 and 1891, and the four per cent. consols of 1907, is paid only by checks drawn at the Treasury Department. These checks will be sent by mail when the post-office address is known; when this is not known, they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States until called for by the payees thereof. The checks are payable, when properly endorsed, on presentment at any of the offices for the payment of interest named in the following list. Holders of these bonds should promptly notify the Register of the Treasury of any change in their post-office address; and, in case of the appointment of an attorney to collect the interest, notice of this fact should likewise be given to the Register, in order that the checks may be sent to the care of such attorney. Such holders should also transmit to the First Auditor of the Treasury all powers of attorney for the collection of interest, and advise him, specifically, at which of the offices hereafter named it is desired that the interest-checks under such powers should be paid.

The payment of interest by Treasury checks is confined to the bonds of the funded loans above mentioned.

Interest on registered bonds of the other loans may be made payable at any of the offices for payment of interest embraced in the list given below, some one of which must be designated for that purpose by each payee. The dividends are payable, on application in person, to the payee, or to his duly authorized attorney.

For the purpose of preparing the interest-schedules, the transfer-books are closed during the month immediately preceding the date of payment of the interest.

If bonds forwarded for transfer be not received prior to or upon the day fixed for closing the transfer-books, the transfer

will not be effected until after the reopening of the books; and consequently the interest for that quarter or half-year (as the interest-term may be) will be declared in favor of the parties whose names appear upon the face of the old bonds.

The place of payment will be changed if a request to that effect be made to the Register of the Treasury before the time for the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICES FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., Baltimore, Md.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., Chicago, Ill.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.
Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.

ASSIGNMENTS OF BONDS AND COLLECTION OF INTEREST.

ASSIGNMENTS.

The directions printed on the backs of the bonds should be carefully followed in the execution of assignments, and all the blank spaces filled in properly. The name of the assignee should be written plainly in the space left for that purpose.

If a bond is to be divided among two or more parties, their names and the amount to each should be stated in the assignment. If only a part of a bond is assigned, a new issue for the remainder will be made to the former payee of the whole bond: *Provided*, however, That the amount assigned shall correspond with one or more of the denominations in which the bonds are issued.

Registered bonds should not be assigned in blank, as such assignment would make them payable to bearer and render them available to any holder thereof; in other words, under assignment in blank the title to the bonds would pass by delivery.

A detached assignment should never be resorted to, except when the blank form for an assignment which is printed on the bond shall have been already used; and in this case only when there shall not be sufficient space on the back of the bond for another assignment.

The payee should sign his name to the assignment as the name is written on the face of the bond. If the bond be issued to a firm, the assignment must be subscribed in the name of the firm by a member thereof who shall be possessed of authority to sign for the firm, of which authority the officer witnessing the signature must be satisfied; if issued to joint owners, co-trustees, executors, administrators, or guardians, each person must sign for himself; if to a corporation or company, the official character of the person executing the assignment, and the authority of such person to dispose of the bond or bonds in question, should be duly verified by vote or resolution of the board of directors of the corporation or company, certified under its seal. Where such officer is authorized by virtue of his office to execute the assignment, a certificate, under seal, of this fact and of his election to the office, and that he still holds and exercises such office, must be furnished, together with a certified copy of the charter or by-laws of such corporation or company, showing the authority claimed thereunder.

All such evidence of authority will be placed on file in the Treasury Department, and need not be reproduced in subsequent transactions under the same power, if proper reference be made thereto.

ASSIGNMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES AND SUCCESSORS.

In case of death or successorship, the representative of the deceased person, or the successor, must furnish official evidence of such decease or successorship, and of his own appointment, authority, or power. An executor or administrator may assign bonds standing in the name of the deceased person in whose stead such executor or administrator shall be acting. Where there are two or more legal representatives, all must unite in the assignment, unless by a decree of court or testamentary provision some one or more of them is or are designated and empowered to dispose of the bonds. If the bonds had been held by the deceased in the capacity of a fiduciary or trustee, the letters testamentary, or of administration, must be accompanied by an order of the court authorizing the contemplated transfer.

An executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or attorney cannot assign bonds to himself, unless he be specially author-

ized to do so by a court possessing jurisdiction of the matter.

Foreign Successorship Assignments.

When a payee, at the time of his death, was a resident of a foreign country, the party claiming to direct and execute the transfer must furnish an exemplified copy of the will or other instrument conveying the requisite authority, duly certified under the hand and seal of the proper officer, attested by the certificate of a United States minister, chargé, consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, or, if there be none such accessible (which fact shall, in such case, be certified), by that of a notary public, to the effect that such exemplified copy is executed and granted by the proper tribunal or officer, and is in due form and according to the laws of that country. The assignment should be executed as hereinbefore directed.

Assignments by Attorney.

Persons entitled to assign bonds may appoint for that purpose an attorney, who, by virtue of the authority so conferred, can execute the assignment in the same manner as provided for the constituent.

No officer of the Treasury of the United States should be selected as such attorney.

Powers of attorney authorizing the assignment of bonds should be sent, for record, to the Register of the Treasury.

Acknowledgments

Of assignments, when not made at the Treasury Department, must be made before an assistant treasurer of the United States, a United States judge or district attorney, clerk of a United States court, collector of customs or internal revenue, or president or cashier of a National bank.

A notary public is authorized to take acknowledgments on all loans, except the funded loans of 1881 and 1891, and the consols of 1907. On these three loans the president or cashier of a National bank is, instead of a notary public, authorized to take acknowledgments. The witnessing officer should append his official title, and affix his seal of office, if he have one; if he have no seal of office, he should certify such to be the fact. The president or cashier of a National bank must append the title and affix the seal of the bank. The impress of the seal must in every case be made upon the bond.

Foreign Acknowledgments

May be made before a United States minister, chargé, consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent. A notary public, or other competent officer, in a foreign country may take acknowledgments; but his official character and jurisdiction must be properly verified. The official seal, where there is one, should in all cases be affixed, as per foregoing direction; and where there is none, this fact should be made known and attested.

Execution of Powers.

Powers of attorney for the transfer of bonds must be acknowledged in the presence of some one of the officers authorized to take acknowledgments of assignments; and where such officer has an official seal, it must be affixed: where he has none, he should so state. Powers for collection of interest should be lodged with the First Auditor of the Treasury.

Powers of Substitution

Must be executed and acknowledged in the same manner as powers of attorney.

No Fees

Will be charged by a United States minister, chargé, consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent for witnessing and certifying an assignment of, or power to assign, bonds, or collect interest thereon. No charge is made by the Treasury Department for transferring registered bonds, or for changing coupon bonds into registered bonds.

Translations.

Powers of attorney, and all other legal documents executed in the United States, must be in the English language. If executed abroad in any other language, such powers must be accompanied by an accurate translation into English, and by a sworn certificate of the person who made such translation, properly acknowledged before a notary public or other competent officer having a seal, to the effect that the translation is correct and complete.

INTEREST TO JOINT HOLDERS.

Interest will be paid to any one of several joint holders, or co-trustees, executors, administrators, or guardians; but in the execution to a third party of a power to collect, all must join. In case of the death of any of such joint holders, co-trustees, etc., the survivor or survivors will be recognized as having full authority, upon the proof of such death and survivorship.

If the interest on registered bonds of the loans authorized previously to the funded loans (act of July 14, 1870) be not called for within seven months after its maturity, it will be returned to the Treasury as unclaimed, and can then be collected only in person or by attorney at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington.

For the convenience of the public, and to save charges, powers to collect specified unclaimed interest may be made in favor of the Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency of the Secretary's Office, Treasury Department.

DESTROYED AND DEFACED BONDS AND LOST REGISTERED BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Parties presenting claims on account of coupon or registered bonds of the United States which have been destroyed wholly, or in part, or on account of registered bonds which have been lost, will be required to present evidence showing—

1st. The number, denomination, date of authorizing act, and series of each bond; whether coupon or registered; and if registered, the name of the payee. In the case of registered bonds, it should also be stated whether they had been assigned or not previous to their alleged loss or destruction, and if assigned, by whom, and whether assigned in blank or to some person specifically by name; and if assigned in the latter manner, the name of the assignee should be given.

2d. The time and place of purchase, of whom purchased, and the consideration paid.

3d. The material facts and circumstances connected with the loss or destruction of the bonds.

In all cases the evidence should be as full and clear as possible, that there may be no doubt of the good faith of the claimant. Proofs may be made by affidavits duly authenticated, and by such other competent evidence as may be in the possession of the claimant.

Affidavits and other evidence pertaining to the claim should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon receipt of such documentary evidence it will be referred to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision as to its sufficiency. The applicant will be advised of the decision as soon as it is reached: if it be favorable to such applicant, a blank indemnity-bond will be forwarded to him for execution; and when this indemnity-bond shall have been duly executed, returned to the Treasury Department, and approved by the First Comptroller and the Secretary, the relief desired will be granted.

Duplicates in lieu of lost registered bonds will not be issued within six months from the time of the alleged loss.

The interest on uncalled registered bonds will be paid to the payees thereof, even though the bonds have been lost or destroyed.

These regulations do not apply in any way to coupons lost or destroyed which have been detached from the bonds to which they belonged, as no relief, in such cases, can be granted under existing laws.

CALLED BONDS.

All United States called bonds, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Loan Division. When registered bonds are so forwarded, they should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption." Where it is desired that the checks in payment for such registered bonds should be drawn in favor of any parties other than the payees, the bonds must be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption in favor of _____ _____." (In this blank space should be inserted the names of the parties in whose favor it is desired that the checks for the proceeds should be drawn.)

EXEMPTION OF UNITED STATES BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Section 3701 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows: "All stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal or local authority." This section makes the exemption from taxation binding only upon "State or municipal or local authority;" but according to the express terms of the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, the bonds and the interest thereon of the funded loans which are thereby

authorized,—namely, the loan of 1881, the loan of 1891, and the four per cent. consols of 1907,—"shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions."

DIVISION OF REVENUE MARINE.

The management of the Revenue Marine Service;—including the supervision of the building and equipment of revenue vessels, their repair, purchase, and sale; the assignment of cruising-grounds; the assignment of officers to vessels; the purchase of outfits and supplies; the regulation of the complements of crews and their wages; the examination and certification of revenue-vessels' pay-rolls, and accounts of disbursements on account of the service by Collectors of Customs; the examination of the property accounts of officers; the preparation and enforcement of regulations for the examination, admission, and government of Revenue-Marine Cadets; the preparation and enforcement of general regulations for the government of the service, etc.

The examination of all matters pertaining to the Light-House Establishment, placed by law in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The examination of all matters relating to the United States Coast Survey coming before the Secretary. The charge of all matters relating to weights and measures upon which the Secretary is required by law to act.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

This service was instituted in 1799. Its primary purpose is to aid in the collection of import and tonnage duties.

The officers for each vessel are one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenant; and for each steam-vessel in addition one chief engineer, one first assistant and one second assistant engineer. The full complement of officers, however, is not always necessary on some of the vessels of the service, and are not so assigned.

By an act of Congress approved July 31, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in the grade of third lieutenant, cadets with rank next below that of third lieutenant, who are required to serve a probatory period of two years before being appointed as third lieutenants.

There are now in commission thirty-seven revenue-cutters, all of which are propelled by steam except six. Whenever the President so directs, revenue-cutters shall co-operate with the navy, during which time they will be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Treasury may direct the performance of any service by the revenue vessels, which, in his judgment, is necessary for the protection of the revenue. Those revenue-cutters on the northern and northwestern lakes are specially charged with aiding vessels in distress on the lakes.

The officers of the revenue-cutters are deemed officers of the customs, and are subject to the direction of such Collectors or other officers of the customs as are designated for that purpose. They must go on board of all vessels which arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and shall demand, receive, and certify the manifests, shall affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any vessel, and shall remain on board such vessels until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. They shall perform such other duties for the collection and security of the revenue as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The annual expense of this service amounts to more than $850,000.

OFFICERS.

34 captains, 34 first lieutenants, 34 second lieutenants, 22 third lieutenants, 12 cadets.

23 chief engineers, 18 first assistant engineers, 27 second assistant engineers.

Each vessel is manned by a sufficient number of petty officers, seamen, firemen, coal-passers, boys, stewards, and cooks.

Officers of the revenue-cutter service, when serving in accordance with law, as a part of the navy, shall be entitled to relative rank as follows:

Captains, with and next after lieutenants commanding in the navy;

First lieutenants, with and next after lieutenants in the navy;

Second lieutenants, with and next after masters in line of the navy;

Third lieutenants, with and next after ensigns in the navy.

Pay Table.

OFFICERS.

	On Duty, per Annum.*	When not on Duty, per Annum.
Captain	$2500	$1800
First lieutenant	1800	1500
Second lieutenant	1500	1200
Third lieutenant	1200	900
Cadet	900	675
Chief engineer	1800	1500
First assistant engineer	1500	1200
Second assist. engineer	1200	900

* Also allowed one navy ration when on duty.

PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Atlantic Coast.	Per Month.
Boatswain	$35
Carpenter	35
Quartermaster	30
Master-at-arms	30
Coxswain	26
Seaman	25
Fireman	30
Coal-passer	25
First-class boy	15
Second-class boy	12
Ship's cook	35
Cabin steward	35
Wardroom steward	35

Pacific Coast.	Per Month.
Boatswain	$50
Carpenter	50
Quartermaster	35
Master-at-arms	40
Coxswain	32
Seaman	30
Fireman	45
Coal-passer	30
First-class boy	17
Second-class boy	15
Ship's cook	50
Cabin steward	50
Wardroom steward	50

List of Vessels of the Revenue Marine.

Number.	Name.	Description.	Rate.	Guns.	Tons.	Built.
1	Albert Gallatin	Steam-propeller	2d class	2	250	1871
2	Alert	Sloop			10	1877
3	Alexander Hamilton	Steam-propeller	2d class	2	250	1871
4	Alexander J. Dallas	"	"	2	191	1874
5	Andrew Johnson	Steamer, side-wheel	1st class	3	499	1865
6	Commodore Perry	Steamer, side-propeller*	"	3	403	1864
7	Discover	Steam-launch			15	1869
8	E. A. Stevens	Steam-propeller	3d class	1	131	1871
9	George S. Boutwell	"	2d class	2	198	1873
10	H. Hamlin	"	3d class	1	57	1864
11	Hugh McCulloch	"	"	1	140	1864
12	James Guthrie	"	"	1	105	1864
13	J. C. Dobbin	Schooner		1	173	1853
14	John A. Dix	Steamer, side-wheel	2d class	2	290	1863
15	John F. Hartley	Steam-propeller	3d class		32	1875
16	Levi Woodbury	"	1st class	5	375	1863
17	Louis McLane	Steamer, side-wheel	2d class	2	350	1861
18	Manhattan	Steam-propeller	3d class	1	147	1873
19	Moccasin	"	"	1	151	1864
20	Oliver Wolcott	"	2d class	3	235	1873
21	Peter G. Washington	"	3d class	1	111	1864
22	Report	Sloop			8	1872
23	Richard Rush	Steam-propeller	2d class	2	191	1874
24	Samuel Dexter	"	"	2	191	1874
25	Saville	Sloop			15	1872
26	Schuyler Colfax	Steamer, side-wheel	2d class	2	250	1871
27	Search	Steam-launch			15	1869
28	S. P. Chase	Bark	2d class	4	154	1878
29	Tench Coxe	Steam-propeller	3d class		39	1876
30	Thomas Corwin	"	2d class	2	227	1876
31	Thomas Ewing	Steamer, side-wheel	"	1	304	1860
32	U. S. Grant	Steam-propeller	1st class	2	350	1871
33	Vanderbilt	Sloop			15	1873
34	William E. Chandler	Steam-propeller	3d class	1	157	1862
35	William H. Crawford	Steamer, side-wheel	2d class	1	207	1862
36	William H. Seward	" "	3d class	2	201	1864
37	William P. Fessenden	" "	1st class	3	476	1865

* A vessel of peculiar construction.

DIVISION OF STATIONERY, PRINTING, AND BLANKS.

The purchase and supply of stationery for the Department, Sub-Treasuries, Depositories, United States Mints, Custom-Houses, Revenue Vessels, Steamboat-Inspection Service, Life-Saving Stations, Marine Hospitals, Light-Houses, and Internal Revenue Offices; and blanks and blank-books for the same, except Internal Revenue Offices.

Supervision over the forms of books and blanks used by customs officers, with a view of securing uniformity in their methods of transacting business, and of the printing, binding, lithographing, and engraving for the Department, except United States bonds and notes, United States currency, National bank notes, and Internal Revenue stamps.

The arrangement for publication and the indexing of the several reports and tables comprising the Finance Report.

The superintendence of the advertising of the Department; the examination and reference to the proper officers of the accounts for such advertising; and the subscription for newspapers and periodicals.

The preparation and delivery to disbursing officers of the Government of all disbursing checks used by them, except pension-checks; the charge and distribution of official postage-stamps for the Department; the custody and distribution of cigar-stamps to officers of the customs; the examination of the accounts of those officers to see that such stamps are properly accounted for; and, generally, all business connected with the foregoing.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

The assignment and detail of Special Agents, and the examination of their accounts for compensation and travelling expenses, and the examination and reference of their reports.

The supervision and enforcement of measures for the prevention of smuggling, and frauds on the customs revenue.

Supervision over the customs districts, the acts of customs officers, and the examination of their books, papers, and accounts, with a view of enforcing the customs laws and regulations, correcting and preventing irregularities, and promoting uniformity of methods and securing efficiency in the transaction of customs business.

Supervision of the transportation of merchandise in bond, including the examination of the reports of Collectors of Customs at ports of shipment and of arrival; and the investigation of cases arising from alleged irregularities in connection with such transportation.

The examination and approval of bonds for customs warehouses and bonded routes.

The enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the trade with Mexico and Canada, so far as relates to the establishment of bonded routes and mode of transportation.

The following Special Agents of the Treasury are employed:

Customs.

20, each, per diem	$8
8, " "	6

Agents for the Seal Islands in Alaska.

1, per annum	$3650
1, "	2920
2, " each	2190

And the sum of $600 per annum is allowed each, for actual travelling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska.

Special Inspectors.

2 on Isthmus of Panama, each, per annum	$2500

Duties of Special Agents of Customs.

These consist in making examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of Collectors and other officers of the customs, and they are employed generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the prevention and detection of frauds on the customs revenue.

They also make examinations and reports upon the number of persons employed, and the compensation received by them in the custom-houses, and upon their recommendations decrease or increase thereof is made by the Secretary, when not fixed by law, and the Secretary exercises his supervisory authority over the customs officers through the Special Agents. They also examine and report upon failures of customs officers in the performance of their duties, either from incompetency or by collusion with importers or smugglers.

DISBURSING CLERKS.

There are two Disbursing Clerks for the Treasury Department at large, who

make payments on the following accounts, respectively:

The one—Payment of salaries and compensation of the officers and employés in the following-named offices:

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of the Supervising Architect.

Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals.

Office of the Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-vessels.

Salaries of special agents to examine books and accounts in sub-treasuries and public depositaries.

The payment of the salaries and compensation of temporary clerks in the Department.

Salaries and compensation of Special Agents.

Salaries and compensation of Custodians and Janitors of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department.

Salaries and compensation of all Inspectors of Steamboats.

The disbursement, upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such moneys as may be placed in his hands from the following appropriations, together with the keeping and rendering of the necessary accounts connected therewith:

Expenses of Collecting the Revenue from Customs.

Expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Life-Saving Service, contingent expenses.

Establishment of new Life-Saving Stations.

Vaults, Safes, and Locks for Public Buildings.

Plans for Public Buildings.

Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury.

Contingent expenses, Treasury Department (eleven appropriations).

Various appropriations for the erection and repairs of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, throughout the country.

Also all other moneys from other appropriations that may be from time to time placed in his charge by the Secretary.

The other—Payment of the salaries and compensation of the officers and employés in the following-named offices:

Office of the First Comptroller.

Office of the Second Comptroller.

Office of the First Auditor.

Office of the Third Auditor.

Office of the Fourth Auditor.

Office of the Fifth Auditor.

Office of the Treasurer.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs.

Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of the Light-House Board.

Office of the Director of the Mint.

Bureau of Statistics.

The disbursement, upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such moneys as may be placed in his hands from the following appropriations, together with the keeping and rendering of the necessary accounts connected therewith:

Refunding the National Debt.

Dies, paper, and stamps of Internal Revenue Service.

Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

Propagation of Food-Fishes.

Inquiry respecting Food-Fishes.

Illustrations of Report respecting Food-Fishes.

Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings.

Furniture and Repairs of same, for Public Buildings.

Fuel, Lights, and Water for Public Buildings.

Heating and Hoisting Apparatus for Public Buildings.

Assessing and Collecting Internal Revenue.

Punishment for Violation of Internal Revenue Laws.

Salaries and expenses of Subordinate Officers of Internal Revenue.

Stamps, Paper, and Dies.

Salaries, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Labor and expenses of Engraving and Printing.

Transportation of United States Securities.

Incidental expenses, National Currency—Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Also all other moneys from other appropriations that may be from time to time placed in his charge by the Secretary.

THE SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

The Secret Service Division sprung from an annual appropriation made for the prevention and punishment of counterfeiting.

By the act of June 23, 1860, making appropriations for the civil list, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the detection and bringing to trial of persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and by the act of June 11, 1862, authority was given for applying any part of said appropriation for the same purpose in connection with the counterfeiting of Treasury notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin thereof.

In December, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury placed all measures for the suppression of offences respecting the coin and securities of the Government, and the punishment of those counterfeiting them, under the supervision and direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and directed that all detectives and other persons employed in the prosecution of those measures should report to the Solicitor and receive their instructions from him.

In an appropriation act approved July 2, 1864, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of meeting any expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, and the coinage. Similar appropriations have been made annually since without change, except that the purposes have been extended to include other frauds upon the Government, and a reduction or increase of the annual sum appropriated, which was reduced from $100,000 to $60,000 for the year ending June 30, 1880, the same to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

There exists no general statute or other authority for the organization of the Secret Service Division, the whole service resting upon the appropriation acts merely.

The appointments of all commissioned operatives and clerks are made by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Chief of the service, approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury charged generally with the subject of appointments. This is a change from the former practice, and it went into effect January 1, 1879. The assistants and agents of a lower class are appointed by the Chief, subject to the control of the Solicitor of the Treasury, as to their compensation.

The disbursement of the fund for the ordinary purposes of suppressing counterfeiting and illegal coinage is made by the Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, who is under bond for the faithful discharge of this duty, but receives no additional compensation therefor, and he makes payments upon vouchers certified by the Chief, and approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury; but disbursements for any other purposes are made upon special instructions of the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Chief of the service advises with and is directed by the Solicitor of the Treasury in the conduct of his investigations.

Through the agency of this service the counterfeiting of paper money and bonds has been almost entirely suppressed, and there is no doubt that the presence of agents of the Secret Service has a strong preventive influence, and should they be discontinued counterfeiting would soon thrive anew.

Force Employed.

There is a Chief of the Secret Service Division, whose compensation is $3500 per annum; a half-dozen clerks, with the usual compensation, and a force of some thirty or forty secret-service operatives or agents, who are compensated according to their special fitness and efficiency for effective and valuable results.

DIVISION OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, LANDS, ETC.

The duties now required of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to captured and abandoned property and lands, and other property of the United States, are:

To preserve the captured and abandoned property records and files, and Confederate archives, and to furnish information therefrom, generally, or in special cases, in response to resolutions of Congress and calls of the several committees thereof.

To answer rules of the Court of Claims for information and papers, if, in his opinion, it will not be injurious to the public interest.

To furnish to the Attorney-General all facts, information, and proofs which are or may be within the knowledge or in the possession of the Department, in all cases brought against the United States in the Court of Claims.

To examine and refer for payment judgments of the Court of Claims, and to determine questions of set-off against such judgments.

To examine and decide claims for the proceeds of cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865.

To furnish to the Commissioners of Claims information from the books, records, and documents relating to transactions of or with the late Confederate Government.

The preservation, collection, or sale of wrecked, abandoned, or derelict property, etc.

The custody, care, and protection of lands and other property belonging to the United States.

To answer inquiries of individuals desiring information in regard to captured and abandoned property, and, generally, all matters pertaining to the foregoing.

This Division is also charged with the duty of furnishing to the Department of Justice and the Court of Claims information from the records of the Department relating to all cases arising under the general jurisdiction of the court, and to private individuals authenticated copies of papers and records under Treasury order of October 20, 1830.

FORCE IN THE DIVISION.

	Per Annum.
Chief of Division	$2500
2 clerks, each	1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
2 clerks, each	1200
1 clerk	900

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the world.

The work performed in it consists chiefly in the production of notes, bonds, securities, and tax-stamps, all representing values. This work requires special qualifications in most of the departments, making it necessary to employ the best skilled engravers in steel, whose business it is to work the designs on all United States and national bank-notes, on United States bonds, other securities, and certificates, upon steel plates, from which, by nice and intricate processes, they are transferred to paper. Many checks and safeguards are made use of to insure against loss by abstraction; the strictest rules governing employés and fixing responsibility are enforced, and the Bureau is as well managed, everybody knowing his place and duty, as any great bee-hive of industry in the land.

The engraving turned out by the Bureau represents the highest standard of art in design and execution, and the printing is perfectly done.

The Bureau comprises the following divisions:

Office proper; Engraving Division; Plate-printing; Binding; Machine; Wetting; Examining; Numbering; Surface branch; Cleaning; Watch; Vault Custodians, and Miscellaneous.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

	Per Annum.
Chief of Bureau	$4500
Assistant chief	2250
1 accountant	2000
1 stenographer	1600
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
4 clerks, each	1200
1 clerk	1000
3 copyists, each	900
2 assistant messengers, each	720
4 laborers, each	660

In addition to the above-named force, which is denominated the permanent office force, there are employed in this Bureau upwards of 900 persons, male and female, skilled and unskilled, with compensation ranging from $1 to $6 per day; and to one person, namely, the Chief Engraver, $12 per day is paid. To two other engravers $8.75, and to the Superintendent of the Printing Division $8.50 per day is paid. The employés of this Bureau are divided into three grades, with four classes in grade one, five classes in grade two, and two classes in grade three.

Grade one, Class one, embraces females without skill or experience, who are employed with a view of training them for special work, and they enter service at $1 per day. Their duties at first are those of messengers, box-tenders, tissue-paper hands, and substitutes as plate-printer's assistants.

Class two, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and cleaners. These are paid 75 cents, $1, $1.50, and $2.25 per day.

Class three, apprentices to engraving, to binding, surface-printing, machinery, and plate-printing. Apprentices are admitted at $1 and $1.25 per day, and these rates are increased a small amount each year until the fourth year of service,

when it reaches $2 and $2.50 per day. Plate-printing at piece rates is compensated for at 25 cents per 100 impressions up to 800 impressions, when 50 cents per 100 is paid on the excess of 800 during and after the fourth year.

Class four, miscellaneous, such as boys employed on washing-machines, and girls and women as attendants.

Grade two, Class one, Superintendents of Divisions, at $5, $6, and $8.50 per day, assistant superintendents and clerks, $3.25, $4, and $6 per day.

Class two, clerks, $1.50 to $4 per day.

Class three, female employés trained to special work, including counters, examiners, trimmers, separators, perforators, stitchers, pointers, rulers, feeders, needlers, and assorters, paid $1.50 per day, or piece rates; printer's assistants at $1.25 per day; laundry-women at $1 per day.

Class four, helpers and assistants, boys assorting and wetting papers, $1 per day; other helpers and assistants, $1.75, $2, $2.50, and $3 per day.

Class five, firemen, $2 per day, engineers, $3.

Grade three, Class one, experts, female employés of experience and special skill, $2 per day.

Class two, artists and mechanics who have served a regular apprenticeship, to be paid at rates not exceeding those paid in private establishments.

The plate-printers earn, at piece rates, from $2.50 to $8 per day each, the general average of the whole number employed (194 men in November, 1879) being about $4.36 per day, exclusive of the pay of their assistants, which is at the rate of $1.25 per day each, who are paid out of the earnings of the plate-printers.

BUREAU OF THE MINT.

This Bureau embraces in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and all assay offices for the stamping of the fineness of bars of gold and silver, which are authorized by law.

The Director is the chief officer, and he is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total coinage of gold and silver during the fiscal year 1878 amounted to 56,118,382 pieces, the nominal value of which was $81,120,499.50. During the year 1879, the number of pieces coined were 39,608,471, of which the nominal value was $68,312,592.50.

The total value of the bars of gold made at the mints and assay offices during the year 1879 was $12,501,926.23. The nominal value of the silver bars made was $11,854,383.87.

The coinage of 1878 was the largest in value ever executed in one year in the history of the Mint.

The cost of manufacturing silver coin is about four times as great as that of gold, when the gold coinage is in denominations less than ten-dollar pieces. There is a slight difference in the cost of manufacturing a double-eagle from that of a silver dollar.

The production from the mines of the United States and Territories of gold and silver during the fiscal year 1879 is estimated at $79,711,990.

The stock of gold and silver coin and bullion in the country July 1, 1878, is estimated by the Director of the Mint at about $330,000,000.

FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE BUREAU.

	Per Annum.
Director of the Mint	$4500
1 examiner	2300
1 computer of bullion	2200
1 assayer	2200
1 assay clerk	1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
1 translator	1200
1 copyist	900
1 clerk	1000
1 laborer	660

The Mints are located as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent	per annum	$4500.00
Chief clerk	"	2250.00
1 cashier	"	2500.00
1 weigh clerk	"	2000.00
1 book-keeper	"	2000.00
1 deposit clerk	"	2000.00
1 redemption clerk	"	1600.00
1 warrant clerk	per diem	5.50
1 counter	"	5.50
1 register	"	5.50
1 medal clerk	"	5.00
1 weigher	"	5.00
1 assistant to book-keeper	"	4.25
1 register	"	4.25
1 assistant	"	4.25
1 assistant in weigh-room	"	3.85
3 assistants, each	"	3.00
1 storekeeper	"	2.75
1 doorkeeper	"	4.00
1 assistant doorkeeper	"	3.75
4 conductors, each	"	3.50
1 cabinet	"	4.25

1 cabinet	per diem	$4.50
1 "	"	4.00
1 "	"	5.00
2 " each	"	3.50
1 "	"	1.75
1 foreman carpenter-shop	"	5.00
5 carpenters, each	"	3.00
1 chief engineer	"	4.75
1 engineer	"	4.00
1 fireman	"	2.90
1 oiler	"	3.00
1 foreman machine-shop	"	4.50
1 machinist	"	4.00
5 machinists, each	"	3.25
1 adjuster of scales	"	4.00
1 painter	"	3.75
1 blacksmith	"	3.50
2 blacksmiths, each	"	3.00
1 gasfitter	"	3.25
1 plumber	"	2.75
1 millwright	"	3.00
1 counter	"	3.25
1 "	"	3.00
1 "	"	2.75
1 helper	"	3.00
1 "	"	2.75
1 night watch	"	3.00
14 " each	"	2.75
25 laborers, each	"	2.75
1 laborer	"	1.50
1 gate-keeper	"	2.75
7 scrubbers, each	"	1.25
1 cleaner	"	1.50

Assay Department.

Assayer	per annum	$3000.00
Assistant Assayer	"	2000.00
1 foreman laboratory	per diem	6.00
1 first weigher	"	6.00
1 second "	"	5.50
1 third "	"	4.00
1 weigher	"	3.50
2 helpers, each	"	3.25
1 helper	"	3.00
1 workman	"	3.00
1 "	"	2.50

Melter and Refiner's Department.

Melter and Refiner	per annum	$3000.00
Assistant Melter and Refiner	"	2000.00
1 office	per diem	5.00
1 calculator	"	5.00
1 foreman	"	5.00
1 assistant foreman	"	3.75
2 melters, each	"	3.25
8 " "	"	3.00
3 helpers, "	"	3.00
15 " "	"	2.90
1 chief deposit melter	"	4.75
4 deposit melters, each	"	3.25
1 helper	"	3.25
1 in sweep cellar (works sweeps)	"	3.50
2 in sweep cellar, each	"	3.25
1 furnace-builder	"	3.50
1 hoister	"	2.90
1 gate-keeper	"	2.75
1 workman in refinery	"	4.00
1 " "	"	3.00
1 " "	"	2.00

Coiner's Department.

Coiner	per annum	$3000.00
Assistant Coiner	"	2000.00
1 weigher	per diem	5.75
1 "	"	4.00
1 general foreman	"	4.75
1 foreman coining-room	"	4.50
1 foreman rolling-room	"	3.75
3 counters, each	"	4.00
1 counter	"	2.50
1 "	"	2.25
1 machinist, coining-room	"	3.25
5 coining-room, each	"	3.00
13 annealers, "	"	3.00
1 foreman cleaners	"	3.50
8 cleaners, each	"	3.00
13 rollers, "	"	2.90
18 cutters, "	"	2.90
1 hoister	"	2.75
1 medal-room	"	3.25
2 " " each	"	2.90
2 helpers, "	"	2.75
1 chief adjuster	"	3.00
95 adjusters, each	"	1.75

Engraver's Department.

Chief Engraver	per annum	$3000.00
1 engraver	per diem	6.00
1 machinist	"	5.00
1 "	"	4.00
3 machinists, each	"	3.25

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

General Department.

Superintendent	per annum	$4500.00
Chief clerk	"	2500.00
1 cashier	"	2500.00
4 clerks, each	"	1600.00
5 " "	per diem	7.00
1 clerk	"	5.75
3 clerks, each	"	5.00
1 supervisor of deposit melting	"	6.50
1 test weigher	"	6.50
1 adjuster of weights and balances	"	6.00
1 chief engineer	"	6.50
1 captain of the watch	"	5.50
4 watchmen, each	"	3.00
10 " "	"	2.50
1 carpenter	"	5.00
1 "	"	4.00
1 assistant engineer	"	4.50
1 " "	"	4.25
2 firemen, each	"	4.00
1 custodian of cabinet	"	4.00
1 blacksmith	"	4.25
1 messenger	"	4.00
3 doorkeepers, each	"	3.25
2 conductors, "	"	3.00
3 janitors, "	"	3.00
2 workmen, "	"	5.00
1 workman	"	4.50
4 workmen, each	"	4.00
2 " "	"	3.50
1 workman	"	3.00
1 storekeeper	"	4.00
1 porter	"	4.00
1 janitor	"	2.50

Assayer's Department.

Assayer	per annum		$3000.00
1 assistant	per diem		8.00
1 "	"		7.75
1 clerk	"		7.00
1 foreman	"		7.00
4 workmen, each	"		5.00
2 " "	"		4.75
6 " "	"		4.50
5 " "	"		4.00

Melter and Refiner's Department.

Melter and Refiner	per annum		$3000.00
1 assistant	per diem		8.00
1 foreman of refinery	"		7.00
3 clerks, each	"		6.00
1 melter	"		7.00
3 melters, each	"		5.75
1 melter	"		5.50
6 melters, each	"		4.75
1 operative	"		6.00
5 operatives, each	"		5.00
1 helper	"		5.50
18 helpers, each	"		4.00
1 helper	"		3.50
2 sweep cellars, each	"		5.00
1 plumber	"		4.50
1 messenger	"		2.75

Coiner's Department.

Coiner	per annum		$3000.00
1 assistant	per diem		8.00
1 machinist	"		6.00
1 foreman press-room	"		6.00
1 " cutting- "	"		5.75
1 " machine-shop	"		5.50
1 " whitening-room	"		5.25
1 " rolling-room	"		5.25
1 clerk	"		5.75
1 foreman annealing-room	"		5.25
1 press-room hand	"		5.50
1 weigher	"		5.00
1 assistant weigher	"		4.75
1 " "	"		4.50
1 " "	"		4.00
2 cutters, each	"		5.00
4 machinists, each	"		4.75
1 roller	"		4.75
1 workman	"		4.25
1 "	"		3.00
2 workmen, each	"		5.00
24 " "	"		4.00
1 workman	"		3.50
1 chief of adjusters	"		3.50
49 adjusters, each	"		2.75
1 janitor, female	"		2.25

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

General Department.

Superintendent	per annum		$3500.00
Chief clerk	"		2000.00
1 cashier	"		2000.00
1 book-keeper	"		1600.00
1 weigh clerk	"		1600.00
1 deposit clerk	"		1600.00
1 record clerk	per diem		5.00
3 clerks, each	"		4.00
1 engineer	"		4.50
1 captain of the watch	per diem		$3.25
5 watchmen, each	"		2.25
1 conductor	"		3.50
1 janitor	"		3.00
1 carpenter	"		3.00
1 blacksmith	"		2.75
1 "	"		2.50
1 fireman	"		2.50
1 laborer	"		2.50
1 "	"		2.00
1 "	"		1.25

Assayer's Department.

Assayer	per annum		$2500.00
1 clerk	"		1600.00
1 weigher	per diem		3.50
1 fireman	"		2.50
1 laborer	"		2.00

Melter and Refiner's Department.

Melter and Refiner	per annum		$2500.00
1 deposit melter	per diem		5.00
1 foreman	"		5.00
1 workman	"		3.75
1 "	"		3.50
1 "	"		3.25
2 workmen, each	"		2.75
1 workman	"		2.50
5 workmen, each	"		2.25
1 workman	"		2.00

Coiner's Department.

Coiner	per annum		$2500.00
1 assistant	per diem		6.75
1 weigher	"		4.50
1 counter	"		2.00
1 foreman of machine-shop	"		3.50
1 foreman of coining-room	"		3.25
1 adjuster of scales and weights	"		3.25
1 foreman annealing-room	"		3.50
1 " cutting- "	"		3.50
1 " cleaning- "	"		3.00
1 " rolling- "	"		3.00
1 " mills- "	"		3.00
2 machinists, each	"		2.75
5 workmen, "	"		2.75
2 " "	"		3.00
1 workman	"		2.90
7 workmen, each	"		2.50
2 " "	"		2.25
2 " "	"		2.00
1 forewoman of adjusters	"		2.50
18 female adjusters, each	"		1.75

CARSON, NEVADA.

General Department.

Superintendent	per annum		$3000.00
Chief clerk	"		2250.00
1 cashier	"		2000.00
2 clerks, each	"		1800.00
2 " "	"		2000.00
1 clerk	per diem		7.00
1 engineer	"		6.00
1 carpenter	"		6.00
1 blacksmith	"		5.50

2 deposit melters, each	per diem	$5.00
1 weigher	"	5.00
1 captain of the watch	"	5.00
1 watchman	"	4.50
7 watchmen, each	"	4.00
1 conductor	"	4.00
1 messenger	"	4.00
1 fireman	"	4.00
4 workmen, each	"	4.00
2 seamstresses, each	"	3.00

ASSAYER'S DEPARTMENT.

Assayer	per annum	$2500.00
1 clerk	"	1200.00
1 assistant	per diem	7.00
1 carpenter	"	5.50
1 assayer	"	5.50
1 dissolver	"	5.50

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Melter and Refiner	per annum	$2500.00
1 assistant	per diem	7.00
1 foreman	"	6.00
1 " of refinery	"	5.00
1 weigher	"	5.50
5 melters, each	"	5.00
2 workmen, each	"	4.25
1 workman	"	4.00

COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Coiner	per annum	$2500.00
1 assistant	per diem	7.00
1 pressman	"	7.00
1 weigher	"	6.00
1 "	"	5.50
1 cutter	"	6.00
2 cutters, each	"	5.00
1 annealer	"	5.50
1 roller	"	5.50
1 whitener	"	5.50
1 workman	"	4.25
2 workmen, each	"	4.00
1 forewoman	per month	90.00
12 adjusters, each	"	75.00

DENVER, COLORADO.

Assayer in charge	per annum	$2500.00
Melter	"	2250.00
2 clerks, each	"	1600.00
2 " "	"	1400.00
1 assistant in assay department	per diem	5.00
2 assistants in melting department, each	"	5.00
1 assistant in assay department	"	4.50
1 assistant in assay department	"	4.00
1 day watchman	"	3.00
1 night "	"	2.75
1 laborer	"	1.75

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICES, NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent	per annum	$4500.00
Chief clerk	"	2500.00
1 weigh clerk	per annum	$2500.00
1 paying "	"	2000.00
1 warrant "	"	2250.00
3 clerks, each	"	1800.00
1 clerk	"	1600.00
1 book-keeper	per diem	7.00
1 assistant book-keeper	"	4.00
2 assistants, each	"	4.00
2 " "	"	3.00
1 messenger	"	4.00
1 doorkeeper	"	3.00

ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

Assayer	per annum	$3000.00
1 first assistant	"	2250.00
1 second "	"	2150.00
1 third "	"	2000.00
1 chemist	per diem	7.00
1 foreman	"	6.50
1 weigher	"	4.00
1 "	"	3.00
2 workmen, each	"	3.00
1 workman	"	1.50
1 messenger	"	1.00

MELTER AND REFINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Melter and Refiner	per annum	$3000.00
1 assistant	per diem	7.50
1 foreman	"	6.50
7 workmen, each	"	5.00
11 " "	"	4.50
6 " "	"	3.00
1 captain of the watch	"	4.00
4 watchmen, each	"	3.50
1 watchman	"	3.00

HELENA, MONTANA.

Assayer	per annum	$2500.00
Melter	"	2000.00
1 clerk	"	1200.00
1 "	per diem	4.00
1 workman	"	4.00
1 "	"	3.25
2 workmen, each	"	3.00
1 workman	"	2.75
1 watchman	"	3.00
1 janitor	"	2.75

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Assayer and Melter	per annum	$2000.00
1 clerk	"	1000.00
1 workman	per month	120.00
1 "	"	100.00
1 "	"	35.00
1 watchman	"	75.00

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Assayer in charge	per annum	$1500.00
1 clerk	"	1000.00
1 laborer	per month	16.00

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

This office was organized in the spring of 1853, under the direction of James

Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury, with the title of the Construction Branch of the Treasury Department. Prior to this time the Secretary of the Treasury was charged, by law, with the construction of all the Custom-Houses, Marine Hospitals, Branch Mints, Assay Offices, Appraisers' Stores, and Court-Houses, and almost everything but the amount of the appropriation was left to his discretion. No system had been devised for the performance of these duties, and the management of the business was confided to no particular branch of the Department. An architect, Ammi B. Young, was employed, at a salary of $3000 per annum, and travelling expenses allowed when absent inspecting works, etc. He was paid out of the several appropriations according to the time given to each work. The buildings were generally constructed under the supervision of a local commission, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with local architects and superintendents, who were paid out of the appropriations. No system of keeping or rendering accounts of the respective works at the buildings or in the Department had been adopted. The plans were obtained through competition, and the successful architect was generally appointed superintendent. At this time the United States owned but 23 Custom-Houses and 18 Marine Hospitals, completed and occupied, and 15 Custom-Houses were in course of construction. Most of the buildings occupied had been purchased.

With a view to a more efficient management, application was made by Secretary Guthrie to the Secretary of War to detail an engineer officer to take charge of this branch of the service, and Captain Alexander H. Bowman, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, was detailed and assigned to duty as engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction. For these services he was allowed a compensation of $8 per diem (less his pay as captain), and his travelling expenses while inspecting buildings. Mr. Young was also retained as Supervising Architect to aid Captain Bowman in his particular branch of work. Captain Bowman, on assuming charge of the office, prescribed certain regulations for the government of the employés, both at the Department and on the different works, and devised certain forms of vouchers, accounts-current, abstracts of disbursements, reports, returns, etc., all of which were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and, receiving his approval, were adopted. These regulations and forms are still in force, with such modifications and variations as the growth of the business and changes of system in the expenditures have necessitated. Under this new form plans for public buildings were prepared in the Bureau of Construction and reproduced by the lithographic process, and the lithographic copies were furnished to contractors and builders, upon which they submitted estimates and obtained contracts.

Captain Bowman continued in charge until the fall of 1860, when he was relieved from duty, and S. M. Clark assumed the duties as Acting Engineer in charge. This arrangement continued until July 28, 1862, when Isaiah Rogers assumed charge of the office as Supervising Architect, and the designation of the office was then changed to that of "Office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department."

In 1864, Congress recognized the office, and made a specific appropriation for its officers. Mr. Rogers held the position until September 30, 1865. During his administration the use of photography was applied to the reproduction of the plans, and a building for photographic purposes was erected south of the Treasury.

On October 1, 1865, Alfred B. Mullett was placed in charge as Acting Supervising Architect, and on June 1, 1866, he was appointed Supervising Architect. Mr. Mullett held the office until January 1, 1875, when he was succeeded by Wm. A. Potter, who, in turn, was succeeded by James G. Hill, who assumed the duties of the office August 11, 1876.

The increase of the work of the office is shown by a comparison of the number of buildings owned or in course of construction under the control of the Treasury Department, with their total cost, June 30, 1853, and the number and cost of such buildings June 30, 1879.

The number of buildings owned or in course of construction June 30, 1853, was 56, and their cost was $8,887,350.88. The number of buildings owned or in course of construction June 30, 1879, was 161, and their total cost to that date was $77,904,649.87. The annual expenditure for the first six years after the organization of the office averaged $2,000,000; the expenditure for the past six years averaged $6,171,044.67.

Of the 56 buildings owned or in course

of construction in 1853, 15 have been sold or disposed of.

The office is charged with the following duties: Selecting and purchasing sites for all public buildings under the Treasury Department, including Custom-Houses, Appraisers' Stores, Court-Houses, Post-Offices, Mint Buildings, Assay Offices, and Marine Hospitals; making designs for these buildings, and preparing plans, specifications, estimates, schedules, detailed working drawings, models, etc., therefor; constructing the buildings, and supplying heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, vaults, safes, and locks required for all public buildings in charge of the Department, and performing all work necessary for their repair and preservation. It has also to prepare all contracts for the supply of materials or labor required in connection with the above duties. It is also charged with the leasing of all buildings rented for the public service under the Department, and with the custody of the leases and deeds, and all bonds of superintendents of construction or repair of public buildings. It is also required to give to accounts of Disbursing Agents for the several works hereinbefore specified the administrative scrutiny required by law, before they are forwarded to the proper accounting officers for adjustment.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Supervising architect	$4500
Assistant and chief clerk	2250
Photographer	2250
Principal clerk	2000
2 clerks, each	1600
3 " "	1200
1 clerk	900
1 assistant messenger	720

In addition to the above permanent force the following draughtsmen, computers, writers, and skilled persons are employed in this office for specific purposes in connection with the construction of new buildings, etc., at compensations by the day, when employed:

1 sculptor	$10.00
1 civil engineer	9.60
1 chief draughtsman	9.00
1 computer	8.00
3 draughtsmen, each	6.50
6 computers, each	6.00
1 phonographer	6.00
2 computers, each	5.50
8 draughtsmen, each	5.00
4 " "	4.50
1 inspector of accounts	10.00
1 chief computer	9.60
2 draughtsmen, each	$9.00
1 inspector of granite	7.00
6 draughtsmen, each	6.00
1 modeller	6.00
1 draughtsman	5.50
1 phonographer	5.25
5 computers, each	5.00
2 " "	4.50
1 assistant photographer	4.50
1 " "	4.25
4 computers, each	4.00
1 modeller	4.00
1 shipping and mail clerk	4.00
1 clerk and messenger	3.75
1 draughtsman	3.50
9 draughtsmen, each	3.00
1 computer	3.00
1 modeller	3.00
1 assistant photographer	3.00
2 tracers, each	3.00
1 copyist	2.50
1 laborer	2.50
1 messenger	2.00
1 tracer per annum	900.00
8 copyists, each "	900.00
2 messengers, each "	840.00

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following employés other than mechanics and laborers, under the direction of the Supervising Architect, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, are in service in connection with the construction or repair of public buildings in different cities in the United States, and their tenure of office will cease upon completion of the buildings or works upon which they are engaged; but it is safe to assume that in a growing and prosperous country like ours no diminution in the aggregate of such works will ensue, and therefore it is that this class of public servants is included herein.

The changes to take place will be principally in the *personnel* and location, rather than in a reduction of the number of persons so employed. It has not been attempted to show the number and wages of mechanics and laborers employed on Government works, but large numbers of such, of course, are employed continuously and at irregular periods on these as well as many other works of the Government.

	Per Diem.
5 superintendents of construction, each	$9.00
6 " " "	8.00
7 " " "	7.00
6 " " "	6.00
1 assistant superintendent of construction	7.00
2 assistant superintendents of construction, each	6.00
1 superintendent of repairs	9.00
1 " "	8.00

	Per Diem.
2 superintendents of repairs, each	$6.00
1 superintendent of repairs, 5 per cent. commission on cost of repairs.	
4 superintendents of granite cutting, each	7.00
6 clerks, each	6.00
4 " "	5.00
20 " "	4.00
1 clerk	2.00
2 foremen, each	6.00
4 " "	5.00
1 foreman	4.50
4 foremen, each	4.00
1 foreman	3.50
1 "	3.00
2 master-mechanics, each	5.00
1 " mechanic	4.00
2 " masons, each	4.00
1 " rigger	4.00
1 draughtsman	4.50
2 draughtsmen, each	4.00
4 inspectors, each	4.00
1 inspector	3.00
1 time-keeper	4.00
1 "	3.00
3 measurers, each	4.00
2 receivers, "	3.00
3 messengers, "	2.00
1 messenger	1.00
1 fireman	2.50
2 watchmen, each	3.00
33 " "	2.00
5 " "	1.50
2 " "	1.25
1 watchman	1.00

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-Vessels is the head of this service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

He has an office in the Treasury building, and his salary is $3500 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS, POWERS, AND DUTIES.

The Supervising Inspector-General must be selected with reference to his fitness and ability to systematize and carry into effect all the provisions of law relating to the Steamboat Inspection Service. It is his duty to superintend, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, preside at the meetings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, receive and examine all accounts of inspectors, report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon all matters pertaining to his official duties, and produce a correct and uniform administration of the inspection laws, rules, and regulations.

There is no clerical force especially provided by appropriation for the office of the Supervising Inspector-General, but the following clerks are detached from other offices and assigned to duty in it:

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1600
2 clerks, each	1200
1 assistant messenger	720

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

There are ten Supervising Inspectors, who are selected for their knowledge, skill, and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation; and they must be competent judges of the character and qualities of steam-vessels, and of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming.

It is the duty of the Supervising Inspectors and the Supervising Inspector-General to assemble as a Board once in each year, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the third Wednesday in January, for joint consultation, to assign to each Supervising Inspector the limits of territory within which to perform his duties; and to establish the necessary regulations to carry out the law relating to the Steamboat Inspection Service, which, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have the force of law.

Each Supervising Inspector must watch over all parts of the territory assigned to him, visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the local boards within his district, instruct them in their duties, examine the condition of vessels licensed, etc. He must, whenever he ascertains that any master, mate, engineer, pilot, or owner of any steam-vessel fails to perform his duties according to law, report the facts to the local board in the district where the vessel belongs, and, if necessary, cause the offending party to be prosecuted; and in case he finds that the local board that inspected the vessel failed to do its duty, report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury.

He supervises the duties of the local inspectors, and harmonizes differences of opinion existing between local boards. He must report in writing, at the annual meetings of the Board, the general business of his district, and the Board shall examine into all the acts of each Supervising Inspector and local board, and all complaints made against them, and the judgment of the Board in each case must be entered upon their journal. The Board of Supervising Inspectors must establish such regulations as will make known to the local inspectors the names of all per-

sons licensed; the names of those from whom licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

This Board must establish such regulations to be observed by all steam-vessels in passing each other as may be necessary for safety, two printed copies of which to be furnished to each vessel, to be kept posted up in conspicuous places in the vessels.

Number, station, and pay of the Supervising Inspectors:

	Per Annum.
1 at San Francisco, Cal	$3000
1 " New York City	3000
1 " Baltimore, Md	3000
1 " St. Louis, Mo	3000
1 " Galena, Ill	3000
1 " Louisville, Ky	3000
1 " Cincinnati, Ohio	3000
1 " Detroit, Mich	3000
1 " Buffalo, N. Y	3000
1 " New Orleans, La	3000

LOCAL INSPECTORS—DUTIES, NUMBER, AND PAY.

The Local Inspectors must once in each year, on the application of the owner, inspect the hull of each steam-vessel within their respective districts. They must inspect the boilers of all steam-vessels before they are used, and once in every year thereafter. They must see that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, and well arranged; that there are a sufficient number of gauge-cocks, steam-registers, and low-water-gauges, and many other appurtenances requisite for safety.

When the inspection of a steam-vessel is completed, and the Inspectors approve the vessel and her equipment throughout, they must make and subscribe a certificate to the Collector of Customs in the district in which the inspection has been made. The Boards of Local Inspectors grant licenses and classify the masters, chief mates, engineers, and pilots of all steam-vessels, and no person can serve in either of those capacities without a license from the Inspectors. They must keep a record of certificates of inspection of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, and of all their acts in the examination and inspection of steamers, whether of approval or disapproval.

The Inspectors perform other proper duties in relation to the inspection of steamers, their boilers, engines, hulls, and machinery, which it is not deemed necessary here to enumerate.

LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOAT HULLS.

	Per Annum.
1 at Portland, Maine	$1200
1 " Boston, Mass	2000
1 " New London, Conn	1200
1 " New York City	2200
1 " Philadelphia, Pa	2000
1 " Baltimore, Md	2000
1 " Norfolk, Va	1200
1 " Charleston, S. C	1200
1 " Savannah, Ga	1200
1 " New Orleans, La	2200
1 " Mobile, Ala	1500
1 " Galveston, Texas	1200
1 " St. Louis, Mo	2000
1 " Louisville, Ky	2000
1 " San Francisco, Cal	2000
1 " Nashville, Tenn	1200
1 " Pittsburg, Pa	2000
1 " Wheeling, W. Va	1200
1 " Cincinnati, Ohio	2000
1 " Chicago, Ill	2000
1 " Detroit, Mich	2000
1 " Buffalo, N. Y	2000
1 " Cleveland, Ohio	1500
1 " Oswego, N. Y	800
1 " Burlington, Vt	800
1 " Portland, Oregon	1200
1 " Memphis, Tenn	1500
1 " Galena, Ill	2000
1 " Marquette, Mich	800
1 " Port Huron, Mich	2000
1 " Evansville, Ind	1200
1 " Apalachicola, Fla	800
1 " Milwaukee, Wis	2000
1 " Seattle, Wash. Ty	800
1 " Albany, N. Y	1200
1 " Grand Haven, Mich	900

ASSISTANT LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOAT HULLS.

	Per Annum.
2 at New York City, each	$2000
1 " New Orleans, La	1600
1 " Baltimore, Md	1600
1 " Wheeling, W. Va	1200

LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOAT BOILERS.

	Per Annum.
1 at Portland, Maine	$1200
1 " Boston, Mass	2000
1 " New London, Conn	1200
1 " New York City	2200
1 " Philadelphia, Pa	2000
1 " Baltimore, Md	2000
1 " Norfolk, Va	1200
1 " Charleston, S. C	1200
1 " Savannah, Ga	1200
1 " New Orleans, La	2200
1 " Evansville, Ind	1200
1 " Apalachicola, Fla	800
1 " Milwaukee, Wis	2000
1 " Seattle, Wash. Ty	800
1 " Albany, N. Y	1200
1 " Mobile, Ala	1500
1 " Galveston, Texas	1200
1 " San Francisco, Cal	2000
1 " St. Louis, Mo	2000
1 " Louisville, Ky	2000

		Per Annum.
1	at Nashville, Tenn	$1200
1	" Pittsburg, Pa	2000
1	" Wheeling, W. Va	1200
1	" Cincinnati, Ohio	2000
1	" Chicago, Ill	2000
1	" Detroit, Mich	2000
1	" Buffalo, N. Y	2000
1	" Cleveland, Ohio	1500
1	" Oswego, N. Y	800
1	" Burlington, Vt	800
1	" Portland, Oregon	1200
1	" Memphis, Tenn	1500
1	" Galena, Ill	2000
1	" Marquette, Mich	800
1	" Port Huron, "	2000
1	" Grand Haven, Mich	900

ASSISTANT LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOAT BOILERS.

		Per Annum.
2	at New York City, each	$2000
1	" Philadelphia, Pa	1600
1	" " "	1200
1	" St. Louis, Mo	1600
1	" Pittsburg, Pa	1600
1	" Cincinnati, Ohio	1600
1	" " "	1200
1	" New Orleans, La	1600
1	" Oshkosh, Wis	1200

CLERKS TO LOCAL BOARDS OF INSPECTORS.

		Per Annum.
1	at New York City	$1200
1	" " "	1000
1	" New Orleans, La	1200
1	" Philadelphia, Pa	1200
1	" San Francisco, Cal	1200
1	" Albany, N. Y	1000
1	" Boston, Mass	1200
1	" Buffalo, N. Y	1200
1	" New London, Conn	900

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The Life-Saving Service was reorganized by the act of June 18, 1878, for the rescue of life and, secondarily, property from stranded or otherwise endangered vessels upon United States coasts. It is under the charge of a General Superintendent, assisted by an Assistant General Superintendent. To facilitate its operations, the coasts of the United States are divided into twelve districts. Each district is in charge of a Local Superintendent, required to be familiar with his coast and its inhabitants, and to be an experienced surfman. The Local Superintendent is responsible to the General Superintendent for the efficiency of his district. He selects the keepers of the stations therein, for whose professional fitness he is accountable. He reports the condition of the station-houses, estimates for the supplies and repairs of each, and for the salaries of the employés, and makes disbursements and payments for the district salaries, and the smaller supplies and repairs, under authority given by the General Superintendent.

The keeper of each station is required to be an experienced surfman,—that is, a man skilled in the technical art of managing a boat in surf and in wrecking operations. He selects his crew of six men, for whose fitness and good conduct he is responsible, and who are required to be able-bodied and skilled surfmen. He is the custodian of the station and its property, the governor of the crew in the station precincts, the leader and captain of the men in all their operations at wrecks, and the steersman in the boat service. He is an inspector of customs, responsible for all goods on stranded vessels. His salary is $400 per annum. His crew receive $40 a month per man while on duty. The term of service is from September to May of each year (or for a shorter period, if clement weather makes it prudent), upon the sea and gulf coasts; upon the lakes, from the opening to the close of navigation. While on duty, the keeper and crews are required to reside at the isolated stations upon the beaches, which are at an average distance of five miles from each other, and 195 in number. The duties of the men consist in keeping a watch by day, or a patrol of the beach if the weather is thick; and every night a constant patrol from sunset to dawn, on the lookout for stranded or otherwise endangered vessels. In case of a wreck, their duty is to rescue those on board, either by going out to them in the boat, or by getting line communication with the vessel, and bringing the people to shore in the life-car or breeches-buoy. So far as practicable, and not to interfere with the business of regular wrecking companies, they are also required to save property upon wrecks and report the same to the Superintendent.

Each district is under the charge of an Assistant Inspector, who is an officer of the Revenue Marine, detailed for the duty. He supplements the Local Superintendent in the charge of the district, continually visits the stations, sees that everything is in order, and drills the crew in the use of the boat and wreck ordnance.

An officer of the Revenue Marine is Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, having the general oversight specially exercised by the Assistant Inspectors, and attending to the purchase of all outfits and supplies for the stations. Two officers

of the Revenue Marine are Superintendents of Construction, and attend to all the erections, renovations, and repairs of the stations.

The duties of the General Superintendent are to govern the organization herein sketched. The office work consists in furthering these operations. It involves correspondence with the district officers, authorizing repairs, the purchase of outfits and supplies, tours of inspection, inquiries into the conduct of subordinates, payment of bills, and also multifarious correspondence with outside parties in reference to life-saving devices, applications for position, claims for service rendered, and miscellaneous matters. The accounting business of the office relates to the disbursement, in small sums, of about $500,000 per annum, with the usual examination of accounts and book-keeping involved. The office business also comprises the examination of the daily journals of the stations, with the view of seeing, by the collation of one with another, that the intercommunications of patrol are observed, and also noting the condition of each house, and the transactions and occurrences thereat. The property returns from the stations are also scrutinized, and the office inventories made up from them. An important feature of the office work is the preparation, annually, of the statistics of marine disasters required by the act of Congress of June 20, 1874. The work consists in the collection and verification of the details of all marine disasters to *all* vessels in our waters, and to *American* vessels abroad. The collections are made by correspondence with masters, owners, collectors of ports, and by daily scrutiny of the marine columns of newspapers. The results, in each instance, are carefully compared, and correspondence continues with the proper parties in regard to discrepancies or insufficient information until a satisfactory conclusion is reached. When the collections are finally made and verified, they are arranged for publication into discriminated tables, setting forth every phase of the several casualties, such as their place of occurrence, character, extent of injury, amount of loss, and incident mortality; also the preparation of the plans and specifications for all works of construction and renovation.

VOLUNTEERS.

There are about 30 life-boat stations where only enrolled volunteer crews are employed, and these men are paid $10 each for every occasion of actual wreck service, and $3 each for days devoted to drill and exercise, or to standing guard over rescued property.

On the Pacific coast the Local Superintendent is a Revenue Marine Officer, who gets no salary other than his regular pay.

OFFICE OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

	Per Annum.
General superintendent	$4000
Assistant "	2500
1 principal clerk and accountant	1800
2 clerks, each	1600
1 clerk	1400
3 clerks, each	1200
1 clerk	1000
4 clerks, each	900
1 assistant messenger	720

GENERAL SERVICE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON.

1 superintendent of construction, per annum	$2000
3 assistant superintendents, each, per month	100
3 assistant superintendents, each, per month	75
9 superintendents of districts, each, per annum	1000
2 superintendents of districts, New Jersey and Long Island coasts, each, per annum	1500
1 assistant superintendent, per annum	500
170 keepers, each, per annum	400
975 surfmen, each, while on duty, per month	40

When all the stations now authorized shall be completed, the number of surfmen to be employed will reach about 1400.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PURPOSES OF AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY.

The purpose of this Bureau is the collection, arrangement, and classification of such statistical information as will show, or tend to show, each year the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, and the domestic trade of the United States, the commerce and navigation with foreign countries, including exports from, imports into, and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States. It is made the duty of the Chief of the Bureau to prepare the reports and tables which will best show the same.

To enable the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the annual report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, Collectors

of Customs are required to make quarter-yearly reports thereto, showing the kinds, quantities, and values of all imported merchandise free from duty, and subject to duty; the kinds, quantities, and values of all articles exported; the national character and tonnage of all vessels which depart from their respective districts for foreign countries; also of all vessels which enter their districts from foreign countries; also the kinds, quantities, and value of merchandise entered and cleared coastwise into and from their respective collection districts.

The Bureau prepares and publishes monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of the goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient; also an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States, with the class, name, tonnage, and place of registry of each vessel, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein. Also an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries; each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in warehouse at the end of each fiscal year. The Chief of the Bureau must collect, digest, and arrange for the use of Congress the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity.

The tables in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics include statistics in relation to finance, coinage, commerce, immigration, shipping, the postal service, population, railroads, agriculture, coal, iron, etc.

OFFICE FORCE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

	Per Annum.
Chief of Bureau	$3000
Chief clerk	2000
4 clerks, each	1800
5 " "	1600
5 " "	1400
6 " "	1200
3 clerks, each	$1000
5 copyists, each	900
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660
1 female laborer	480

In addition to the above specifically authorized force, the sum of $10,000 is annually appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to collect and collate statistics and facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States, out of which a number of experts are paid.

Each expert is given a specific sum for furnishing certain facts and statistics relating to enumerated branches of the subject, and according to the labor necessary to procure the same, usually from $150 to $400.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Light-House Board consists of nine members, three of whom are civilians, three naval officers, and three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the army.

The Secretary of the Treasury is *ex-officio* President of the Board, and controls the disbursement of all moneys appropriated for the Light-House Service, and the appointment of all persons employed therein, except the army and navy officers referred to.

Of the other two civilians, one is the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the other a scientist. The latter position was occupied by Prof. Joseph Henry, from the formation of the Board until his death. It is now filled by Prof. Henry Morton, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey.

The Board elects its own Chairman, who, in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, presides at its meetings, and, as a rule, signs the more important letters addressed to others than officers of the Board.

The other members of the Board on duty at its office are the Naval Secretary, who is an officer of the navy, and is assigned to duty as such by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Engineer Secretary, who is an officer of the army, and is assigned to duty as such by the Secretary of War.

The Board makes its own regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the regulations adopted the Naval Secretary is placed in charge of the office of the Light-House Board.

In addition to this he is charged with the supply and maintenance of the lights and buoyage; with the discipline of the *personnel* of the service; with the care of the vessels belonging to the Establishment; with the conduct of the correspondence relating to these several matters, and with the performance of the duties of the Engineer Secretary in his absence.

The Engineer Secretary is charged with the purchase and care of the real estate of the Establishment, with the erection and repair of the light-houses, with the purchase and care of the illuminating apparatus; with the correspondence relative to these matters, and with the performance of the duties of the Naval Secretary in his absence.

The other members of the Board serve on its various committees, and make such inspections and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Board through the Chairman.

The Board was organized by the act of August 31, 1852, which required it to make a plan for the lighting of the coasts (ocean, lake, and river) of the United States. This report was made and submitted to Congress, by which it was in effect adopted. Since that date appropriations have been made from time to time for carrying the plan into operation.

The plan provides, in brief, for lighting the whole coast-lines of the United States, including those of the Atlantic and Pacific, those of the lakes and of the larger rivers.

The Atlantic coast-line is about 5000 miles long; that of the Pacific about 1500; that of the lakes about 3000, and that of the rivers about 5500 miles.

There are on the coasts, oceans and lakes, 655, and on the rivers, 508 light-stations. In addition to these there are 54 fog-signals, 2955 buoys, 420 day-beacons, and 25 light-ships in position.

For this purpose the coasts of the United States are divided into 14 districts. Over each district is an Inspector and an Engineer, who, under executive order, are disbursing officers.

The Inspector is an officer of the navy, the Engineer of the Corps of Engineers of the army. It is the duty of the Inspector, under the direction of the Board, to supply the light-houses and light-ships with lighting material and with the rations and fuel for keepers; to inspect the lights quarterly: to enforce the regulations of the Board, and otherwise maintain discipline among the keepers, nominating them for promotion and transfer when necessary to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Board.

It is also the duty of the Inspector to obtain, place in position, and keep in condition the buoys of his district, and in the absence of the Engineer to perform the Engineer's duties.

It is the duty of the Engineer, under the direction of the Board, to purchase such land as is needed for the Light-House Establishment; to prepare plans when so directed; to erect new structures, and to keep the old ones in repair; to have charge of the illuminating apparatus of his district, and to perform the duties of the Inspector in his absence.

Each Inspector and Engineer has, when necessary, one or more vessels, called light-house tenders, under his orders, with which to perform his duties; the officers of which he nominates and the crews of which he ships. The Secretary of the Treasury is, by law, authorized and required to assign Collectors of Customs as Superintendents of Lights, and it is their duty to nominate, through the Board, to the Treasury Department persons for appointment into the Light-House Service, and to pay the salaries of such light-keepers as they may be directed to pay. For this service each Superintendent is entitled under the law, where his compensation as Collector does not exceed $3000 a year, to a compensation not to exceed $400 a year, which compensation has heretofore been distributed at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon the sums disbursed.

LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

The following will give the limits and bounds of the 14 Light-House Districts:

First District.

Extends from the northeastern boundary of the United States (Maine) to and including Hampton Harbor, New Hampshire, and includes all aids to navigation on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire.

Second District.

Extends from Hampton Harbor, New Hampshire, to include Gooseberry Point, entrance to Buzzard's Bay, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the coast of Massachusetts.

Third District.

Extends from Gooseberry Point, Massa-

chusetts, to include Squan Inlet, New Jersey, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the sea and sound coasts of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York; Narragansett and New York Bays, Providence and Hudson Rivers, Whitehall Narrows, and Lake Champlain.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Extends from Squan Inlet, New Jersey, to and including Metomkin Inlet, Virginia. It includes the sea-coast of New Jersey below the Highlands of Navesink; the bay-coasts of New Jersey and Delaware; the sea-coasts of Delaware and Maryland, and part of the sea-coast of Virginia.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Extends from Metomkin Inlet, Virginia, to include New River Inlet, North Carolina, and embraces part of the sea-coast of Virginia and North Carolina, Chesapeake Bay, the sounds of North Carolina, and the James and Potomac Rivers.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Extends from New River Inlet, North Carolina, to and including Cape Canaveral light-house, Florida, and embraces part of the coast of North Carolina and Georgia, and part of the coast of Florida.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Extends from Cape Canaveral, on the eastern coast of Florida, to the Perdido River, on the Gulf Coast, and embraces all the aids to navigation within those limits.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Extends from the Perdido River, Florida, to the Rio Grande, Texas, and embraces the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

(Ninth District consolidated with the Eighth.)

TENTH DISTRICT.

Extends from the mouth of St. Regis River, New York, to include Grassy Island light-house, Detroit River, Michigan, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the American shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and St. Lawrence River.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Embraces all aids to navigation on the Northern and Northwestern Lakes above Grassy Island Light station, Detroit River, and includes Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and the straits connecting them.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Embraces all aids to navigation on the Pacific coast of the United States, between the Mexican frontier and the southern boundary of Oregon, and includes the coast of California.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Embraces all aids to navigation on the Pacific coast of the United States north of the southern boundary of Oregon. It extends from the forty-first parallel of latitude to British Columbia, and includes the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territory.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Extends from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Cairo, Illinois, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the Ohio River.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Extends on the Mississippi River from the head of navigation to New Orleans, and on the Missouri River from the head of navigation to its mouth, and embraces all the aids to navigation within these limits.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Chief clerk	per annum	$2400
2 clerks, each	"	1800
2 " "	"	1600
2 " "	"	1400
4 " "	"	1200
12 " "	"	900
1 assistant messenger	"	720
1 laborer	"	660
1 laborer	per day	2
1 messenger	per month	60
1 draughtsman	"	150
2 draughtsmen, each	"	140
1 draughtsman	"	110
1 "	"	100
1 assistant engineer	"	200
1 draughtsman	"	175

It is provided by law that there shall be detailed from the Engineer Corps of the army such officers as may be necessary to superintend the construction and renovation of light-houses.

There are employed in the 14 Light-House Districts, in the different light-houses, stations, and light-ships, 995

keepers and assistant keepers, with salaries ranging from $100 to $1000 per annum, the average being limited by law to $600 per annum.

There are also employed a number of persons as superintendents of construction, clerks to the several inspectors, and engineers and other employés on board of the light-house tenders, as follows:

	Per Annum.
56 engineers, each, from	$720 to $2400
28 clerks, " "	900 " 2400
8 messengers, " "	360 " 840
26 masters, " "	1200 " 1800
32 mates, " "	360 " 1200
6 keepers of buoy depots and tenders, each, from	720 " 1000
11 superintendents of construction, each, from	1200 " 2400
5 draughtsmen, each, from	1500 " 2125
2 machinists, "	1460
1 superintendent of repairs	1460
1 " " "	1440
6 lampists, each, from	1080 " 1460
1 storekeeper	1500
13 foremen, each, from	1200 " 1800
1 writer and assistant storekeeper	900
1 custodian	432
1 porter	720
1 writer	600
1 pilot	1500
1 copyist	900
1 depot-keeper	540

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Marine-Hospital Service of the United States was established by act of Congress of July 16, 1798, and as reorganized by acts of Congress of June 29, 1870, and March 3, 1875, is the medical department for the mercantile marine, to which are intrusted the health interests of the officers and crews of American vessels engaged in foreign, coastwise, and inland trade, and of the vessels of the Revenue Marine.

The object of the establishment of this service was to encourage fit persons to become seamen, by affording care and treatment to such as may, while following their vocation, become sick or disabled. The service is chiefly supported by a tax of 40 cents per month as hospital-dues upon the wages of the seamen while actually employed.

Originally, the disbursement of the fund arising from the hospital-dues was under the immediate charge of the President of the United States, but the administration of the service was soon placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Surgeon-General, under whose immediate charge the service is now placed, is by law charged with the supervision, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of all matters connected with the Marine-Hospital Service, and with the disbursement of the fund. The medical inspection of seamen with reference to their seaworthiness previous to shipment is also performed by medical officers of this service when requested by the United States Shipping Commissioners, or by the masters or owners of vessels. In addition to the care of the sick and disabled of the Mercantile-Marine and Revenue-Cutter Service, and the physical examination of seamen previous to shipment, the medical officers of this service are further required to examine into the physical qualifications of officers of the revenue-cutters, and of the keepers and crews of life-saving stations.

Original appointments into the medical corps are made to the grade of Assistant Surgeon only, and after a thorough examination into professional qualifications by an examining board of surgeons of the service, and the medical officers are assigned to duty wherever their services may be required from time to time. There are medical officers of this service on duty at all the principal ocean, lake, and river ports of the United States. The relief-stations of the service at which permanent arrangements have been made for the care of sick and disabled seamen are nearly 200, and the number of patients of the service are from 15,000 to 25,000 each year.

This service is a peculiarly American institution, there being no similar service in any other country. The provisional nomenclature of diseases of the London College of Physicians and Surgeons has been adopted and published by the Treasury Department for use in this service.

The Marine-Hospital Service has also, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, adopted the metric system of weights and measures.

Under the act of Congress of April 29, 1878, the medical corps of this service was further charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with certain duties in aid of the enforcement of quarantine, so far as any may be enforced by the Government, and the Surgeon-General was required to publish weekly returns showing the sanitary condition of foreign ports with which the United States enjoys commercial intercourse. The duties of the Marine-Hospital Service with reference to quarantine

REESE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and the public health have recently been transferred to the National Board of Health; the latter body having been created by Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

	Per Annum.
Supervising Surgeon-General	$4000
1 assistant surgeon	1800
1 medical purveyor	2000
3 clerks, each	1600
3 " "	1400
1 clerk	1300
1 "	1200
1 steward	900
2 copyists, each	900
1 copyist	700
1 messenger	800
1 laborer, per month	40
1 " "	35
1 " "	20

The Marine-Hospital Service comprises the following:

	Per Annum.
2 surgeons, each	$3000
10 " "	2500
1 surgeon	2000
1 "	1600
1 "	1200
1 "	600
6 passed assistant surgeons, each	1800
1 assistant surgeon	1800
13 " surgeons, each	1600
1 acting assistant surgeon	1200
1 " " "	1000
1 " " "	900
1 " " "	800
6 " " surgeons, each	600
4 " " " "	500
2 " " " "	480
1 " " surgeon	420
2 " " surgeons, each	360
5 " " " "	300
1 " " surgeon	240
2 " " surgeons, each	200
4 " " " "	180
3 " " " "	150
1 " " surgeon	100

177 other employés in hospitals, including stewards, nurses, attendants, cooks, porters, etc., with salaries ranging from $120 to $720 per annum.

FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The office of Comptroller of the Treasury (now First Comptroller) was established by the act of Congress of September 2, 1789.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

This office is charged with the examination and revision of all civil accounts except those relating to customs and the postal service, and, on appeal, of post-office accounts also; thus, in this class of accounts, holding the ultimate power of control in the settlement of all claims on the Treasury. It is also the prerogative of the First Comptroller to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the laws and the appropriations, both for covering money into the Treasury and for drawing it therefrom, excepting only those connected with post-office operations. He therefore, necessarily, has cognizance of all revenues, funds, and appropriations, and he has also the negative power to hold in check all disbursements of the public money.

Of the accounts subject to his revision as aforesaid, he has the right of instruction as to the time and manner of stating them, and of construction of the laws applicable to their settlement; and in the revision and adjustment thereof, he decides what is admissible; and he may allow or reject, or suspend or modify any or all of the items therein, and his certificate to the Register of the Treasury of the balances arising thereon is the highest authority in the matter of an account known to the Department.

The First Comptroller has also authority to superintend the preservation of said accounts and the recovery of the dues to the United States as thus found and certified, and to direct suits and legal proceedings for the purpose; and he is the custodian of the bonds and contracts relating to matters coming within his jurisdiction.

He has also appellate jurisdiction, only, in the settlement of the accounts arising in the Post-Office Department; and whenever the Postmaster-General, or any person whose account is settled by the Sixth Auditor, is dissatisfied, either can make appeal within twelve months after said settlement to the First Comptroller, whose decision thereon is final.

The First Comptroller also passes upon and approves the sufficiency of all bonds of contractors, disbursing agents, Collectors of Internal Revenue, receivers, marshals, consuls, and others giving bonds in connection with revenue and the civil and diplomatic accounts of the Government, and takes charge of the same, which are filed in his office.

ACCOUNTS REVISED BY FIRST COMPTROLLER.

In pursuance, therefore, of the powers with which the First Comptroller has

been invested, with a view to a check on frauds by the double examination of claims, first by an Auditor, then by the Comptroller, this office receives for revision all accounts stated by the Fifth Auditor and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and all accounts stated by the First Auditor, except those relating to customs, and, in cases of appeal, the post-office accounts.

The accounts thus received for examination and decision from the First Auditor pertain to the Judiciary, the United States Treasurer, the Loans and Public Debt, the salaries of the Civil List, the construction and repair of Public Buildings, the Contingent expenses of Congress and the Departments, the Paper and Public Printing, the Territories, the District of Columbia, the Mint, Steamboat Inspectors, Express accounts, etc.

From the Fifth Auditor, the Diplomatic and Consular accounts, the Internal Revenue accounts, the Census accounts.

From the General Land Office, accounts of Surveyors, and Receivers of public moneys.

This great variety of accounts, as classified and reported with serial numbers, constitute eight distinct series of accounts. These accounts, with accompanying reports thereon, are all examined, corrected, certified, and recorded in this office, and then referred to the office of the Register of the Treasury. The records of this office, as kept by the warrant clerks, furnish the key to the condition of the Treasury, including the receipts and expenditures, the funds and appropriations.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

No short statement can give the *modus operandi* of the work of this office. The duties are too manifold, and the details are too multifarious to be embraced in any brief article.

To the Comptroller the clerks look for the construction of the law; and the clerical duties and labors of the office are distributed among the several divisions of the office, each being charged with its appropriate work.

This office embraces the following divisions, namely: Judicial Accounts, Foreign Intercourse, Internal Revenue, and Book-keepers' Division.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

	Per Annum.
First Comptroller	$5000
Deputy Comptroller	2700
4 chiefs of division, each	2100
5 clerks, each	1800
10 " "	1600
10 " "	1400
7 " "	1200
4 " "	1000
7 " "	900
1 assistant messenger	720
3 laborers, each	660

SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

The Second Comptroller's Office was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1817, and to it was assigned the revision of all accounts passed upon by the *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth Auditors* respectively, and the countersigning of all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments.

The original act also provided that the Second Comptroller should prescribe the official forms to be issued in the different offices of these two Departments for the disbursement of the public money, and the manner and form of keeping and stating accounts.

Upon the establishment of the Interior Department, March 3, 1849, there was added to the Second Comptroller's duties the revision of all Indian and Pension accounts, and, consequently, the countersigning of all requisitions issued by the Secretary of the Interior pertaining to these classes of accounts.

The Second Comptroller's Office is the custodian of all bonds of the disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments, and the Indian and Pension Offices, as well as the originals of all contracts made by these Departments and Offices for the furnishing of all supplies, doing any work, and the transportation of any goods or materials.

The clerical force of the office is divided into divisions, to each of which is assigned the special duty of revising some particular class of accounts. These divisions are:

Army Paymaster's Division, which receives direct from the Second Auditor all accounts of Army Paymasters; bounties to soldiers; back pay due deceased officers and soldiers; disbursing officers of National Home for Disabled Volunteers;

Ordnance and Medical accounts, and Contingent Military expenses.

Navy Paymaster's Division, which receives all of the accounts passed upon by the Fourth Auditor, to wit: Paymasters on ships, at home, and on foreign stations; Paymasters at navy-yards; Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Marine Corps; bounties to seamen and marines; back pay of officers and enlisted men transferred and discharged, or deceased; Naval Pension Agents, and Financial Agent at London.

Quartermaster's Division, which receives from the Third Auditor all accounts of the disbursing officers of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Engineer Departments of the Army.

Indian Division, which receives from the Second Auditor all accounts of Superintendents, Agents, Inspectors of the Indian Department, and all contractors for furnishing supplies or transportation of supplies for that Department.

Miscellaneous Division, which receives from the Third Auditor claims arising for horses lost during the war; supplies of all kinds furnished the Army or taken by the Army; steamboats chartered or impressed; claims allowed by the Court of Claims and Southern Claims Commission.

Army Pension Division, which receives from the Third Auditor all the accounts of Army Pension Agents.

The book-keepers' room, where all the roquisitions issued by the War and Navy Departments, and those issued by the Secretary of the Interior relating to Pensions and Indians, are registered and posted under each head of appropriation.

The manner of doing the business of this office is the same in all the divisions. The accounts and claims are received from the Auditors' Offices and sent direct to the Chief of the proper division, where they are at once registered alphabetically and chronologically.

These accounts and claims are next examined in turn by the clerks of the division, in the same manner as if they had not been before examined. Each mathematical calculation is gone over, and every expenditure is carefully scrutinized as to its legality and the appropriation out of which it should be paid. In all cases of expenditure under contract, the contracts are examined in connection with the accounts.

Upon the completion of the revision of an account or claim, it is submitted to the Chief of Division, who, if the revision agrees with the report made by the Auditor thereon, places his initials upon the report, and it is then sent to the Comptroller for signature, and returned to the Auditor with all the papers. The papers are then filed, with the exception of the report (which bears the signatures of the Auditor and Comptroller) showing the official balance either for or against the United States.

In cases of settlements showing a balance due from the United States, the report is transmitted to the head of the Department under which the allowance properly belongs, for the issue of his requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of *his warrant* for the money.

When in the revision of an account this office fails to agree with the finding of the Auditor, the question is submitted to the Comptroller in person, and if he sustains the objections, the account, with all the papers, is returned to the Auditor with the objections.

In most instances the Auditor corrects his report to correspond with the ruling of the Comptroller, but if he adheres to his first finding, as is sometimes the case, the account is returned with such a statement, when this office may yield or find a balance in accordance with its own views, which finding is binding upon all the Departments and the Auditor.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF SECOND COMPTROLLER.

	Per Annum.
Second Comptroller	$5000
Deputy Comptroller	2700
5 chiefs of division, each	2100
8 clerks, each	1800
12 " "	1600
13 " "	1400
12 " "	1200
3 " "	1000
9 " "	900
1 messenger	840
3 laborers, each	660

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency was established by the act of February 25, 1863, which act was superseded by that of June 3, 1864. Its chief officer is denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, and he is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. A deputy is provided for by law, who possesses the powers and performs the duties attached by law to the office of the Comptroller during a vacancy in such office, or

during the absence or inability of the Comptroller.

Neither the Comptroller nor the Deputy Comptroller may, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing National currency.

DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER, AND FORMATION OF NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Comptroller is charged with the execution of all laws respecting the issue and regulation of a National currency, secured by United States bonds. Secure and fire-proof vaults are provided in the Treasury Department, in which the Comptroller must deposit and safely keep all the plates not necessarily in the possession of engravers or printers.

A National banking association may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, who must execute articles of association, specifying in general terms the object for which the association is formed. The articles may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with law, for the conduct of the affairs of the banks, and must be signed by all the persons so uniting, and be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed in his office. They must also make an organization certificate, which shall specify,

1st. The name assumed by the association, which name is subject to the approval of the Comptroller.

2d. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on.

3d. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same is divided.

4th. The names and residences of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each.

5th. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of the National bank act.

This certificate must be acknowledged before a judge of a court of record, or a notary public, and be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, whose duty it is to record and carefully preserve it in his office.

A National banking association has succession by the name designated in its organization certificate for a period of twenty years, unless sooner dissolved.

No association can be organized with a less capital than $100,000, nor in cities where the population exceeds 50,000 persons, with a less capital than $200,000; except that in any place having less than 6000 inhabitants banks may, with the special approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized with not less than $50,000 capital.

No increase or reduction of the authorized capital of an association can be made without the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency being first obtained, and no increase is valid until the whole amount is actually paid in and certified to under oath.

Fifty per centum of the capital stock must be paid in before commencing business, and the remainder in monthly instalments of ten per centum each. They must also transfer and deposit with the Treasurer of the United States registered bonds, in an amount not less than $30,000, nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in. But by a late act the maximum amount of bonds required for any bank is $50,000.

One of the provisions in the grant of powers to National banking associations is that the National banks may loan money upon personal security only,—that is, real estate may not be taken by them, directly or indirectly, as *original* security for any loan; the effect of which is to make them commercial institutions, and to discourage the loaning of money upon securities not readily convertible.

Mortgages on real estate may be taken, or real estate be conveyed to them, by way of security for or in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in good faith; or they may purchase the same at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by them. But all possession by them of such real estate, whether under mortgage, by purchase, or otherwise, is limited to five years.

It is the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to examine and ascertain whether all provisions of law have been complied with, before issuing his authority to the same to commence business.

Transfers of bonds by banking associations are made to the Treasurer of the United States in trust, and no transfer or assignment by the Treasurer of such bonds is valid unless countersigned by the Comptroller. The Comptroller must keep in his office a book in which is entered the name of every association from whose accounts transfers of bonds are made by the Treasurer, and the name of the person to whom the transfer is made. The par value of transferred bonds is entered

therein; and it is the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the association for whose account such transfer was made of the kind and numerical designation of the bonds and the amount thereof.

The Comptroller must countersign and enter in a book every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer, presented for his signature, and at all times, during office hours, he is entitled to access to the books of the Treasurer for the purpose of verifying the correctness of the transfer or assignment, and he may also have access to the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer, to ascertain their amount and condition.

Upon the transfer and delivery of any United States bonds to the Treasurer, the association depositing the same is entitled to receive from the Comptroller circulating notes equal to ninety per centum of the current market value of the bonds so delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum.

The amount of circulating notes which may be issued to any association must not, however, exceed the following proportion: To each association whose capital does not exceed $500,000, ninety per centum of such capital; to those whose capital exceeds $500,000, but not $1,000,000, eighty per centum of such capital; and to those whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, sixty per centum of such capital.

The Comptroller must, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved, and to have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the various denominations, as will be required to supply the associations entitled to receive the same. When the promise to pay such notes on demand is signed by the President, or Vice-President, and Cashier of the association, it is authorized to issue and circulate the same as money. These notes are issued in the denominations of (dollars) ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, fifties, one hundreds, five hundreds, and one thousands; but since the resumption of specie payments no notes of the denomination of ones and twos have been issued, the law providing that after specie payments are resumed no notes of a less denomination than five dollars shall be furnished.

The amount of National bank notes outstanding on November 1, 1879, was $335,841,388 (of legal tender notes $346,681,016).

The officers of National banks are required to make returns under oath to the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay to him in semi-annual instalments an annual duty of one per cent. upon the average amount of their circulating notes, one-half of one per cent. upon the average amount of their deposits, and a like rate upon the average amount of their capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. This duty is in lieu of all other *Government* taxes.

The payment to the United States of the duties named does not, however, relieve the National banks from any liability to taxation by other than Government authority, as it is expressly provided that nothing in the act shall prevent the shares of these associations from being taxed by States, as is other similar property, or shall exempt their real property from State, county, or municipal taxation, to the same extent as other real property.

The United States tax paid by them amounts to nearly seven millions annually, and is equal to two per centum upon the total amount of National bank circulation.

A system of redemption of the circulating notes of the National banks is provided, whereby not only may they be readily converted into lawful money, but the mass of the circulation may be kept clean through the retirement of such portion as becomes worn or mutilated, and the issue of new notes by the Comptroller in their stead. This redemption is accomplished and compelled by requiring, first, that each National bank shall redeem its circulating notes at its own counter, at par, in lawful money on demand; second, that the notes of all closed banks shall be redeemed by the Treasurer; third, that all worn, mutilated, or defaced National bank notes which are received by any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States shall be forwarded to the Treasurer for redemption; and, fourth, by providing that when the notes of any associations, assorted or unassorted, are presented in sums of $1000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer, they shall be redeemed by that officer. The Government is indemnified for all redemptions made by it, either by the bonds which it holds, as in the case of insolvent

banks, or by a deposit of lawful money which is required to be previously made by all other banks.

If a National bank fails to pay its circulating notes, the Comptroller is authorized to sell its bonds and provide for the payment. The Government is indemnified against any possible loss from its guaranty of the payment of such circulating notes, by having reserved to it by law a paramount lien upon all the assets of any association which defaults in the redemption of its notes, to make good any deficiency arising from the sale of its bonds.

The destruction of all mutilated notes and of notes of closed banks, redeemed by the Treasurer, is regulated by instructions of the Secretary, given in pursuance of law. All notes destroyed are previously counted by separate agents or representatives of the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the banks which issued the notes; they are effectually mutilated by clipping and punching, to prevent their possible circulation should they by any remote chance pass out of the possession of the Treasury before destruction; they are, in the presence of each of the agents mentioned, placed in a triple-locked macerating machine, where they are immediately ground into pulp; and their destruction is certified to by all the agents, both upon proper books in the Treasury Department and in certificates sent to the banks of issue.

Every association must make to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than five reports in each year, exhibiting in detail the resources and liabilities of the association on any past day by him specified. The separate report of each association must be published in a newspaper in the place where the association is established, or, if there is no newspaper in the place, then in the nearest one thereto.

Upon notice of failure of any association to redeem its circulating notes, the Comptroller, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, and direct him to proceed to examine as to the failure, and make report to the Comptroller; and if it be true that the association has refused to pay its circulating notes, he shall within 30 days declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the notes shall then be paid in lawful money of the United States at the Treasury.

The Comptroller may appoint a receiver to close the affairs of any defaulting association.

In addition to the means for acquiring a knowledge of the condition of the banks furnished by the reports already mentioned, the law provides for their examination periodically by disinterested persons to be appointed by the Comptroller. These persons visit the banks, inspect their books of account, securities, and assets and liabilities generally, have power to examine their officers and directors under oath, and inquire into all matters necessary to a full understanding of their actual, existing condition, and then make immediate and full report in writing of the results of such examination. This feature of the law is an invaluable one, operating not only as a restraint against irregular practices by any banks so disposed, but as a means of detecting them and preventing their recurrence. These examinations may be as frequent as is thought necessary, and their expense is borne by the banks themselves.

National Bank Examiners are allowed compensation as follows: Those appointed to examine banks located in the redemption-cities, namely, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, or in any one of the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in the Territories, such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Those appointed to examine any other National bank: For examining National banks having a capital less than $100,000, $20; those having a capital of $100,000 and less than $300,000, $25; those having a capital of $300,000 and less than $400,000, $35; those having a capital of $400,000 and less than $500,000, $40; those having a capital of $500,000 and less than $600,000, $50; those having a capital of $600,000 and over, $75.

On November 1, 1879, there were 2050 associations in operation, with a capital of more than $455,000,000, and with deposits amounting to more than $713,000,000.

It is the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to make the following reports to Congress annually:

First. A summary of the condition of

every association, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by each, the whole amount of its debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Third. Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased.

Fourth. The whole amount of the expenses of the Banking Department during the year.

Fifth. A statement exhibiting the resources, liabilities, and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has the following divisions, namely: Organization, Issue. Redemption, Reports.

FORCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

	Per Annum.
Comptroller of the Currency	$5000
Deputy Comptroller	2800
4 chiefs of division, each	2200
1 superintendent National currency	2000
1 teller	2000
1 book-keeper	2000
1 assistant book-keeper	2000
1 bond clerk	2000
1 stenographer	1600
7 clerks, each	1800
11 " "	1600
8 " "	1400
8 " "	1200
2 " "	1000
34 " "	900
1 messenger	840
3 assistant messengers, each	720
2 night watchmen (for the vaults)	720
3 laborers, each	660

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

The duties performed and powers exercised by the Commissioner of Customs were originally lodged with the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and this office may be said to be an outgrowth of the latter. As the nation grew, the natural increase of business devolved on the First Comptroller many duties not at first considered, and as the customs were the chief source of revenue to the Government, it seemed necessary that one officer should give his undivided attention to the settlement of accounts connected with this branch of the public service. Congress, by act of March 3, 1849, recognized this necessity, and by the twelfth section of that act created the Office of Commissioner of Customs, which from the powers and duties attached would more appropriately have been named Third Comptroller, the duties of a Commissioner of Customs proper being and still remaining with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The accounts of that class of public officers who are charged with the collection from the people of the imposts on merchandise brought from abroad, and the regulation under law of the commerce of the country, are rendered to the First Auditor of the Treasury, by whom they are examined, and what is technically called a statement is made, which in mercantile affairs would be called a statement of account rendered, all items of debit and credit being properly arranged, balance struck, and a statement of all errors and omissions appended. The account with this statement is then transmitted to the Commissioner of Customs, where it undergoes its final revision, and is carefully examined as to facts, figures, and law. As, for instance, what is called an account of customs, which is an itemized account of duties on imported goods, is examined by the law to see that the rate of duty is correct, that the calculations are correct, and that the money has been paid into the Treasury. It is then certified to the Register of the Treasury, and the officer from whom the account is received is notified of its certification or settlement, with a statement of all errors, omissions, or corrections which appear therein.

The Office of Commissioner of Customs is divided as follows: Customs Division, Book-keepers' Division, and Miscellaneous Division.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Customs	$4000
Deputy Commissioner	2250
2 chiefs of division, each	2100
2 clerks, each	1800
4 " "	1600
10 " "	1400
9 " "	1200
3 " "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

FIRST AUDITOR.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

The Office of First Auditor was established by the act of Congress of September 2, 1789.

It is the duty of this office to receive and examine the following accounts:

All accounts relating to the receipt and disbursement on account of Customs and the Revenue-Cutter Service. The accounts of Customs are received and adjusted monthly, and include the duties on imports, marine-hospital dues, and duties on tonnage; the disbursement accounts comprise the salaries of all customs officers and the incidental expenses incurred in collecting the revenue from customs.

All accounts accruing from salaries in the Patent Office.

All accounts of the Judiciary of the United States. These accounts include those for the salaries of the judges and other officers; accounts of marshals for expenses of the United States courts and for their fees; accounts of district attorneys for attendance upon United States courts, etc., for their travel and fees; accounts of clerks of United States courts for their attendance, and for fees, and accounts of United States Commissioners for fees.

All accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurers, United States Depositaries, and other fiscal agents of the Treasury Department, for the payment of interest on the public debt, Treasury bonds, and Government obligations.

The accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for the general receipts and expenditures of the Government are made up and rendered quarterly. The account current, a large volume, has to be carefully compared with a certified account received from the Register of all warrants drawn on the Treasurer or in his favor during the quarter; the amount remaining unpaid and outstanding of previous quarters, and the amount of such warrants for which he claims credit as being paid, the amount of balances in the various depositories, etc. All warrants drawn on the Treasurer are paid by drafts, and he cannot receive credit in the Auditor's Office for a warrant unless it is accompanied by its appropriate draft, properly endorsed by the payee.

All accounts of the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia.

All accounts of the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture.

All accounts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

All accounts of Steamboat Inspection Service.

All accounts of Mints and Assay Offices: These include bullion accounts, ordinary expenses of the Mints and Assay Offices, such as salaries of officers, clerks, etc., wages of workmen, and incidental expenses.

All accounts of Life-Saving Service.

All accounts of disbursements for District of Columbia.

All accounts of Public Printer.

Salary accounts,—Which include the accounts of disbursing officers for payment of salaries to all persons who receive a regular compensation, embracing the pay-rolls of the seven great Departments, the accounts of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate, Librarian of Congress, Assistant Treasurers, and Depositaries.

Contingent expenses of all the Departments, including expenses of grading about the Capitol grounds, Library of Congress, and Botanical Garden, expenses of the National loan, contingent expenses in the several Sub-Treasuries, of the Executive Mansion, Public Printer, accounts for repairs, furniture for Treasury Department, etc., except Patent Office and Post-Office Department.

All accounts of the disbursements for charitable institutions in the District of Columbia.

All accounts of the disbursements of the National Board of Health.

Accounts of the Customs Special Agents; accounts for the defence of suits in the Court of Claims.

All accounts not enumerated, of whatever character, not specially assigned by law to other accounting officers, are properly referred to this office for settlement.

After examination of the accounts relating to customs, the Auditor must certify the balances, and transmit the same, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Commissioner of Customs for his decision thereon. The other accounts are examined and certified, and transmitted in like manner to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

The First Auditor certifies balances, and transmits the same to the Commissioner of Customs for his decision thereon, of accounts which do not relate to receipts

from customs, except in an indirect way; for example:

The accounts of expenditures in the construction of public buildings for custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices under the control of the Treasury Department; also accounts of the expenditures under the appropriation for fuel, light, and water for public buildings, salaries of light-house keepers, construction and repair of light-houses, of steam-tenders used in the light-house service, and other expenses on account of said service, and other accounts.

The Office of the First Auditor is divided into four divisions, namely: The Public Debt Division, which has charge of all matters of accounts relating to the public debt; the Customs Division, with charge of accounts relating to customs; the Warehouse and Bond Division, with charge of matters connected with customs warehouses, and the bonds pertaining to the same; the Judiciary Division, with charge of the accounts relating to the United States courts. Besides the above-named four regular divisions there is what may properly be termed a Miscellaneous Division, which is not, however, dignified with a chief to preside over it. It consists of a number of independent desks.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

	Per Annum.
First Auditor	$3600
Deputy Auditor	2250
4 chiefs of divisions, each	2000
7 clerks, each	1800
9 " "	1600
10 " "	1400
16 " "	1200
3 " "	1000
5 copyists and counters	900
2 assistant messengers, each	720
2 laborers, each	660

SECOND AUDITOR.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

The Office of Second Auditor was established by the act of March 3, 1817.

It is the duty of this office to receive and examine all accounts relating to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties and premiums, military and hospital stores, and the contingent expenses of the War Department; all accounts relating to Indian affairs, and of agents of lead and other mines of the United States; and after examination of such accounts, the Second Auditor must certify the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

The Second Auditor is directed by law to audit and settle the accounts of line officers of the army to the extent of the pay due them for their services, notwithstanding the inability of any such line officer to account for property intrusted to his possession, or to make his monthly reports or returns, if the Auditor is satisfied by the affidavit of the officer, or otherwise, that the inability was caused by the officer's having been a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, or by any accident or casualty of war.

He registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Secretary of War for the payment of moneys for the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, and under all those accounts which the law makes it his duty to examine and settle as enumerated above.

The following different classes of accounts are examined and settled in the Second Auditor's Office: Paymasters of the Army; Arrears of Pay and Bounty; Ordnance; Medical; Recruiting; Freedmen's Branch, Adjutant-General's Office; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; Miscellaneous accounts and claims; Payments to Soldiers' Home; Indian Disbursing accounts; Indian claims; Indian Property accounts, and War Property accounts.

The Second Auditor's Office is divided into five main divisions and five sections, the names of which will sufficiently indicate the branch of business with which each is charged, viz.:

Names of Divisions: Investigation of Frauds; Indian; Pay and Bounty; Pay masters'; Book-keepers.

Names of Sections: Ordnance, Medical, and Miscellaneous; Correspondence and Records; Property; Inquiries and Replies; Archives.

INFORMATION RELATING TO BOUNTIES.

Any person entitled to arrears of pay or bounty on account of services in the United States Army during the War of the Rebellion of 1861–65, should apply to the Second Auditor, who will furnish the proper blanks to be filled up, and thus no expense need be incurred beyond the magistrate's fee before whom the affidavit is made and the fee of the clerk of the court certifying to the magistrate's signature, etc.

For the benefit of those who may not

be aware of their rights as to bounty, etc., the following information is inserted:

CLASSES ENTITLED TO BOUNTIES.

Soldiers of the late war, so far as bounty is concerned, may be divided into the following classes:

I. Those two and three years' men who enlisted between April 12, 1861, and December 24, 1863, or between April 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864.

Soldiers of this class were entitled to $100 bounty, for a full term of service, or upon an honorable discharge; and an additional $100 under the act of July 28, 1866, on substantially the same terms.

Those serving two years were entitled to $50, under the act of July 28, 1866; but if a soldier *discharged* before serving two years, *on account of disease contracted in the service*, died before July 28, 1866, his heirs would be entitled to the additional bounty.

II. Those three years' men who enlisted between December 24, 1863, and April 1, 1864.

Soldiers of this class were promised $300 bounty, payable in instalments during service. Full term of service, or discharge by reason of wound, or the termination of the war, entitle a soldier to the full amount, but on discharge by reason of disease or promotion payment ceased.

Enlistments after October 24, 1863, into regiments in the field are construed as being under Class II.

III. Those who enlisted after July 18, 1864.

Soldiers of this class, composed of one, two, and three years' men, were promised $100, $200, and $300 respectively, and were paid only when the full term was served, or when *discharged* by reason of wound.

IV. Veterans.

Soldiers of this class, composed of nine months' men, serving since April 12, 1861, and re-enlisted for three years, between January 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, were entitled to $400, under the same regulations as those of Class II. Those persons of this class who received only $300 cannot receive additional bounty, unless they became veteranized.

V. Drafted men.

Drafted men, or their substitutes, who enlisted for three years, prior to September 5, 1864, were entitled to $100 bounty for full term of service, or on *discharge* by reason of wound or expiration of war. The act of Congress of July 28, 1866, does not affect these men.

HEIRS OF SOLDIERS.

The heirs of a soldier are entitled to any bounty due him, and are paid in the following order: First, the widow; second, the children; third, the father, if he supports the family; fourth, the mother; and, fifth, the brothers and sisters.

Exceptions.

I. Non-resident father or mother, or more remote heirs, are entitled only to accrued bounty.

II. In the absence of the widow or minor children, the additional bounty provided by the act of July 28, 1866, goes to the father and mother jointly, provided the father supports the family.

III. The bounty given to Class III. goes only to the widow, minor children, or mother of the soldier, a widow at the time of his death.

IV. Under the act of July 28, 1866, additional bounty does not go to heirs more remote than parents.

This additional bounty under act of July 28, 1866, is not given to soldiers who have received a larger bounty than $100.

Soldiers enlisted in the regular army between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, are now entitled to $100 bounty, under the same conditions as volunteers. Those enlisted on or after April 15, 1861, to the bounty of July 28, 1866. Those enlisted into the regular army for five years, within ninety days from June 25, 1863, the date of General Order Adjutant-General's Office, 190, are entitled to $400 bounty, payable in instalments.

All soldiers enlisted or re-enlisted into the regular army for three years, under joint resolution of Congress of January 13, 1864, and General Order No. 25, are entitled to $400 bounty.

By act of June 20, 1864, regulars, serving under enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861, and re-enlisted under this act into their old regiments for three years, are entitled to $400 bounty, payable in instalments.

Colored troops have been placed on an equal footing with white troops.

By act of Congress of April 22, 1872, $100 bounty is given to men who enlisted between April 12, 1861, and July 22, 1861, and were mustered into service prior to August 6, 1861, but is not payable to heirs, to a dishonorably discharged soldier or one discharged for promotion.

In case of loss of the discharge certificate, proof thereof will be sufficient to obtain bounty.

No bounty can be obtained by a dishonorably discharged soldier or deserter.

Right to bounty is forfeited by a widow marrying prior to July 28, 1866.

FORCE OF SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Second Auditor	$3600
Deputy Auditor	2250
5 chiefs of division, each	2000
Disbursing clerk	1800
9 clerks, each	1800
29 " "	1600
60 " "	1400
35 " "	1200
8 " "	1000
2 assistant messengers, each	720
8 laborers, each	660

THIRD AUDITOR.

By an act of Congress approved May 8, 1792, the Office of Accountant of the Department of War was created. Said officer was required to report his settlement of accounts for the inspection and revision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The act of March 3, 1817, abolished the Office of Accountant of the Department of War, and in lieu thereof created the Office of Third Auditor and the Office of Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and prescribed the duties of each of these officers, the duties of the Accountant of the Department of War being, as above intimated, transferred to the new officer called Third Auditor.

DUTIES.

It is the duty of the Third Auditor to receive from the War Department and audit all accounts (money) and property returns, relating to the Quartermaster's (except clothing, camp and garrison equipage property), Subsistence, Engineers, and Signal Bureaus, also the accounts of the Military Academy, surveys of roads and other internal improvements, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and generally all accounts of the War Department not specifically directed to be settled by the Second Auditor; and in addition to those above mentioned, he audits the accounts for the payment of pensions.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

Military accounts and returns are transmitted by the officers rendering them to the Chief of the Staff Department under which the disbursements were made or the accountability incurred, and after administrative scrutiny by that officer through his subordinates, are forwarded to the Third Auditor for settlement.

Pensions are paid by Pension Agents, who transmit their accounts direct to the Third Auditor for settlement.

He also settles the claims of States and Territories for military services and advances on account of the military service assumed by various special acts of Congress, and claims of officers and enlisted men for private horses lost or killed in the military service of the United States.

He also receives, examines, and adjudicates claims of a miscellaneous character of citizens for other property lost in the military service of the United States, or purchased and not paid for, or seized or impressed for the use or benefit of the Government, and growing out of the military service, not embraced in the claims of States and Territories hereinbefore referred to; also claims for transportation of troops and military supplies, which he settles and allows or rejects, wholly or in part, in accordance with law and the evidence submitted.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS.

All these various accounts and claims, with their respective vouchers, having been received, recorded, examined, and audited by the Third Auditor, he makes separate report thereon, with a reconciling sheet or statement of differences, when they exist, and transmits them to the Second Comptroller for his revision and confirmation, in each case, who, after his official action thereon, returns them to the Auditor, with his certified decision appended to the Auditor's certificate.

In the case of claims (which must be distinguished from current accounts in this, that the disbursements in the latter have already been made before adjudication, while in the former payment is only made upon final decision of the accounting officers, after settlement), a requisition is called for, and transmitted to the Secretary of War, who makes requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount to be drawn from the proper fund already appropriated and available for the purpose, and upon which the Secretary of the Treasury issues his warrant for its payment, which, after being duly countersigned and checked, is paid from the Treasury by draft.

All advances to disbursing officers are drawn from the Treasury upon requisition and warrant, and substantially in the same manner.

It is also the duty of the Third Auditor to keep books of appropriations and requisitions, together with personal accounts of disbursing officers and agents, showing advances to, and disbursements by, each respectively.

ORGANIZATION INTO DIVISIONS.

To facilitate the despatch of the public business, the force of the office is organized into divisions, there being by law five chiefs and the same number of general divisions, viz.: Book-keeper's, Quartermaster, Commissary, Pension, and Claims.

The Chiefs of Division keep complete records of all matters appertaining to their respective divisions to the minutest detail, and have charge of the clerical force under their control, subject to the direction of the Auditor, superintend and conduct the official correspondence with officers and other persons whose accounts or claims come under their special jurisdiction.

All accounts and claims, after being returned to the Auditor by the Comptroller, and the balances arising thereon having been entered upon the books, are numbered and systematically filed for future reference.

FORCE OF THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Third Auditor	$3600
Deputy Auditor	2250
5 chiefs of division, each	2000
6 clerks, each	1800
16 " "	1600
57 " "	1400
43 " "	1200
7 " "	1000
9 " "	900
1 assistant messenger	720
7 laborers, each	660
1 female laborer	480

FOURTH AUDITOR.

The Office of Fourth Auditor was established by the act of March 3, 1817.

GENERAL DUTIES.

It is the duty of the Fourth Auditor to receive and examine all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, and of Navy pensions; and to certify the balances to the Second Comptroller.

He is charged with keeping all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to the Navy Department, and of all debts due to the United States on moneys advanced relative to that Department. He receives from the Second Comptroller the accounts which are finally adjusted, and must preserve them, with their vouchers and certificates, and record all requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy.

He must report to the Secretary of the Treasury annually, on the first Monday in November, the application of the money appropriated for the Navy Department.

In every case of the loss or capture of a vessel belonging to the Navy, the Fourth Auditor, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, is authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the paymaster of such vessel, to credit him with such amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, with which he stands charged on the books in the Fourth Auditor's Office, as the Auditor shall be satisfied was inevitably lost by such capture or loss of a public vessel.

He must allow in the settlement of the accounts of a disbursing officer every disbursement of public moneys, or disposal of public stores, made by such disbursing officer, pursuant to an order of any commanding officer of the Navy, upon satisfactory evidence of the making of such order, and of the payment of money or disposal of stores in conformity with it, and the commanding officer who made the order is held accountable.

He is authorized in settling the accounts of seamen and others, not officers, borne on the books of any vessel in the Navy wrecked, or which has not been heard of for so long a time that her wreck may be presumed, or which has been destroyed or lost, with the rolls and papers, to fix a day when such wreck, destruction, or loss may be deemed to have occurred; also of any vessel which by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has been sunk or otherwise destroyed, with the rolls and papers, to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster as the basis for the computation of the credits of those on board, to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary; also to allow to each person, not an officer, as aforesaid, on board of any vessel which has been sunk or destroyed, whose personal effects have been lost, a sum not exceeding $60, as compensation for the loss of his personal effects; and in case of the death of any such petty officer, seaman, or other person, not an officer, such payment shall be made to the widow, child or children,

father, mother, or brothers and sisters, jointly. In case any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps on board of a vessel in the employ of the United States, which by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has been sunk or destroyed, has lost his personal effects without negligence or want of skill or foresight on his part, the Fourth Auditor is authorized to allow to such officer a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one month as compensation for such loss.

The accounts settled in this office embrace those of purchasing paymasters, stationed in large cities, paymasters of navy-yards, and of the various ships in commission, disbursing officers in foreign countries, navy pension agents, and the paymaster and quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

In addition to these there is a great number of miscellaneous accounts and individual claims of officers and seamen for back pay, bounty, and prize-money.

Disbursing officers' accounts are settled quarterly, and the balance certified to the Second Comptroller for revision, and when returned by him, the account, with all papers and vouchers pertaining thereto, is placed on file in this office.

In the case of claims presented, the evidence is examined, and an account stated in the ordinary form of debit and credit, specifying the appropriation out of which the sum due is payable. The account is then certified to the Second Comptroller, and when admitted by him is returned, and the debt is paid directly from the Treasury.

Prize-money is distributed to the officers and crew of the capturing vessel in proportion to their respective rates of pay in the service.

The admiral commanding fleet receives $\frac{1}{20}$ (5 per cent.) of all prize-money allowed to any vessel belonging to the fleet, and the fleet-captain $\frac{1}{100}$ (1 per cent.).

The commanding officer of the capturing ship is entitled to $\frac{1}{10}$ (10 per cent.). The remainder is apportioned to the officers and crew upon the basis of salaries.

EXAMPLE.

After making the deductions above specified, suppose the remainder of the award to be $20,000, the number of officers and men to be 100, and their aggregate salaries to be $30,000.

If they all shared alike, each would receive $200. Sharing as they do, in proportion to their respective rates of pay, a lieutenant, whose salary is $2400, would be entitled to $1600.

A master salary $1800, would be entitled to $1200.

An engineer, salary $1000, would be entitled to $666.67.

A petty officer, whose pay is $25 per month, $300 per year, to $200.

A seaman, whose pay is $21.50 per month, $258 a year, to $172.

A boy, whose pay is $10 per month, $120 a year, to $80.

Which may be arrived at by the rule of proportion, thus:

Aggregate Salaries.		Amt. to be Distributed.		Annual Pay.		Share.
$30,000	:	$20,000	::	Lieutenant, $2400	=	$1600
				Master, 1800	=	1200
				Petty officer, 300	=	200
				Seaman, $21.50 a mo., 258	=	172
				Boy, $10 a mo., 120	=	80

If the prize is of superior or equal force to the vessel making the capture, the captors are entitled to the whole of the net proceeds; but when of inferior force, one-half is decreed to the United States, and deposited in the Treasury for the benefit of Navy pensioners, forming a perpetual fund termed the Navy Pension Fund. This fund amounted in the year 1880 to the sum of $14,000,000.

BOUNTIES TO SAILORS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Claims of sailors for bounties should be presented to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Bounties are allowed to sailors as follows:

By act of Congress of March 3, 1863, *substitutes for drafted men* (for the army), entering the naval service for a term of three years, between March 3, 1863, and September 5, 1864, each $100.

By *Joint Resolution* of Congress of February 24, 1864, *able seamen* and *ordinary seamen* who re-enlisted between February 24, 1864, and June 30, 1864, each an amount equal to three months' pay.

By act of Congress of July 1, 1864, *all persons* who enlisted into the *naval service* or *Marine Corps* after July 1, 1864, or during the continuance of the War of the Rebellion, each the same bounty as if enlisted into the army; and the joint resolution of February 24, 1864, was thereby repealed.

No other bounties to sailors have been allowed, except "bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels," which properly comes under the head of "prize-money."

This office embraces the following divisions and sections: Paymasters and Marine Accounts, Book-keepers', Navy Pay and Allotment, Prize-Money and Record, Pension Accounts, and General Claims.

FORCE OF FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Fourth Auditor	$3600
Deputy Auditor	2250
3 chiefs of division, each	2000
2 clerks, each	1800
14 " "	1600
8 " "	1400
9 " "	1200
3 " "	1000
5 " "	900
1 assistant messenger	720
2 laborers, each	660

FIFTH AUDITOR.

The Office of the Fifth Auditor was established by the act of March 3, 1817.

DUTIES.

To receive and examine all accounts accruing in or relative to the Department of State, all accounts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all accounts relating to the contingent expenses of the Patent Office, and all accounts relating to the Census Office.

In adjusting accounts assigned by law or custom to the Fifth Auditor, his general powers are to determine whether the charges made or the items claimed are provided for by law; whether the vouchers are in due form, the calculations correct, and in cases where special jurisdiction is not by law vested in some other officer, to determine whether the charges are reasonable in amount, subject to the revision of the First Comptroller.

He must, by his clerks, examine all the items in every account or claim; keep enlightened on the provisions of law relating to all cases within his jurisdiction, and on decisions of the United States courts pertaining to the same; and apply with fairness and impartiality to each case and each item the principles of law as given by the courts or interpreted by the Attorney-General of the United States. To do this properly involves the necessary correspondence for obtaining explanations, and the taking of evidence by oath or otherwise in relation to the several matters which may come before him for action.

MANNER OF BUSINESS.

Accounts, claims, and correspondence may come direct to the Auditor, or by reference from the head of a Department or office. When an account is received it is filed, registered, and is taken up in regular order for examination and adjustment by the clerk to whom assigned. The receipt of each account, claim, or letter is acknowledged as soon as may be in a letter signed by the Fifth Auditor. Officers and claimants sometimes come in person to make explanations and arguments on their accounts and claims, and they are heard and questioned by the Auditor or Deputy; and in cases of details, when only general and well-known principles are involved, such explanation may be made directly to the Chiefs of Divisions or clerks.

In general, the vouchers are examined by the clerks, who also make the calculations and the reports, and write the correspondence and do the recording. They are instructed to bring to the attention of the officers placed above them all matters appearing of an unusual, suspicious, or doubtful character, or that involve any new principles, or that contain amounts of an extraordinary nature.

The assignment of work to the clerks, and the general supervision of work and the details relating to the conduct of the office, is performed by the Deputy Auditor, who acts under the direction of the Auditor, or in accordance with his well-known wishes and intentions.

Each account adjusted is put in the form of a debit and credit statement, and accompanied by a "statement of differences," if any occur between the amounts allowed and those claimed, with a clear explanation of how the differences arose, and the reasons why any item in the account cannot be allowed. This statement is made and signed by the clerk who has examined the account and vouchers, who follows the directions of his superior officers in allowing or disallowing particular items. The same clerk makes up a written report to accompany the statement and vouchers, which is signed by the Auditor, and, with all the papers in the case, is, after being recorded, sent to the First Comptroller for examination and approval, or such action as he may see fit to take thereon.

All letters addressed to the Fifth Auditor are promptly acknowledged, and answered as soon as the facts necessary for a proper answer can be obtained.

Calls for information on the part of Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and by Senators and Representatives individually, heads of Departments and Bureaus, owners of vessels trading at foreign ports, relatives of persons dying in foreign countries, and calls for instructions as to powers

and duties on the part of consuls and other officers of the Government, are constantly made and answered.

The Fifth Auditor's Office has two divisions, the Diplomatic and Consular and the Internal Revenue Collector's.

FORCE OF FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Fifth Auditor	$3600
Deputy Auditor	2250
2 chiefs of division, each	2000
2 clerks, each	1800
5 " "	1600
4 " "	1400
6 " "	1200
2 " "	1000
3 " "	900
1 messenger	840
1 laborer	660

SIXTH AUDITOR.

The Office of the Sixth Auditor was established by the act of July 2, 1836.

DUTIES OF THE SIXTH AUDITOR, AND SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN HIS OFFICE.

It is the duty of the Sixth Auditor to receive all accounts arising in the Post-Office Department, or relative thereto, with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof, and to audit and settle the same, and certify the balances thereon to the Postmaster-General, and to keep and preserve all accounts and vouchers after settlement. He must close the accounts quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Post-Office Department. He reports to the Postmaster-General the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the Post-Office Department, and the official forms of papers to be used in connection with its receipts and expenditures. He must report to the Postmaster-General all delinquencies of postmasters in rendering their accounts and returns, or in paying over money-order funds and other receipts at their offices. He must register, charge, and countersign all warrants upon the Treasury for receipts or payments issued by the Postmaster-General, when warranted by law. It is his duty to perform such other duties in relation to the financial concerns of the Treasury Department as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and make such reports to the Secretary or to the Postmaster-General respecting the same as either of them may require.

All payments on account of the postal service must be made to persons to whom the same are certified to be due by the Sixth Auditor, but advances of necessary funds to defray expenses may be made by the Postmaster-General to agents employed to investigate mail depredations, examine post-routes and offices, and on other like services, to be charged to them by the Auditor, and to be accounted for in the settlement of their accounts.

In case the Postmaster-General, or any other person whose accounts have been settled by the Sixth Auditor, is dissatisfied with the settlement made, he may, within twelve months, appeal to the First Comptroller, whose decision shall be conclusive.

The Sixth Auditor superintends the collection of all debts due the Post-Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed for any violation of the postal laws, and takes all such other measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the payment of such debts and the recovery of such penalties and forfeitures.

He must keep the accounts of the money-order business separately, and in such manner as to show the number and amount of money-orders issued at each office, the number and amount paid, the amount of fees received, and all the expenses of the money-order business.

He must state and certify quarterly to the Postmaster-General an account of the money paid by postmasters out of the receipts of their offices for the expenses of the postal service.

He may, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, compromise judgments for debts or damages due the Post-Office Department, whenever it appears that the amount unpaid cannot be collected by due process of law, and accept in satisfaction less than the full amount thereof.

In case of delinquency of any postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employé of the Post-Office Department, in which suit is brought, it is his duty to forward to the Department of Justice certified copies of all papers in his office tending to sustain the claim. He may administer oaths to witnesses in any case when it is necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which he is charged. Oaths in relation to the examination and settlement of the accounts committed to his charge may be administered by the mayor of any city, justice of the peace, or judge of any court of record in the United States.

The Sixth Auditor is entitled to receive from the Postmaster-General, within sixty days after the making of any contract for carrying the mail, a duplicate copy thereof.

He must certify all orders and regulations of the Postmaster-General which may originate a claim, or in any manner affect the accounts of the postal service.

Upon the certified quarterly statement by the Sixth Auditor of the payments by postmasters on account of the postal service, the Postmaster-General issues his warrant to the Treasurer of the United States to carry the amount to the credit of the postal revenues, and to the debit of the proper appropriations upon the books of the Auditor.

Copies of postmasters' returns and of any papers pertaining to the accounts in the Sixth Auditor's Office, and transcripts from the money-order account books of the Post-Office Department, when certified by him under the seal of his office, are admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States.

Payments of money out of the Treasury on account of the postal service must be in pursuance of appropriations made by law, by warrants of the Postmaster-General, registered and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor.

The accounts of the postal service must be kept in such manner as to exhibit separately the amount of revenue derived from the following sources respectively:

Letter postage; book, newspaper, and pamphlet postage; registered letters; box rents and branch offices; postage-stamps and envelopes; dead letters; fines and penalties; money-order business; miscellaneous.

And to exhibit, separately, the amount of expenditure made for each of the following objects:

Transportation of the mail; compensation of postmasters; compensation of letter-carriers; of clerks for post-offices: of blank agents and assistants; mail depredations and special agents; postage-stamps and envelopes; ship, steamboat, and way letters; dead letters; mail-bags; mail-locks and keys; post-marking and cancelling stamps; wrapping-paper; twine; letter-balances; office furniture; advertising; balances to foreign countries; rent, light, and fuel for post-offices: stationery; miscellaneous.

The Postmaster-General must certify to the Sixth Auditor the establishment of any new, and the discontinuance of any old, post-office. All appointments and removals must be reported to him. On the death, removal, or resignation of a postmaster his bond must be delivered to the Sixth Auditor. All orders of the Postmaster-General assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters must be notified to the Auditor. Vouchers for all deductions made by a postmaster out of the receipts of his office, for expenses of the postal service, must be submitted for examination and settlement to the Sixth Auditor.

The Sixth Auditor's Bureau is now the largest in the Treasury Department, and the amount of business transacted by it is immense. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, the number of quarterly accounts received from postmasters was 160,441; stamp accounts settled, 158,552, involving the sum of $29,362,-900.94. The money-order business for the same year amounted to $90,494,995.97.

For convenience and the despatch of business the office is organized with the following divisions, the names of which will sufficiently indicate the business with which each is charged respectively: Examining, Registering, Book-keeping, Stating, Collecting, Pay, Money-Order, and Foreign Mail.

FORCE OF SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Sixth Auditor	$3600
Deputy Auditor	2250
8 chiefs of division	2000
1 disbursing clerk	2000
12 clerks, each	1800
58 " "	1600
69 " "	1400
45 " "	1200
5 " "	1000
20 assorters of money-orders, each	1000
1 skilled laborer	1000
18 female assorters of money orders, each	900
1 assistant messenger	720
19 laborers, each	660
10 charwomen, or cleaners, each	180

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Office of Treasurer of the United States was established by the act of Congress of September 2, 1789.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPT OF MONEYS.

The Treasurer of the United States is charged with the receipt of all moneys received from customs dues, internal revenue, sales of land, and miscellaneous sources.

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers receive money due from any and all sources.

The National banks designated as depositories of the United States receive money from all sources, except for customs dues.

Upon the receipt of money by any of the above-named officers or banks, a certificate of deposit is issued by the receiver in favor of the depositor for the amount, generally in duplicate,—the duplicate being retained by depositors,—the original of which is forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, who issues a warrant covering the same into the Treasury, when the amounts become available for payments, as appropriated by Congress.

Payments of money are made by the Treasurer of the United States upon warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and registered by the Register of the Treasury.

When the warrant is received by the Treasurer, he issues a draft for the amount, in accordance with the terms of the warrant, payable at one of the Sub-Treasury offices, or a depository bank, out of moneys standing to his credit, which draft is forwarded to the address given in the Secretary's warrant.

The Treasurer is also the fiscal agent of the United States for paying the interest on the public debt, which is paid by him out of any moneys in his hands. An accurate account of these payments is kept, and the Treasurer is reimbursed at the end of each month by a warrant in his favor issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Treasurer is also the financial agent of the United States for the issue of and redemption of United States notes, and receives such notes from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and issues them from time to time, as other United States notes of like amounts are redeemed and destroyed.

He is agent for the redemption of the circulating notes of National banks, and these banks are required to deposit with the Treasurer in United States notes five per centum of the amount of their circulating notes, from which deposit the parties forwarding bank-notes for redemption are reimbursed, and the banks notified to make their redemption fund good for the amount so redeemed.

National banks are required to deposit with the Treasurer, to secure their circulation, United States bonds assigned to him in trust, which bonds are delivered to the bank only upon the deposit of a sufficient sum in United States notes to redeem their outstanding circulation, or upon the deposit of other United States bonds.

When a National bank is designated as a depository of the United States, it is required to deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the public moneys received by it, such money being transferred from time to time to a Sub-Treasury office, so as to keep the public moneys in the bank at all times within the amount of bonds deposited as security therefor.

The Treasurer assesses and collects from National banks the semi-annual duty of one-half of one per centum on the average amount of their circulating notes, imposed by and under the provisions of Section 5214, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The Treasurer is the custodian of all bonds pertaining to the Indian Trust Funds, collects the interest on the same, or pays the same and the amount as directed by the Secretary of the Interior. He is also custodian of the Pacific Railway Sinking Fund, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

He also pays the salaries and mileage of the members of the House of Representatives upon the certificate of the Speaker, for which he is reimbursed by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, payable from the appropriation therefor.

The Treasurer renders his accounts to the First Comptroller quarterly, and transmits a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury. He must at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the First Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands. He must, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to and settled with the Comptroller, and also a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury. He is required at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the First Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands.

Revenues arising in the Post-Office Department and debts due to the same are paid under the direction of the Postmaster-General into the Treasury of the United States, and the aggregate sum is

appropriated by law for the service of the Post-Office Department in each year, and all payments of the receipts of the Post-Office Department into the Treasury are placed to the credit of the said appropriation. The Treasurer of the United States gives receipts for all moneys received by him to the credit of the appropriation for the service of the Post-Office Department, which receipts are endorsed upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster-General.

The appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department are disbursed by the Treasurer upon the warrants of the Postmaster-General, registered and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and expressing upon their face the appropriation to which they should be charged.

The Treasurer is charged by the Secretary of the Treasury with the public moneys actually placed to his credit in authorized depositories, or constructively deposited on account of the general Treasury, in the same manner as if they were deposited for safe-keeping in his own hands; the Treasurer having acknowledged the same by his receipt endorsed on the Secretary's warrant covering the same into the Treasury; and in like manner he is charged by the Postmaster-General with the public moneys actually placed to his credit in authorized depositories, or by fiction so assumed to be deposited on account of the Post-Office Department, the Treasurer having acknowledged the same by his receipt endorsed on the Postmaster-General's warrant covering the same into the Treasury.

He makes disbursements under the pay-warrants of the Postmaster-General, duly countersigned by the Auditor for that Department, and recorded by the same officer, and directed to him pursuant to appropriations by law. The Treasurer, under provisions of law for issuing Treasury notes, signs the notes transmitted to him in blank by the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose directions they are engraved and printed, which, after they have been countersigned and registered, and returned to the Treasurer, and charged to him as money deposited in his hands, he issues or pays out in satisfaction of public dues under the pay-warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the same manner as other money. In discharge of his appropriate duties, and in pursuance of requirements of Congress, or the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, the Treasurer receives returns of receipts and deposits made to his credit by collectors, receivers, postmasters, etc., and renders a large number of accounts and reports.

The law provides that there shall be in the Treasury Department an Assistant Treasurer of the United States; and the Treasurer may, in his discretion, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize the Assistant Treasurer to act in the place and discharge any or all of the duties of Treasurer.

At the end of each fiscal year all moneys represented by certificates, drafts, or checks issued by the Treasurer, or by any disbursing officer of the Government, upon the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, or Depositary of the United States, and which is represented on the books of either of such offices as to the credit of any disbursing officer, and which were issued to facilitate the payment of warrants, or for any other purpose in liquidation of a debt due from the United States, and which has for three years or more remained unpaid, shall be deposited by the Treasurer, to be covered into the Treasury by warrant, to be carried to the credit of the parties in whose favor they were issued, or to the persons entitled to receive pay therefor, and into an appropriation account denominated "outstanding liabilities;" and all such moneys remain as a permanent appropriation for the payment of all such unpaid certificates, drafts, and checks.

It is the duty of the Treasurer, each Assistant Treasurer, and each designated Depositary, and the cashier of each of the National banks designated as depositories, at the close of business on every 30th day of June, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the condition of every account standing on the books of their respective offices.

All money paid to any Collector of Customs for unascertained duties, or duties paid under protest against the rate or amount of duties charged, must be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and not held by the Collector to await any ascertainment of duties, or the result of any litigation as to the amount of duty legally chargeable.

The gross amount of all taxes and revenue received under the laws imposing internal revenue must be paid daily into the Treasury of the United States by the officers collecting the same, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, without abatement of any kind; and a certificate of such payment

or deposit, stating the name of the depositor, and the specific account on which the deposit was made, signed by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, designated Depositary, or proper officer of a deposit bank, must be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All public moneys paid into any depository are subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law. Also all moneys paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The Treasurer of the United States, all Assistant Treasurers, all Collectors of Customs, and Surveyors of Customs acting as Collectors, all Receivers of public moneys at the land offices, all Postmasters, and all public officers, are required to keep safely, under penalty of being deemed guilty of embezzlement, with imprisonment of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine equal to the amount embezzled, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as specially allowed by law, all the public money collected by them, or placed in their possession or custody, until the same is ordered by the proper Department or officer of the Government to be transferred or paid out.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositaries of the United States are directed to pay duplicate checks, issued by disbursing officers and agents in lieu of original checks lost, stolen, or destroyed, which such disbursing officers are authorized to issue, no check to exceed the sum of $1000. After the expiration of six months, and within three years from date of such checks, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original checks under regulations, and upon the execution of such bonds with sureties to indemnify the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

The law confers upon the Treasurer the powers and duties of Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The law defines the Treasury of the United States to be the rooms in the Treasury building at the seat of Government, provided for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants, and clerks, and occupied by them, and the fire-proof vaults and safes erected therein, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the Treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided as places of deposit of the public money.

FORCE OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Treasurer of the United States	$6000
Assistant Treasurer	3600
Cashier	3600
Assistant cashier	3200
Chief clerk	2500
5 chiefs of division, each	2500
1 principal book-keeper	2500
1 assistant "	2400
2 tellers, each	2500
2 assistant tellers, each	2250
26 clerks, each	1800
17 " "	1600
15 " "	1400
23 " "	1200
5 " "	1000
80 " "	900
6 messengers, each	840
6 assistant messengers, each	720
26 laborers, each	660
7 " "	240

National Bank Redemption Agency,—Treasurer's Office.

	Per Annum.
Superintendent	$3500
Principal teller	2500
Principal book-keeper	2500
1 assistant "	2400
1 " teller	2000
2 clerks, each	1800
3 " "	1600
4 " "	1400
20 " "	1200
10 " "	1000
10 " "	900
1 messenger	840
4 assistant messengers, each	720
1 employé	432

INDEPENDENT TREASURY SERVICE.

Baltimore, Md.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4500
1 cashier	2500
3 clerks, each	1800
2 " "	1400
2 " "	1200
1 messenger	840
3 watchmen, each	720

Boston, Mass.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4500
Chief clerk	2500
Paying teller	2500
Chief interest clerk	2500
Assistant paying teller	2000
2 clerks, each	1800
1 clerk	1700
2 clerks, each	1500
3 " "	1400

	Per Annum.
2 clerks, each	$1200
1 clerk	1100
2 clerks, each	1000
1 clerk	800
1 watchman and messenger	1060
2 watchmen, each	850

CHICAGO, ILL.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4500
Cashier	2500
Paying teller	1800
Book-keeper	1500
Receiving teller	1500
2 clerks, each	1200
1 messenger	840
1 watchman	720

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4500
Cashier	2000
Book-keeper	1800
Assistant cashier	1500
2 clerks, each	1200
1 clerk	1000
1 watchman	720
1 messenger	600
2 watchmen, each	120

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4000
Cashier	2250
Receiving teller	2000
Book-keeper	1500
1 clerk	1000
1 porter	900
2 watchmen, each	720

NEW YORK CITY.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$8000
Deputy assistant treasurer	3600
Cashier and chief clerk	4000
Chief of coin division	3600
" " note-paying division	3000
" " " receiving division	2800
" " check division	2800
" " registered interest division	2600
" " coupon " "	2400
" " minor coin division	2400
" " bond interest division	2250
" " cancelled check division	2000
2 clerks, each	2250
6 " "	2100
10 " "	2000
11 " "	1800
4 " "	1700
7 " "	1600
4 " "	1500
12 " "	1400
3 " "	1200
6 messengers, 5, each, $1300; 1	1200
8 hallmen, each	1000
1 chief detective	1800
2 assistant detectives, each	1400
2 porters, each	900
1 keeper of the building	1800
6 watchmen, each	720
1 engineer	1000

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4500
Cashier and chief clerk	2500
Assistant cashier	1400
Book-keeper	2500
2 chief interest clerks, each	1900
Assistant book-keeper	1800
Coin teller	1700
2 clerks, each	1600
1 clerk	1500
1 "	1400
1 "	1300
1 "	1200
1 superintendent of building	1100
4 female counters, each	900
5 watchmen, each	720

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$5500
Cashier	3000
Book-keeper	2500
Stamp clerk	2400
Assistant cashier	2000
" book-keeper	2000
1 clerk	1800
4 watchmen, each	720

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Treasurer	$4500
Chief clerk and teller	2500
Assistant teller	1800
Book-keeper	1500
Assistant book-keeper	1200
1 messenger	1000
4 watchmen, each	720

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

	Per Annum.
Depositary	$1500

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The Office of Register of the Treasury was established by the act of September 2, 1789.

DUTIES.

It is the duty of the Register to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States.

The books kept in this office show every receipt and disbursement of the Government. The Register receives from the First Comptroller of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs the accounts finally adjusted, and must preserve them with their vouchers and certificates.

He must record all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, and certify the same thereon, except those drawn by the Postmaster-General, and those drawn by the Secre-

tary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Secretaries of the War and the Navy Departments.

He must transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted, and he transmits to individuals statements of balances due them after settlement by the First Comptroller, on which statements payment is made.

He must furnish to the proper accounting officers copies of all warrants covering into the United States Treasury proceeds of Government property, where the same may be necessary in the settlement of accounts in their respective offices.

He must charge on the appropriation books in his office all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurer of the United States, and specify the particular appropriation to which such warrants are chargeable.

He issues through the Collectors of Customs at the different ports, ships' registers, licenses, and enrolments, and they must be attested under the seal of the Treasury Department and the hand of the Register, and a copy of each certificate issued by the Collectors must be transmitted to the Register, who must cause a record to be kept in his office of all such certificates.

Whenever a change is made in the registry of a vessel, the Collector of Customs to whom application is made for a new certificate must transmit the old certificate to the Register of the Treasury, who must cause the same to be cancelled.

Whenever a change of the master of any registered vessel is made, a memorandum of such change must be transmitted by the Collector to the Register.

Every certificate of registry which is delivered up to a Collector on the loss, destruction, or capture of a vessel, or the transfer thereof to a foreigner, must be forthwith forwarded to the Register to be cancelled, who, if the same has been delivered up to a Collector other than of the district in which it was granted, shall cause notice of such delivery to be given to the Collector of such district.

The Register must prepare annual returns of all vessels built, lost, or destroyed, and statements of the tonnage of vessels in which importations and exportations are made, with the articles and their values.

All United States bonds are signed and issued by the Register of the Treasury, upon authority received from the Secretary.

All registered bonds for transfer are sent directly to the Register, who issues new bonds in accordance with the assignments.

The schedules of interest on registered bonds, as it falls due, are prepared by the Register and transmitted to the Treasurer for payment.

The Register of the Treasury makes the record of the redemption of all United States bonds, and coupons on the same, which have been paid as they fell due.

He signs all Treasury notes and other securities.

The Assistant Register performs such duties as may be devolved upon him by the Register, and in the absence of the Register acts in his stead; and any official record, certificate, or other document, excepting warrants, bonds, and drafts, signed by the Assistant Register, has the same effect as if signed by the Register.

This office comprises five divisions, namely: Coupon and Note, Fractional Currency, Loan, Receipts and Expenditures, and Tonnage.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

	Per Annum.
Register	$4000
Assistant Register	2250
5 chiefs of divisions, each	2000
1 disbursing clerk	2000
17 clerks, each	1800
17 " "	1600
15 " "	1400
20 " "	1200
4 " "	1000
60 " "	900
1 messenger	840
5 assistant messengers, each	720
7 laborers, each	660

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue Bureau was established by the act of Congress of July 1, 1862.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the Commissioner has general superintendence of the assessment and collection of all duties and taxes imposed by any law providing internal revenue. He prepares and distributes all instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, stamps, and other matters pertaining to the assess-

ment and collection of internal revenue; provides hydrometers, and proper adhesive stamps, and stamps and dies for expressing and denoting the several stamp and percentage duties.

Under regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, after due public notice, the Commissioner receives bids and makes contracts for supplying stationery, blank-books, and blanks to the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

He may withhold the amount of salary or commissions due a collector until all reports required by law or regulation have been received. He may prescribe the notice to be given by collectors to deputy collectors when revoking their appointments. He may prescribe the form of oath to be taken by inspectors of tobacco and cigars. He is authorized to prescribe the amount of fees to be paid to gaugers, to be determined by the quantity gauged.

He may, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service require, employ not exceeding 35 agents, to be paid such compensation as he may deem proper, not to exceed the appropriation made therefor, and he may assign them under the direction of any officer of internal revenue, or to any other special duty.

These agents are assigned as follows: one in charge of the Division of Internal Revenue Agents in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The remaining 34 are distributed over the country, wherever distilleries, breweries, or manufactories of tobacco are established.

DUTIES OF INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS.

Their duties consist in watching distilleries and breweries, visiting them at short intervals without notice, inspecting the conduct of gaugers and store-keepers to see that they discharge their duties, and in searching for illicit distilleries and bringing to justice violators of the laws in the various departments relating to internal revenue, also in examining the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue when required to do so by the Commissioner. They must be on the alert at railroad stations and at steamboat landings, to see to the receipts and shipments of distilled spirits, and to compare them with the records kept by distillers and liquor-dealers.

This corps is very efficient and useful in aiding in the enforcement of the laws, and in promoting discipline and accountability on the part of all officers of the revenue.

The force of Internal Revenue Agents is classed as follows:

	Per Diem.
1 at	$12
21 at	8
7 "	7
6 "	6

The Commissioner may transfer any inspector, gauger, storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger from one distillery or other place of duty or from one collection district to another.

The Commissioner has power to determine the number of Internal Revenue storekeepers to be appointed. One of these storekeepers he must assign to every bonded or distillery warehouse, and he may transfer storekeepers from one warehouse to another; he may authorize any officer of Internal Revenue to seize any property which may by law be subject to seizure, and to prescribe the regulations for the sale by collectors of property advertised for sale under distraint.

He is required to make inquiries, determinations, and assessments of all taxes and penalties imposed by law, where such taxes have not been duly paid by stamp at the time and in the manner provided by law, and to certify a list of such assessments when made to the proper collectors for collection.

He is authorized to determine by regulation the fees and charges to be allowed in all cases of distraint and other seizures, and to determine whether any expense incurred in making any distraint or seizure was necessary.

He has charge of all real estate assigned, set off, or conveyed, by purchase or otherwise, to the United States, in payment of debts arising under the Internal Revenue laws, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of such debts, and may, with the approval of the Secretary, upon not less than twenty days' notice, sell and dispose of such lands for the payment of such debts.

When any such debts shall have been paid, with interest, the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may release and convey such real estate to the debtor from whom it was taken, or to his heirs or legal representatives.

It is his duty, with the approval of the Secretary, to establish such regulations as may be necessary for the observance of revenue officers, district attorneys, and marshals respecting suits, and such as will fix the just responsibility of those officers and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States under the Internal Revenue laws.

He is authorized, subject to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal made to him, to refund all taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, all penalties collected without authority, and all taxes that appear to be unjustly assessed or excessive in amount, or in any manner wrongfully collected.

He may prescribe, for use in the prevention and detection of frauds by distillers of spirits, such hydrometers, saccharometers, weighing and gauging instruments as may be necessary.

He prescribes the form of bond to be given by distillers. He provides locks and seals for tubs, stills, cisterns, etc., and may require them put on when he deems it necessary. Warehouses must be approved by him.

The Commissioner may require the transfer of goods from a warehouse when, in his opinion, the warehouse in which they are stored is unsafe.

He may, under regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, issue tax-paid stamps for restamping distilled spirits upon which tax has been paid, but from which the stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

He may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, and the collection of the tax thereon, as he may deem most effective for the prevention of frauds in the payment of such tax. These taxes are paid by stamps.

He may prescribe the form of the returns of the monthly amount of circulation, of deposits, of notes, and of capital, to be made by every National banking association, State bank, or banker, or association, on which a tax of ten per centum is levied. In default of such returns, the Commissioner is authorized to estimate the amount of such circulation, deposit, capital, and notes, upon the best information he can obtain.

Whenever the mode or time of assessing or collecting any tax which is imposed is not provided for, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may establish the same by regulation.

He is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum appropriated therefor, as he may deem necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the Internal Revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law.

He must estimate in detail, by collection districts, the expense of assessing and the expense of the collection of internal revenue, and submit the same to Congress at the commencement of each session.

SOLICITOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Solicitor of Internal Revenue has an office in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This officer is the legal adviser of the Commissioner, and he gives opinions and his reasons therefor to the Commissioner on matters of law connected with compromise cases, and such opinions must be filed in the Commissioner's Office.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue comprises the following divisions: Chief Clerk's Office and Appointment Division, Law, Tobacco, Accounts, Stamps, Assessments, Distilled Spirits, and Revenue Agents.

The total cost of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, was $4,205,632.18. Total receipts for the same year were $113,449,621.38. The per cent. of cost of collection to receipts was $3\frac{7}{10}$.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	$6000
Deputy Commissioner	3200
2 chiefs of division, each	2500
5 " " "	2250
1 stenographer	1800
23 clerks, each	1800
26 " "	1600
36 " "	1400
21 " "	1200
13 " "	1000
50 " "	900
4 assistant messengers, each	720
10 laborers, each	660

Employés paid from the appropriation for punishing persons guilty of violating the Internal Revenue laws:

1 clerk	per month	$100
2 clerks, each	" annum	900
1 assistant messenger	" "	720

Employés paid from appropriation "For dies, paper, and stamps:"

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1800
1 "	1400
21 clerks, each	900
4 employés, each	720

On duty in New York:

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$2100
3 clerks, each	1600
1 clerk	900
1 employé	720

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

DUTIES OF COLLECTORS.

It is the duty of Collectors or their deputies in their respective districts, and they are authorized, to collect all the taxes imposed by law, however the same may be designated; and every Collector and Deputy Collector must give receipts for all sums collected by him.

Where it is not otherwise provided, the Collector must, in person or by deputy, within ten days after receiving any list of taxes from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, give notice to each person liable to pay any taxes stated therein, to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or to be sent by mail, stating the amount of such taxes and demanding payment thereof. If such person does not pay the taxes within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the Collector or his deputy to collect the said taxes, with a penalty of five per centum additional upon the amount of taxes, and interest at the rate of one per centum per month.

Any Collector or Deputy Collector may, for the collection of taxes imposed upon any person, and committed to him for collection, proceed to collect the same by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, and effects of the person delinquent; and when the goods, chattels, and effects are insufficient to satisfy the taxes, he may collect the same by seizure and sale of real estate. Certain goods and effects are specially exempted: see Section 3187 Revised Statutes.

Collectors may appoint deputies, for whom they are responsible for their acts and compensation.

In case of the sickness or absence of a Collector, or in case of his temporary disability to discharge his duties, they shall devolve upon his senior deputy, unless he shall have devolved them upon another of his deputies; and for the official acts or defaults of such deputies the Collector and his sureties shall be held responsible to the United States.

In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of Collector, the deputies of such Collector shall continue to act until his successor is appointed, the deputy of such Collector senior in service shall discharge all the duties of Collector, and also the duties of disbursing agent; and of two or more deputies appointed on the same day, the one residing nearest the residence of the Collector when the vacancy occurred shall discharge the said duties until another Collector is appointed. When it appears to the Secretary of the Treasury that the interest of the Government so requires, he may, by his order, direct the said duties to be performed by such other one of the said deputies as he may designate. For the official acts and defaults of the deputy upon whom said duties are devolved, remedy shall be had on the official bond of the Collector, as in other cases; and for the official acts and defaults of such deputy as acting disbursing agent, remedy shall be had on the official bond of the Collector as disbursing agent. And any bond or security taken from a deputy by a Collector, pursuant to Section 12 of "An act to amend existing customs and Internal Revenue laws and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1875, shall be available to his legal representatives and sureties to indemnify them for loss or damage accruing from any act or omission of duty by the deputy so continuing or succeeding to the duties of such Collector.

The Deputy Collector, while discharging the duties of Collector during the pendency of a vacancy, shall be entitled to the salary and commissions or allowances of the Collector. Collectors supervise the duties of gaugers and of storekeepers, and they are required to report violations of the Internal Revenue laws to the district attorneys. Every Collector, Deputy Collector, and inspector may administer oaths and take evidence touching the administration of the revenue laws.

Every Collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay a special tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

Every Collector or Deputy Collector may enter the premises of any person and make returns, when such person refuses or neglects to render returns, or who renders a false or fraudulent return, and they (also inspectors) may enter any premises where articles subject to tax are kept, for the purpose of examining them.

Collectors must pay all taxes collected into the Treasury of the United States daily, without abatement, but the Secretary of the Treasury may, in districts remote from a Government depository, extend the time of payment not exceeding one month.

Every Collector within his collection district, and every Internal Revenue agent, must see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with, and must aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto. And it is the duty of every Collector and of every Internal Revenue agent to report to the Commissioner in writing any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any Internal Revenue officer or agent of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of all the facts in each case, and any evidence sustaining the same.

It shall be the duty of Collectors of Internal Revenue to act as disbursing agents of the Treasury for the payment of all expenses of collection of taxes and other expenditures for the Internal Revenue Service within their respective districts, under regulations and instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, on giving good and sufficient bond, with such sureties, in such form, and in such penal sum as shall be prescribed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful performance of their duties as such disbursing agents, but no additional compensation shall be paid to Collectors for such services.

Every Collector shall, at the expiration of each month after he commences his collections, transmit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a statement of the collections made by him within the month. It is the duty of Collectors, in their respective districts, to prosecute for the recovery of any sums which may be forfeited by law; but no suit for the recovery of taxes, or of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be commenced unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes or sanctions the proceedings.

Following is a schedule comprising the Collectors, Deputy Collectors, clerks, gaugers, storekeepers, and inspectors employed in the several districts, with their compensation.

Collectors are entitled to a fixed salary of $1500 and certain commissions on collections, out of which they must compensate their deputies and clerks, and they cannot receive, in the aggregate, compensation exceeding $4500 per annum each.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed the following fees for the compensation of gaugers:

	Per Diem.
For gauging 1600 gallons	$5.00
" " 50 "	1.60
" " 100 "	2.00
" " 200 "	2.50
" " 300 "	3.00
" " 400 "	3.20
" " 500 "	3.40
" " 600 "	3.60
" " 700 "	3.80
" " 800 "	4.00

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

First District of Alabama (Mobile).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1500
2 " collectors, each	1000
3 " " "	900
1 gauger	fees.

Second District of Alabama (Montgomery).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 clerk	1500
8 deputy collectors, each	1200
1 deputy collector	650
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
3 gaugers and storekeepers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

District of Arizona (Prescott).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2125
1 deputy collector	1000
1 " "	500
1 " "	400
1 gauger	fees.

Arkansas (Little Rock).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
2 deputy collectors, each	1500
1 " collector	1300
6 " collectors, each	1200
16 storekeepers and gaugers, each, not to exceed, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (SAN FRANCISCO).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
2 deputy collectors, each	2000
1 " collector	1900
1 " "	1700
1 " "	1600
5 " collectors, each	1500
3 " " "	1200
2 " " "	900
1 clerk	600
1 "	1500
1 "	1200
1 "	.....
4 deputy collectors, each	.....
14 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
1 storekeeper and gauger, not to exceed, per diem	4
15 gaugers, each	fees.
2 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (SACRAMENTO).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3250
1 deputy collector	1900
4 " collectors, each	1700
2 " " "	1600
1 " collector	1500
1 " "	1200
1 clerk	1500
1 deputy collector	1000
4 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
4 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO (DENVER).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
4 deputy collectors, each	1500
1 " collector	1250
1 clerk	1000
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, not to exceed, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT (NORWICH).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3250
3 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	1000
1 clerk	600
3 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT (BRIDGEPORT).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
2 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1300
1 " "	1275
1 " "	1000
1 " "	725
1 clerk	1000
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, not to exceed, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

DAKOTA (YANKTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2250
1 deputy collector	1600
1 " "	1300
1 clerk	950
1 "	500
1 gauger	fees.

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE (WILMINGTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3625
4 deputy collectors, each	1400
3 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF FLORIDA (JACKSONVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
2 deputy collectors, each	1500
4 " " "	1400
1 storekeeper and gauger, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (ATLANTA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1500
2 " collectors, each	1300
1 " collector	1200
1 clerk	1200
8 deputy collectors, each	1100
3 " " "	900
19 gaugers and storekeepers, each, not to exceed, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (SAVANNAH).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
2 deputy collectors, each	1500
5 " " "	1400
1 " collector	1300
5 " collectors, each	1200
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF IDAHO (BOISE CITY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2125
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1500
1 " "	1400
1 storekeeper and gauger, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF INDIANA (EVANSVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1600
1 " "	1400
1 clerk	1400
1 deputy collector	1200
1 " "	1000
1 " "	100
1 " "	200
4 storekeepers, each, per diem	4

3 storekeepers and gaugers, each, not to exceed, per diem	$4
4 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA (GREENSBURG).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1700
1 " "	1400
1 " "	1250
1 " "	700
1 " "	650
1 " "	500
1 " "	300
1 " "	240
1 " "	600
21 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
13 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3750
2 deputy collectors, each	1800
1 " collector	900
1 " "	300
3 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 " and gaugers, each, per diem	4
4 gaugers, each	fees.

SEVENTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA (TERRE HAUTE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1700
1 " "	1500
1 " "	1200
2 " collectors, each	1100
6 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
6 gaugers, each	fees.

TENTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA (WARSAW).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
1 deputy collector	1400
1 " "	1300
2 " collectors, each	1200
1 clerk	800
3 gaugers, each, per diem	fees.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA (ANDERSON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
2 deputy collectors, each	1200
1 clerk	900
1 "	300
1 storekeeper and gauger, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF IOWA (DAVENPORT).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
1 deputy collector	1300
1 clerk	1200
2 deputy collectors, each	600
3 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF IOWA (DUBUQUE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
1 deputy collector	1600
1 clerk	1000
4 deputy collectors, each	1000
1 " collector	800
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF IOWA (BURLINGTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 clerk	1100
4 deputy collectors, each	1000
1 clerk	900
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4

FIFTH DISTRICT OF IOWA (DES MOINES).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
4 deputy collectors, each	800
1 " collector	600
2 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (CHICAGO).

	Per Annum
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000
1 " "	1800
5 " collectors, each	1600
2 " " "	1500
1 " collector	1200
3 clerks, each	1200
1 deputy collector	1000
1 " "	840
30 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
31 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (AURORA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
1 deputy collector	1600
2 " collectors, each	1100
1 clerk	600
1 storekeeper and gauger, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (STERLING).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4375
1 deputy collector	1500
3 " collectors, each	900
1 " collector	500
4 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (QUINCY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1600
3 " collectors, each	1100

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1000
1 deputy collector	500
1 clerk	400
3 deputy collectors, each	300
1 " collector	250
4 " collectors, each	200
7 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (PEORIA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1700
4 " collectors, each	1500
37 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
24 gaugers, each	fees.

SEVENTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (CHAMPAIGN).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
2 deputy collectors, each	1000
1 storekeeper and gauger, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

EIGHTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (SPRINGFIELD).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1800
3 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	200
12 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
7 gaugers, each	fees.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (CAIRO).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3735
1 deputy collector	1500
1 " "	1400
3 " collectors, each	1200
1 " collector	1100
1 " "	1000
2 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF KANSAS (LEAVENWORTH).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2700
4 deputy collectors, each	1700
1 " collector	1300
1 " "	1000
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (OWENSBORO').

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3750
1 deputy collector	1500
6 " collectors, each	1400
1 clerk	900
28 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
7 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (LOUISVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1900
1 " "	1800
1 " "	1700
6 " collectors, each	1200
4 " " "	1100
1 clerk	800
88 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
18 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (COVINGTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1900
1 " "	1800
2 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1300
2 " collectors, each	900
1 " collector	600
26 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
20 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

SEVENTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (LEXINGTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1900
2 " collectors, each	1500
2 " " "	1300
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	600
55 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
11 gaugers, each	fees.

EIGHTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (LANCASTER).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
1 deputy collector	1400
3 " collectors, each	1100
2 " " "	900
1 " collector	600
57 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

NINTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (MAYSVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
1 deputy collector	1400
1 " "	1000
3 " collectors, each	800
7 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
4 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3725
2 deputy collectors, each	1700
1 " collector	1600
6 " collectors, each	1500
4 " " "	1400

REESE LIBRARY

	Per Annum.
2 deputy collectors, each	$1000
1 " collector	400
8 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
10 gaugers, each	fees.
2 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

District of Maine (Portland).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1250
2 " collectors, each	1075
1 " collector	975

Third District of Maryland (Baltimore).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1700
13 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1300
2 " collectors, each	1200
1 clerk	1200
6 clerks, each	1100
1 deputy collector	1100
1 clerk	900
11 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
17 gaugers, each	fees.
2 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

Fourth District of Maryland (Cumberland).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1300
1 " "	1100
1 " "	1000
1 " "	900
9 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

Third District of Massachusetts (Boston).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
6 deputy collectors, each	1400
3 " " "	1100
1 " collector	1000
4 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
6 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

Fifth District of Massachusetts (Newburyport).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4375
1 deputy collector	1400
2 " collectors, each	1350
4 " " "	1200
1 " collector	1050
1 " "	800
1 " "	700
1 " "	575
1 " "	200
7 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
4 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

Tenth District of Massachusetts (North Adams).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3250
1 deputy collector	1300
4 deputy collectors, each	$1000
3 " " "	1000
2 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

First District of Michigan (Detroit).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1900
1 " "	1600
3 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1000
1 clerk	1000
1 "	900
2 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.
2 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

Third District of Michigan (Hillsdale).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
2 deputy collectors, each	1100
1 clerk	1100
2 deputy collectors, each	1050

Fourth District of Michigan (Grand Rapids).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
2 deputy collectors, each	1200
1 clerk	800
1 gauger	fees.

Sixth District of Michigan (East Saginaw).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2625
2 deputy collectors, each	1000
2 " " "	900
1 " collector	800

First District of Minnesota (Rochester).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1350
1 "	950
2 " collectors, each	900
1 " collector	800
1 " "	750
1 gauger	fees.

Second District of Minnesota (St. Paul).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
2 deputy collectors, each	1260
1 " collector	1220
1 clerk	900
1 deputy collector	640
3 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

District of Mississippi (Jackson).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2625
5 deputy collectors, each	1500
6 " " "	1400

	Per Annum.
1 deputy collector	$1300
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (ST. LOUIS).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000
1 " "	1900
2 " collectors, each	1700
9 " " "	1400
2 " " "	1200
12 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
20 gaugers, each	fees.
1 inspector of tobacco	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (CAPE GIRARDEAU).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2375
3 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 clerk	1100
5 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (LOUISIANA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3250
1 deputy collector	1500
3 " collectors, each	1300
1 " collector	900
6 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (CARTHAGE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1500
1 " "	1400
1 " "	1300
1 " "	1200
1 " "	1100
3 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
1 deputy collector	1400
1 clerk	1200
3 deputy collectors, each	1100
12 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA (HELENA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2125
4 deputy collectors, each	1600
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA (OMAHA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3875
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1700
1 " "	1600
1 deputy collector	1200
1 clerk	1000
4 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF NEVADA (VIRGINIA CITY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1700
1 " "	1500
2 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (DOVER).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1100
1 clerk	1000
1 deputy collector	850
3 " collectors, each	600
1 gauger	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY (CAMDEN).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1500
1 " "	1100
2 " collectors, each	1000
1 " collector	900
3 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY (SOMERVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3250
1 deputy collector	1500
2 " collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	1000
1 " "	900
1 " "	800
1 " "	300
1 " "	200
2 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY (NEWARK)

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1800
8 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	1000
1 " "	800
1 " "	700
3 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO (SANTA FÉ).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1600
1 " "	1400
1 " "	1100
2 gaugers, each	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000

	Per Annum.
1 deputy collector	$1800
2 deputy collectors, each	1700
2 " " "	1600
9 " " "	1400
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	1100
1 " "	800
8 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
8 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000
1 " "	1800
2 " collectors, each	1600
1 clerk	1600
3 deputy collectors, each	1500
11 " " "	1400
1 " collector	1250
6 " collectors, each	1200
1 clerk	1200
1 deputy collector	600
19 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (NEW YORK).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000
1 " "	1800
1 " "	1600
1 " "	1500
15 " collectors, each	1400
3 clerks, "	1400
1 deputy collector	1200
1 clerk	1200
2 clerks, each	1100
3 gaugers, each	fees.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (MIDDLETOWN).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
2 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1200
2 " collectors, each	900
1 clerk	600
2 gaugers, each	fees.

TWELFTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (HUDSON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3500
4 deputy collectors, each	1200
1 " collector	1080
3 " collectors, each	800
1 " collector	500
1 " "	400
1 " "	200
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (ALBANY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3700
1 deputy collector	1700
3 deputy collectors, each	$1350
1 " collector	1050
1 " "	500
3 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (TROY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
1 deputy collector	1700
1 " "	700
2 " collectors, each	600
1 " collector	500
2 gaugers, each	fees.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (UTICA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3250
1 deputy collector	1100
1 " "	600
2 " collectors, each	500
1 " collector	450
1 " "	250
2 gaugers, each	fees.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (AUBURN).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3750
1 deputy collector	1500
1 " "	1200
2 " collectors, each	1100
2 " " "	900
6 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
7 gaugers, each	fees.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (BINGHAMTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
2 deputy collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	1000
1 " "	900
2 " collectors, each	450
1 gauger and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (ROCHESTER).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4125
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1500
1 " "	1250
4 " collectors, each	1200
1 " collector	850
4 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (BUFFALO).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1900
5 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1300
2 " collectors, each	1200
1 " collector	1000
5 storekeepers, each, per diem	5
8 gaugers, each	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (NEW BERNE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
2 deputy collectors, each	1700
2 " " "	1400
2 " " "	1100
1 " collector	1000
2 clerks, each	900
1 deputy collector	600
2 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (RALEIGH).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4125
1 deputy collector	1400
2 " collectors, each	1200
1 " collector	1100
12 " collectors, each	1000
1 " collector	900
1 " "	800
11 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (WINSTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4000
1 deputy collector	1700
1 " "	1400
9 " collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	300
61 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (STATESVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
1 deputy collector	1700
8 " collectors, each	1400
5 " " "	1100
2 clerks, "	1000
1 clerk	600
192 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
10 gaugers, each	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF OHIO (CINCINNATI).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000
1 " "	1800
1 " "	1600
2 " collectors, each	1500
6 " " "	1400
1 " collector	1200
2 clerks, each	1200
2 " "	900
1 clerk	800
1 "	600
29 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
42 gaugers, 2 inspectors of tobacco, each.	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF OHIO (DAYTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1900
2 deputy collectors, each	$1400
2 " " "	1200
3 " " "	1000
1 " collector	300
7 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
6 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (BELLEFONTAINE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3375
2 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1200
1 clerk	600
1 deputy collector	300
4 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3500
1 deputy collector	1400
1 clerk	1300
1 deputy collector	700
1 " "	400
1 " "	300
5 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

SEVENTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (COLUMBUS).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
1 deputy collector	1600
3 " collectors, each	1300
1 clerk	900
1 "	720
4 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
6 gaugers, each	fees.

TENTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (TOLEDO).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4375
1 deputy collector	1900
1 " "	1100
1 " "	1000
3 " collectors, each	900
1 " collector	300
6 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
8 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (PORTSMOUTH).

	Per Annum
Collector	$4250
1 deputy collector	1600
1 " "	1200
1 " "	1100
1 " "	800
1 " "	700
1 " "	600
1 " "	400
6 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (MARIETTA).

	Per Annum
Collector	$2750
1 deputy collector	1200
1 " "	1100

	Per Annum.
2 deputy collectors, each	$1000
3 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT OF OHIO (CLEVELAND).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4250
1 deputy collector	1900
3 " collectors, each	1400
4 " " "	1100
1 clerk	1100
1 deputy collector	1000
3 clerks, each	600
9 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF OREGON (PORTLAND).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
3 deputy collectors, each	1500
1 gauger	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (PHILADELPHIA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	2000
1 " "	1700
1 " "	1600
21 " collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1300
4 " collectors, each	1200
2 " " "	1100
2 " " "	1000
1 " collector	800
3 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
22 gaugers, each	fees.

EIGHTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (READING).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3500
1 deputy collector	1150
5 " collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	800
1 " "	500
1 " "	300
9 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

NINTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (LANCASTER.)

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4125
2 deputy collectors, each	1500
3 " " "	1400
2 " " "	1200
1 " collector	1000
18 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
1 gauger and 1 inspector of tobacco, each.	fees.

TWELFTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (WILKESBARRE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
3 deputy collectors, each	1400
3 " " "	1200
2 " " "	1000
1 clerk	600
1 clerk	$400
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
4 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (SUNBURY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
3 deputy collectors, each	1350
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	1095
1 " "	250
1 clerk	250
14 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (SOMERSET).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2750
4 deputy collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	900
1 " "	800
26 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4

NINETEENTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (ERIE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
2 deputy collectors, each	1300
1 " collector	600
2 gaugers, each	fees.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (GREENVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
1 deputy collector	1450
1 " "	1175
1 " "	975
2 clerks, each	600
4 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (PITTSBURG).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1500
2 clerks, each	1500
2 deputy collectors, each	1400
2 " " "	1350
1 " collector	1150
1 clerk	950
1 "	900
1 "	800
25 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
9 gaugers, each	fees.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (ALLEGHANY CITY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3625
1 deputy collector	1500
3 " collectors, each	1400
2 " " "	1200
1 " collector	1100

9 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	$4
5 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND (PROVIDENCE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
3 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1100
2 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA (COLUMBIA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3500
1 deputy collector	1400
7 " collectors, each	1100
30 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
9 gaugers, each	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (KNOXVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2625
1 deputy collector	1600
1 " "	1300
3 " collectors, each	1200
1 " collector	600
14 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
4 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (NASHVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3875
1 deputy collector	1700
1 " "	1500
1 " "	1400
1 " "	1125
2 " collectors, each	1030
1 clerk	1300
4 deputy collectors, each	1000
1 clerk	1000
1 deputy collector	360
1 " "	60
57 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
9 gaugers, each	fees.

EIGHTH DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (MEMPHIS).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2625
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1200
2 deputy collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	900
1 storekeeper and gauger, per diem	4
1 gauger	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF TEXAS (GALVESTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1500
2 " collectors, each	1400
5 " " "	1300
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
4 deputy collectors, each	1600
1 deputy collector	1400
2 clerks, each	1200
9 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
2 gaugers, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS (JEFFERSON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2375
5 deputy collectors, each	1200
1 gauger	fees.

DISTRICT OF UTAH (SALT LAKE CITY).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2375
1 deputy collector	1300
1 " "	1100
2 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT (MONTPELIER).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2375
1 deputy collector	950
1 " "	600
2 " collectors, each	500
1 gauger	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (PETERSBURG).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1600
1 " "	1400
5 " collectors, each	1300
1 " collector	1200
5 " collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	1000
1 " "	500
6 gaugers and 3 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (RICHMOND).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1800
1 " "	1600
1 " "	1500
2 " collectors, each	1200
3 " " "	900
6 clerks, each	900
1 clerk	300
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers and 4 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (DANVILLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
2 deputy collectors, each	1600
1 " collector	1400
1 " "	1100
1 clerk	1150
3 deputy collectors, each	1000
1 clerk	950
1 "	900
2 deputy collectors, each	700
1 " collector	300
7 gaugers and 2 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

FIFTH DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (LYNCHBURG).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1700
1 " "	1480
1 clerk	1500
7 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 clerk	1100
1 "	700
1 "	400
7 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
7 gaugers and 2 inspectors of tobacco, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (HARRISONBURG).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3000
1 deputy collector	1600
5 " collectors, each	1400
2 " " "	1200
24 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
6 gaugers, each	fees.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY (OLYMPIA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2125
1 deputy collector	1300
1 " "	1100
1 gauger	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA (WHEELING).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$3125
1 deputy collector	1500
3 " collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	1000
1 " "	800
1 " "	700
1 " "	600
1 " "	500
4 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA (GRAFTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2375
1 deputy collector	1100
2 " collectors, each	600
1 " collector	500
1 storekeeper, per diem	4
6 gaugers, each	fees.

FIRST DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (MILWAUKEE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$4500
1 deputy collector	1500
2 clerks, each	1400
2 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 " collector	1200
1 " "	600
1 " "	500
11 storekeepers, each, per diem	4
8 gaugers and 1 inspector of tobacco, each	fees.

SECOND DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (MADISON).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2700
3 deputy collectors, each	1400
1 deputy collector	1100
2 gaugers, each	fees.

THIRD DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (OSHKOSH).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2875
5 deputy collectors, each	1100
1 " collector	700
2 storekeepers and gaugers, each, per diem	4
3 gaugers, each	fees.

SIXTH DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (SPARTA).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2500
2 deputy collectors, each	1000
1 " collector	900
1 " "	800

DISTRICT OF WYOMING (CHEYENNE).

	Per Annum.
Collector	$2125
1 deputy collector	1500
1 " "	1300
1 gauger	fees.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

DUTIES OF COLLECTORS.

At each of the ports to which the three officers, a Collector, a Naval Officer, and a Surveyor are appointed (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco), it shall be the duty of the Collector:

First. To receive all reports, manifests, and documents to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship or vessel, according to law and regulations.

Second. To record, in books to be kept for that purpose, all manifests.

Third. To receive the entries of all ships or vessels, and of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in them.

Fourth. To estimate, together with the Naval Officer, the amount of the dues payable thereupon, endorsing such amount upon the respective entries.

Fifth. To receive all moneys paid for duties, and take all bonds for securing the payment thereof.

Sixth. To grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods.

Seventh. To employ, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers, and inspectors at the several ports within his district.

Eighth. To provide, with the like approval, at the public expense, store-houses for the safe-keeping of goods, and such scales, weights, and measures as may be necessary.

At ports to which a Collector and Surveyor only are appointed, the Collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the Naval Officer is requisite at the ports where a Naval Officer is appointed. And he shall act in like matter in case of the disability or death of the Naval Officer, until a successor is appointed, unless there is a deputy duly authorized, under the hand and seal of the Naval Officer, who in that case shall continue to act until an appointment is made.

At ports to which a Collector only is appointed, the Collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the Naval Officer is requisite at ports where a Naval Officer is appointed; and he shall also, as far as may be, perform all the duties prescribed for Surveyors at ports where Surveyors are authorized.

DUTIES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

At ports to which there are appointed a Collector, a Naval Officer, and a Surveyor, it shall be the duty of the Naval Officer:

First. To receive copies of all manifests and entries.

Second. To estimate, together with the Collector, the duties on all merchandise subject to duty, and no duties shall be received without such estimates.

Third. To keep a separate record of such estimates.

Fourth. To countersign all permits, clearances, certificates, debentures, and other documents to be granted by the Collector.

Fifth. To examine the Collector's abstracts of duties and other accounts of receipts, bonds, and expenditures, and certify the same if found correct.

DUTIES OF SURVEYORS.

At ports to which there are appointed a Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor, who shall be in all cases subject to the direction of the Collector:

First. To superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers within his port.

Second. To report, once in every week, the name or names of all inspectors, weighers, gaugers, or measurers who are absent from or neglect to do their duty.

Third. To visit or inspect the vessels which arrive in his port, and make a return in writing every morning to the Collector of all vessels which have arrived from foreign ports during the preceding day, specifying the names and denominations of the vessels, the masters' names, from whence arrived, whether laden or in ballast, to what nation belonging, and, if American vessels, whether the masters thereof have or have not complied with the law, in having the required number of manifests of the cargo on board, agreeing in substance with the provisions of the law.

Fourth. To put on board each of such vessels one or more inspectors immediately after their arrival in his port.

Fifth. To ascertain the proof, quantities, and kinds of distilled spirits imported, rating such spirits according to their respective degrees of proof, as defined by the laws imposing duties on spirits.

Sixth. To examine whether the goods imported in any vessel, and the deliveries thereof, agreeably to the inspectors' returns, correspond with the permits for the landing of the same; and if any error or disagreement appears, to report the same to the Collector, and to the Naval Officer, if any.

Seventh. To superintend the lading for exportation of all goods entered for the benefit of any drawback, bounty, or allowance, and examine and report whether the kind, quantity, and quality of the goods so laden on board any vessel for exportation correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor.

Eighth. To examine, and from time to time, and particularly on first Mondays of January and July in each year, try the weights, measures, and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards to be provided by each Collector at the public expense for that purpose; and where disagreements or errors are discovered, to report the same to the Collector; and to obey and execute such directions as he may receive for correcting the same, agreeably to the standards.

At ports to which Collectors and Surveyors only are appointed, the Surveyor shall perform all the duties enjoined upon Surveyors by the preceding clauses, and shall also receive and record the copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the Collector; shall record all permits granted by the Collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure, and quality of goods specified therein; and shall take care that no goods be unladen or de-

livered from any ship or vessel without a proper permit for that purpose.

Surveyors at certain ports to which no Collector or Naval Officer is appointed, perform all the duties which would be required of a Collector.

Every Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of his sickness or unavoidable absence, to exercise and perform his functions, powers, and duties by deputy duly constituted under his hand and seal.

DUTIES OF APPRAISERS.

By all reasonable ways and means in their power to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit to the contrary notwithstanding, of merchandise imported into the United States at the time of exportation, in the principal markets of the country, whence the same has been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual market value, or the wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require.

Included in this is the duty to decide whether the merchandise corresponds with the invoice in character.

It is the duty of Appraisers to ascertain these facts, and report upon them to the Collectors.

The following will illustrate the practice in the Appraiser's department at the port of New York, and so far as applicable the same is true as to the other large ports. At the smaller ports there is less business, and of course less machinery; the Collector or his representative performing the necessary duties of appraisement.

Invoices of merchandise are received in the Appraiser's department from the custom-house (Collector's department) twice each day. They are receipted for by the invoice clerk, who selects and charges them to the different divisions, according to the merchandise which is covered by them; the several classes of merchandise, goods, etc., being distributed to the divisions for examination and appraisal, as follows:

First Division.—Informal appraisements; personal effects; sample office packages. Seizures. All goods on which allowance is claimed for damage on the voyage of importation; packed packages; passenger's baggage; household effects.

Second Division.—Antiquities; bronzes; clocks; fancy goods of every description; small and fancy manufactures of alabaster, glass, marble, porcelain, and spar; fancy boxes; gold-beater's skin; gold and silver ware; jewelry of all kinds; lithographic stones; mosaics; musical instruments; opticals; optical, philosophical, and photographic apparatus; precious stones; regalias; toys; watches; watch materials; watchmakers' tools; type; engravings; artists' materials; books; paintings; paper; printed matter; ink; photographs; sealing-wax; stationery; works of art.

Third Division.—Buttons of silk and worsted; embroideries, *except of gold and silver;* hatters' plush; laces and lace goods of every description; ladies' silk wearing apparel: silk, raw, tram, and organzine, and all manufactures of silk; trimmings; ribbons.

Fourth Division.—Bagging; cotton; gutta-percha and India-rubber cloth and webbing; manufactures of cotton, flax, grass, hemp, jute, or of which either of these articles shall be a component of chief value, *except carpets, carpetings, mats, matting, and oil-cloth;* rope and cordage; thread of linen or cotton; twine; willow-ware; ladies' linen or cotton wearing apparel.

Fifth Division.—Bunting; corsets; feathers, crude and ornamental; flowers, artificial or natural, dyed and dried; gloves; hair braids; hats; hosiery; knit goods; millinery goods; parasols; straw braids; umbrellas; worsted goods of every description, *except French worsted dress goods.*

Sixth Division.—Coir; esparto and sisal grass; fibre; flax; flocks; hair of all kinds; hemp; istle; jute; shoddy; wool, and all materials which enter into or form a component part of textile fabrics, *except cotton and silk;* bristles; canes; unmanufactured carpets; carpeting; furs, and all manufactures of fur; mats; matting; oil-cloth; palm leaf; rattan; whalebone; whalebone for stretchers; woollen cloth, and all manufactures of wool; French worsted dress goods; upholstery goods; baskets; willow-ware.

Seventh Division.—Anatomical preparations; apothecaries' glass-ware; asphaltum; bituminous substances; brimstone; cardamom-seeds; chalk; chemicals; clay; corks; cork-tree bark; dextrine; drugs; dye-stuffs; earths; extracts; gelatine; gums; gypsum; isinglass; leeches; lemon-peel; limes; medicines; mustard-seeds; paints; perfumery; plaster of

Paris; printing ink; pumice-stone; quicksilver; resinous substances; saltpetre; soap for toilet; specimens of botany and natural history; sponge; spunk; squills; surgical instruments, *except of steel;* varnishes; wax,—bees' and vegetable; water colors, moist; vinegar; mineral water; vanilla beans.

Eighth Division.—Animals, living; block chalk; boots and shoes of leather; brick; building material; burr-stones; carriages; casks; chalk; confectionery; crockery; drain-pipe; earthen-ware; felt for roofing and sheathing; glass; glass-ware; glucose; grindstones; guano; gutta-percha, unmanufactured; hides; hide cuttings; hoofs; horns; honey; ice; india-rubber, unmanufactured; ivory; ivory nuts; junk; laths; leather; lumber; melado; molasses; mother-of-pearl; oakum; paper stock; Parian and porcelain ware; polishing stones; rags; shells; skins, *not furs;* slate; spars; spiling; stone for building; stone monuments; tiles; veneering; wood, cabinet and dye; furniture.

Ninth Division.—Bronze powders; coach hardware; cutlery; Dutch metal; emery; gold and silver leaf; hardware; harness; iron, and manufactures of iron; machinery; metals; mica; minerals; needles; ores; pen tips and holders; pins; saddlery; steel, and manufactures of steel; steel pens; jewsharps; busos; asbestos; gold and silver galloons.

Tenth Division.—Ale; beverages; blacking; cocoa; coffee; cordials; fireworks; food; fruits; grains; grease; groceries, *except molasses and sugar;* gunpowder; hops; malt; nuts, *not drugs;* oil, *except essential and medicinal;* plants; porter; seeds; soap, *not toilet;* soap stock; sopaline; spirituous liquors; statuary; tea; wafers; wines; lemon and lime juice; cigars; cigarettes; snuff; tobacco.

The invoices are then sent to the divisions and receipted for. They are then charged respectively to the examiners, who are experts in the specialties covered by the invoices.

When a package ordered by the Collector to be delivered to the Appraiser for examination is received from the vessel, it is opened in the presence of the examiner, and compared with the invoice as to quality, quantity, value, and nature of material.

The invoice is then classified, and a return made on the back thereof as to its correctness. This return passes the inspection of and is signed by the examiner, the Assistant Appraiser, and the Appraiser. If correct, the Deputy Collector at the public or Appraiser's store, who is the representative and acts for the Collector, issues an order for the delivery of the merchandise. If incorrect, the invoice is returned to the custom-house, whence a notification is served upon the importer to pay the additional duty, or a refund of the excess of duty collected on estimation thereof is made to him.

It has been undertaken here to give only the general duties of the principal officers of customs, their duties in detail being multifarious, and pointed out specifically by the law and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE.

Merchandise intended to be imported into the United States should be consigned to some person at the port of importation, by whom it must be entered. Entry must be made within fifteen days after the arrival of the merchandise.

The entry, which must be made in duplicate, must specify the name of the vessel in which, and the port or place from which such merchandise is imported, the particular marks, numbers, denomination, and prime cost, including charges of each particular package or parcel whereof the entry consists, or, if in bulk, the quantity, quality, and prime cost, including charges thereof, particularly specifying the species of money in which the invoice thereof is made out, and must be signed and sworn to by the person making it.

The person making an entry must also produce to the Collector, and to the Naval Officer, if there is one, the original invoices of the goods, or the documents received in lieu of or concerning them, with the bills of lading.

The Collector of Customs, by himself or through a clerk or other officer, jointly with the Naval Officer, or his representative, where there is a Naval Officer, or alone where there is none, makes a gross estimate of the amount of duties on the merchandise to which the entry relates, which estimate he notes on the face of the entry, and upon the payment of the sum thus estimated he issues a permit for the landing and delivery of the goods, which permit must be countersigned by the Naval Officer.

The Collector of Customs, in order to ascertain the exact duties, retains at least one package out of every ten of an im-

portation for examination by the Appraiser, and the importer must give a bond for the return, within ten days, of the goods delivered to him should they be required.

If it is ascertained after examination by the Appraiser that the estimated duties are less than the actual duties, the importer is required to pay the deficiency, but if the estimated duties are in excess of the ascertained duties, the excess is returned to him.

The following schedules comprise the number, class, and compensation (exclusive of laborers by the day or hour) of the persons employed in the several collection districts and ports. The compensation of Collectors and Surveyors in many cases is dependent upon fees and commissions, and varies according to the amount of business transacted, which, of course, fluctuates to some extent. The compensation stated, in cases where the salary is not fixed, is the amount made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878; and it may be stated that the compensation for that year affords the nearest approach to their exact compensation that can be ascertained until their accounts are settled. As a rule it may be safely taken as a true index of the value of the offices.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION DISTRICTS AND PORTS.

Bangor, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$1818.91
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 deputy collector	800.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, each	$3.00
1 night watchman	2.00

Bath, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$2240.96
1 deputy collector	600.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector	$3.50
1 inspector	3.00
1 " weigher, etc	3.00
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

Belfast, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$1289.53
1 deputy collector	800.00
1 " "	300.00
1 " "	100.00
1 deputy collector and weigher	$100.00
1 storekeeper	100.00
2 storekeepers, each	50.00
1 janitor	400.00
	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, each	$3.00

Ellsworth, Maine (Frenchman's Bay).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $150; fees, etc., $1133.54)	$1283.54
1 special deputy collector	1200.00
1 deputy collector	12.00
1 storekeeper	360.00
3 storekeepers, each	24.00
1 storekeeper	48.00
1 janitor	360.00
	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	3.00

Kennebunk, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$302.20
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector, when employed	$3.00
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

Machias, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $1215.39)	$1465.39
1 deputy collector	820.00
1 janitor	350.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$3.00
1 deputy collector, when employed	3.00

Castine, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $150; fees, etc., $1009.72)	$1159.72
1 janitor	360.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$3.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	3.00
3 " collectors, each	2.25

Portland, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector	$6000.00
1 surveyor	4500.00
1 special deputy collector	3000.00
1 deputy collector	3000.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 deputy surveyor	2500.00
2 measurers, each	2000.00
1 examiner	1800.00
1 clerk and superintendent of warehouse	1500.00
4 clerks, each	1200.00
2 " "	1100.00
3 " "	1000.00
1 watchman	730.00

	Per Annum.
1 marker	$730.00
1 laborer	720.00
1 messenger	650.00
2 janitors, each	700.00
	Per Diem.
14 inspectors, each	$3.00
1 inspector of cigars	3.00
8 storekeepers, each	3.00
2 boatmen, each	1.50
1 fireman	3.00

Eastport, Maine (Passamaquoddy).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $2500)	$3000.00
1 deputy collector	1800.00
1 " "	1400.00
1 janitor	360.00
	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors, each	$3.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00
1 night watchman	2.50
2 " watchmen, each	2.00
3 deputy collectors, when employed, each	3.00
5 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

Saco, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $85.59)	$335.59
1 deputy collector	450.00

York, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $15.66)	$265.66

Waldoborough, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $1595.86)	$1845.86
1 janitor	240.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$4.00
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc	4.00
4 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

Wiscasset, Maine.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $200; fees, etc., $547.10)	$747.10
1 janitor	360.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector	$3.00
1 " " and inspector	3.00
1 inspector, when employed	3.00

Houlton, Maine (Aroostook).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $500)	$1500.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$4.00
4 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	3.00
1 " collector and inspector, when employed	3.00

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$898.13
1 janitor	540.00
1 fireman	350.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.50
1 " " "	3.00
3 inspectors, each	3.00

Burlington, Vermont.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc	2500.00
2 " collectors, inspectors, etc., each	1800.00
2 " " " " "	1600.00
3 " " " " "	1400.00
5 " " " " "	1200.00
1 " collector and inspector	1000.00
2 " collectors, each	1000.00
1 clerk	1000.00
1 deputy collector	900.00
1 night watchman	730.00
4 deputy collectors, each	600.00
1 janitor	600.00
	Per Diem.
8 deputy collectors and inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	3.00
1 deputy collector, when employed	3.00
4 " collectors and inspectors, when employed, each	3.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	3.00
3 inspectors, paid by Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, each	4.00
1 inspector, paid by Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada	3.00
6 inspectors, each	3.00
10 " when employed, each	3.00
2 " during navigation, each	3.00
1 night watchman, during navigation	2.00
1 boatman, during navigation	2.00
4 tally clerks, during navigation, each	1.00
1 " clerk	1.00

Boston, Massachusetts.

Collector's Office.

	Per Annum.
Collector	$8000.00
1 comptroller and principal clerk	4000.00
3 deputy collectors, each	3000.00
1 auditor	3000.00
1 cashier	3000.00
1 assistant cashier	2000.00
1 storekeeper of port	2000.00
1 secretary	2500.00
5 clerks, each	2000.00
6 " "	1800.00
14 " "	1600.00
27 " "	1400.00
19 " "	1200.00
9 " "	1000.00
1 clerk	800.00
1 " and storekeeper	1800.00
1 " " messenger	1000.00
8 messengers, each	840.00
8 " "	720.00

	Per Annum.
8 weighers, each	$2000.00
1 gauger	2000.00
1 warehouse superintendent	2000.00
5 storekeepers, each	800.00
2 lieutenants, night watch, each	1200.00

Inspectors.

	Per Diem.
4 inspectors (special), each	$4.00
1 captain, night watch	4.00
1 inspector at Cohasset	3.50
1 " of marble	3.50
77 inspectors, each	3.50
40 night inspectors, each	2.50
8 " watchmen	2.00
1 day watchman	2.00
3 assistant weighers, each	4.00
15 " " "	3.50
10 " " "	3.00
1 clerk and storekeeper	3.50
12 storekeepers., each	3.50
4 boatmen, each	2.52

Naval Office.

	Per Annum.
Naval Officer	$5000.00
1 deputy naval officer	2500.00
1 assistant " "	2000.00
6 clerks, each	1800.00
5 " "	1600.00
1 clerk	1400.00
1 "	1200.00
1 messenger	840.00

Surveyor's Office.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$5000.00
1 deputy surveyor	2500.00
1 assistant "	1800.00
1 clerk	1600.00
1 "	1200.00
1 "	1000.00
1 messenger and telegraph operator	840.00
1 messenger	840.00

Appraiser's Office.

	Per Annum.
General Appraiser	$3000.00
2 appraisers, each	3000.00
2 assistant appraisers, each	2500.00
1 clerk to general appraiser	1400.00
1 special examiner of drugs	1000.00
2 examiners, each	2000.00
7 " "	1800.00
2 " "	1600.00
1 examiner	1500.00
1 "	1400.00
3 clerks, each	1600.00
1 clerk	1400.00
1 "	1200.00
1 " and messenger	1400.00
5 samplers, each	1200.00
3 " "	800.00
3 markers	800.00
1 messenger	950.00

	Per Diem.
6 openers and packers, each	$2.75
2 foremen of laborers, each	3.00
42 laborers, each	2.00

Miscellaneous.

	Per Annum.
1 janitor	$1000.00
1 "	600.00
1 engineer	1100.00

	Per Month.
1 assistant engineer	$70.00
1 cleaner	30.00

BARNSTABLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$2530.14
1 deputy collector and inspector	1095.00
1 " " " "	400.00
1 boatman	60.00
12 storekeepers, each	50.00
1 janitor	350.00

	Per Diem.
5 deputy collectors and inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00
1 clerk	3.00

EDGARTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $430.20)	$680.20
1 deputy collector, inspector, weigher, etc	1095.00
1 deputy collector	800.00
1 night watchman	600.00
1 boatman	300.00

	Per Diem.
3 inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $150; fees, etc., $1364.40)	$1514.40
1 boatman	300.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector, inspector, weigher, etc.	$3.50
1 inspector, weigher and measurer	3.00

GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees and commissions, $2750; storage, $998)	$3998.00
1 deputy collector	1500.00
1 clerk	1300.00
1 boatman	750.00
1 janitor	500.00

	Per Diem.
3 inspectors, each	$3.00
2 " when employed, each	3.00
4 " and storekeepers, when employed, each	4.00

MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$325.31
1 deputy collector, inspector, weigher, etc	1066.00

NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $29.33)	$279.33
1 special deputy collector	800.00
1 deputy collector	450.00

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees, commissions, etc.	$2262.72
1 deputy collector	1500.00
1 clerk	900.00
1 janitor	600.00
	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00
1 " weigher, gauger, etc.	3.00

NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees, commissions, etc.	$2259.02
1 janitor	540.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00
1 inspector, weigher, and gauger	3.00
1 " when employed	3.00
2 storekeepers, when employed, each	3.00

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $150; fees, etc., $1121.74)	$1271.74
1 deputy collector	800.00
2 " collectors, each	300.00

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees, commissions, etc.	$914.10
1 deputy collector and inspector	1600.00
1 janitor	540.00
	Per Diem.
3 inspectors, each	$3.00
2 " when employed, each	3.00

BRISTOL AND WARREN, RHODE ISLAND.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$109.79
1 boatman	216.00
1 janitor	240.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.	$3.00
1 " " and inspector, when employed	3.00

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$668.09
1 deputy collector	1000.00
1 boatman	400.00
1 janitor	400.00
	Per Diem.
4 inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$4002.11
1 deputy collector and cashier	2000.00
1 " " inspector, etc.	2000.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 clerk and sampler	1200.00
1 messenger and storekeeper	900.00
1 storekeeper	730.00
1 boatman	450.00
1 janitor	720.00
	Per Diem.
5 inspectors, weighers, gaugers, etc., each	$3.50
2 " each	3.00
1 night watchman	1.50
1 fireman	1.50
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT (FAIRFIELD).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary $250; fees, etc., $1053.94)	$1303.94
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.	1200.00
	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees, commissions, etc.	$1046.80
1 special deputy collector	1200.00
1 deputy collector	650.00
1 clerk	600.00
1 storekeeper	100.00
1 janitor	500.00

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary; fees and commissions, $3000; storage, $35)	$3035.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1600.00
1 boatman and messenger	480.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, each	$3.00
1 inspector, when employed	3.00

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary; fees and commissions, $3000; storage, $225)	$3225.00
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 clerk	1200.00
1 "	600.00
1 messenger	500.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
1 clerk	$3.00
2 inspectors, weighers, and gaugers, each	3.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00
1 night inspector	2.50
1 fireman	2.50
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $150; fees, etc., $437.76)	$587.76
1 deputy collector	400.00
2 " collectors, each	300.00
1 boatman	144.00

NEW YORK CITY.

Collector's Office.

	Per Annum.
Collector	$12,000.00
1 auditor	5,000.00
1 cashier	5,000.00
1 chief clerk, correspondence bureau	3,500.00
1 assistant auditor	3,500.00
1 " collector, Jersey City	2,000.00
8 deputy collectors, each	3,000.00
1 secretary	2,500.00
1 clerk	3,000.00
1 "	2,700.00
8 clerks, each	2,500.00
2 " "	2,400.00
14 " "	2,200.00
35 " "	2,000.00
18 " "	1,800.00
45 " "	1,600.00
1 clerk	1,460.00
65 clerks, each	1,400.00
87 " "	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,095.00
11 clerks, each	1,000.00
2 " "	900.00
1 carpenter	1,150.00
3 ushers, each	1,200.00
37 messengers, each	840.00
7 " "	720.00
8 " "	500.00
1 engineer	1,500.00
1 "	1,000.00
6 watchmen, each	1,000.00
4 firemen, each	720.00
12 porters, each	720.00

Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.

	Per Annum.
5 weighers, each	$2500.00
3 gaugers, "	2000.00
1 measurer of marble	2000.00
4 inspectors, Long Island coast, aggregate	730.00
4 assistant storekeepers, each	1200.00
1 " storekeeper	1000.00

Inspectors.

	Per Diem.
239 inspectors, each	$4.00
16 " " when employed	3.00
1 inspector at Troy	3.00
8 female inspectors, each	3.00
100 night inspectors, each	2.50
20 " " " four months	2.50
1 carpenter	3.00
22 watchmen, each	3.00
4 Sunday watchmen, each	2.50
66 assistant weighers, per working day, each	4.00
9 assistant gaugers, per working day, each	4.00
7 measurers of vessels, each	4.00
5 assistant janitors, per working day, each	2.00
62 storekeepers (1 at Castle Garden), each	4.00

Appraiser's Office.

	Per Annum.
Appraiser	$4000.00
1 general appraiser	3000.00
10 assistant appraisers, each	3000.00
1 clerk to general appraiser	2500.00
1 " " " "	2000.00
23 examiners, each	2500.00
8 " "	2200.00
14 " "	2000.00
16 " "	1800.00
1 clerk	2200.00
2 clerks, each	1800.00
11 " "	1600.00
1 clerk and stenographer	1800.00
1 examiner of marble	1500.00
1 clerk to general appraiser	1600.00
1 " " " "	1200.00
1 " " " "	1000.00
1 " and stenographer	1700.00
2 clerks to Board of General Appraisers, each	1200.00
9 clerks and verifiers, each	1400.00
17 " " " "	1200.00
24 samplers, each	1200.00
11 " "	1000.00
2 messengers, "	1000.00
11 " "	900.00
1 messenger	720.00

	Per Diem.
3 foremen of openers and packers, per working day, each	$3.75
88 openers and packers, per working day, each	3.00

Naval Office.

	Per Annum.
Naval Officer	$8000.00
1 deputy naval officer	2500.00
1 clerk and acting auditor	2500.00
1 " " cashier	2000.00
3 clerks, each	2500.00
6 " "	2200.00
19 " "	2000.00
5 " "	1800.00
15 " "	1600.00
9 " "	1400.00
7 " "	1200.00
1 clerk and messenger	1000.00
1 " " "	840.00
3 messengers, each	840.00
1 messenger	500.00

Surveyor's Office.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$8000.00
1 clerk and auditor	5000.00
1 deputy surveyor	2500.00
1 assistant "	2500.00
2 " surveyors, each	1800.00
5 clerks, each	1600.00
9 " "	1400.00
1 clerk	1200.00
2 messengers, each	900.00
5 " "	720.00

Miscellaneous.

	Per Annum.
1 superintendent of building	$2000.00
1 telegraph operator	900.00
1 janitor	900.00

Collector's Office.

	Per Month.
1 scrubber	$45.00
1 "	30.00

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $140)	$2640.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 special deputy collector	2200.00
1 entry and liquidating clerk	1400.00
1 warehouse clerk	1400.00
1 clearance " during navigation	1200.00
1 marine "	1200.00
1 impost and statistical clerk	1200.00
1 cashier	1200.00
1 janitor	600.00
	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors, paid by railroad companies, each	$4.00
1 deputy collector, paid by railroad companies	3.00
2 deputy collectors, each	3.00
1 " collector, during navigation	3.00
14 inspectors, each	3.00
1 inspector, paid by railroad companies when employed	3.00
8 inspectors, paid by railroad companies, each	3.00
1 inspector, during navigation	3.00
1 laborer	1.75
	Per Month.
1 fireman	$50.00

CAPE VINCENT, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector	1500.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1200.00
2 " collectors, each	900.00
7 " " "	450.00
	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

PLATTSBURGH, NEW YORK (CHAMPLAIN).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector and inspector	1600.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1400.00
1 " " "	1200.00
1 " " "	1000.00
3 " collectors and inspectors, each	900.00
8 " " each	800.00
1 " collector	600.00
1 janitor	480.00
	Per Diem.
3 special inspectors, each	$4.00
8 deputy collectors and inspectors, during navigation, each	4.00

DUNKIRK, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $66.55)	$1066.55
	Per Diem.
1 special inspector	$4.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	3.00

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK (GENESEE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1400.00
2 " collectors and clerks, each	1000.00
1 clerk	900.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00
4 " collectors and inspectors, during navigation, each	3.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00
6 " during navigation, each	3.00

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $600; fees, etc., $4341.10)	$4941.10
	Per Diem.
1 deputy surveyor and inspector	$4.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00

PATCHOGUE, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (no salary), fees and commissions	$367.80

PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (no salary), fees and commissions	$366.90

SUSPENSION BRIDGE (NIAGARA), NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
1 collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1450; storage, $548)	$2998.00
1 special deputy collector	2500.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1800.00
1 " " "	1500.00
1 " " "	1400.00
1 " " cashier	1400.00
1 fireman, six months each year	720.00
	Per Month.
1 messenger	$50.00
1 janitor, six months each year	50.00
	Per Diem.
2 storekeepers, paid by owners of warehouses, each	$4.00
2 inspectors, paid by railway company, each	4.00
13 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	3.00
2 " " " paid by railway companies, each	3.00
7 deputy collectors and inspectors, during navigation, each	3.00
3 inspectors, each	3.00
1 inspector, during navigation	3.00
1 female inspector, when employed	3.00

OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK (OSWEGATCHIE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $62)	$2562.00
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 deputy collector	1500.00
2 " collectors, each	1200.00
2 " " "	1095.00
1 " collector	1000.00
2 " collectors, each	800.00
3 " " "	600.00
1 female inspector	360.00
1 janitor	500.00

	Per Diem.
3 inspectors, each	$3.00
3 " when employed, each	3.00

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1445.65; storage, $1956.52)	$4402.17
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1500.00
3 " collectors and clerks, each	1000.00
1 " collector	1000.00
1 " " and inspector	900.00
2 " collectors, each	800.00
1 janitor	450.00

	Per Diem.
3 deputy collectors and clerks, during navigation, each	$3.00
7 inspectors, during navigation, each	3.00
1 inspector, payable by owners of bonded warehouses	3.00
1 deputy collector and inspector, during navigation	3.00

SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $400; fees, etc., $82.49)	$482.49
1 deputy collector	300.00
1 " " (at Greenport)	180.00

GREENPORT, NEW YORK.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (no salary), fees and commissions	$454.00

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $382.46)	$632.46

SOMERS' POINT, NEW JERSEY (GREAT EGG HARBOR).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $283.65)	$533.65
1 deputy collector	600.00

	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY (LITTLE EGG HARBOR).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $142.86)	$392.86
1 deputy collector	$600.00

	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $720.20)	$970.20
1 deputy collector and inspector	1200.00
1 janitor	700.00

	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $1930.09)	$2180.09
1 special deputy collector	1200.00
1 deputy collector	600.00

	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (BURLINGTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $150; fees, $141.51)	$291.51

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $1542.18; storage, $5)	$2047.18
1 special deputy collector, inspector, etc	1600.00
1 deputy collector (at Seaford)	500.00
5 boatmen, each	300.00
1 storekeeper, paid by proprietors	5.00
1 janitor	500.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector, inspector, weigher, etc., when employed	$3.00
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Collector's Office.

	Per Annum
Collector	$8000.00
1 assistant collector at Camden, N. J.	1500.00
2 deputy collectors, each	3000.00
1 cashier	2500.00
1 assistant cashier	2000.00
1 " auditor	2000.00
2 clerks, each	2000.00
2 " "	1800.00
14 " "	1600.00
9 " "	1400.00
5 " "	1200.00
4 messengers, each	720.00
1 carpenter	800.00
6 watchmen, each	720.00

Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.

	Per Annum.
1 weigher	$2000.00

	Per Annum.
8 assistant weighers, each	$1100.00
2 gaugers, each	2000.00

Warehouse Department.

	Per Annum.
1 storekeeper of port	$1800.00
1 marker	720.00
17 laborers, each	700.00
2 boatmen	720.00

	Per Diem.
6 assistant storekeepers, each	$3.50
2 foremen	2.50

Inspectors.

	Per Diem.
4 special inspectors, each	$4.00
44 inspectors, each	3.50
1 captain of night inspectors	3.00
1 inspector at Chester, Pa	3.00
1 " at Lazaretto, not to exceed $600 per annum	3.00
29 night inspectors, each	2.50
1 " inspector at Chester, Pa	2.50

Appraiser's Office.

	Per Annum.
General Appraiser	$3000.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
2 assistant appraisers, each	2500.00
1 clerk to general appraiser	1300.00
1 special examiner of drugs	1000.00
5 examiners, each	1700.00
1 clerk	1500.00
2 clerks, each	1300.00
11 samplers and packers, each	900.00
1 foreman of laborers	900.00
5 laborers, each	700.00
1 messenger	700.00
1 watchman	700.00

Surveyor's Office.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$5000.00
1 deputy surveyor	2500.00
1 clerk	1400.00
1 "	1200.00
1 messenger	720.00

Naval Office.

	Per Annum.
Naval Officer	$5000.00
1 acting deputy naval officer	2000.00
2 clerks, each	1800.00
2 " "	1400.00
1 clerk	1200.00
1 messenger	720.00

Miscellaneous.

	Per Annum.
2 janitors, each	$840.00
1 janitor	720.00
1 fireman, custom-house	720.00

	Per Month.
1 cleaner, custom-house	$15.00

	Per Annum.
1 engineer, Appraiser's stores	$1000.00
1 engineer's assistant, Appraiser's stores	800.00

	Per Month.
1 cleaner, Appraiser's stores	$5.00

PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $3926.44)	$4276.44
1 special deputy surveyor	1600.00
1 deputy surveyor and clerk	1400.00
1 clerk	1200.00
1 messenger	600.00
1 janitor	600.00

	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$4.00
1 "	3.00
1 engineer, employed six months	2.00
1 assistant engineer, employed six months	1.50

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1159.36)	$2159.36
1 deputy collector and inspector	1600.00

	Per Month.
1 janitor	$50.00

	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, each	$3.00

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $144.88)	$394.88

	Per Month.
1 deputy collector	$25.00
1 boatman	15.00

	Per Diem
1 inspector	$3.00

CRISFIELD, MARYLAND (EASTERN MARYLAND).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1200; fees and commissions, $797.40)	$1997.40

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Collector's Office.

	Per Annum
Collector	$7000.00
2 deputy collectors, each	3000.00
1 " collector at Havre de Grace	800.00
1 auditor	2500.00
1 assistant auditor	1800.00
1 cashier	2500.00
1 assistant cashier	1800.00
6 clerks, each	1800.00
7 " "	1600.00
8 " "	1400.00
5 " "	1200.00
1 clerk	1000.00

	Per Annum.
1 messenger and copyist	$1000.00
2 messengers and copyists each	900.00
4 messengers, each	720.00
2 laborers, "	720.00
1 captain of watchmen	1000.00
4 watchmen, each	840.00

Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.

	Per Annum.
1 weigher	$2000.00
10 assistant weighers, each	1200.00
1 weigher, acting as gauger	1300.00
2 clerks, each	1200.00
1 messenger	720.00

Warehouse Department.

	Per Annum.
1 storekeeper public stores	$1800.00
1 clerk	1600.00
2 laborers, each	720.00
1 engineer	1200.00
1 fireman	1095.00
4 porters, each	820.00

Inspectors.

	Per Annum.
1 female inspector	$600.00
2 debenture markers, each	840.00
	Per Diem.
43 inspectors, each	$3.50
1 special inspector	3.50
1 " " on duty with special agent	3.50
1 captain of night inspectors	3.50
1 lieutenant of " "	3.00
33 night inspectors, each	2.50
4 storekeepers, each	3.50
	Per Month.
1 fireman, launch "Search"	$45.00
1 boatman, " "	45.00
2 boatmen, " " each	40.00

Naval Office.

	Per Annum.
Naval Officer	$5000.00
1 deputy naval officer	2500.00
2 clerks, each	1800.00
2 " "	1600.00
2 " "	1400.00
3 " "	1200.00
1 messenger	720.00

Surveyor's Office.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$4500.00
1 deputy surveyor	2500.00
1 clerk	1800.00
1 "	1200.00
1 messenger	720.00

Appraiser's Office.

	Per Annum.
General Appraiser	$3000.00
2 appraisers, each	3000.00
3 examiners, "	1800.00
3 " "	1600.00
2 clerks, each	1600.00
1 foreman	$1000.00
6 laborers, each	840.00
5 " "	720.00
1 messenger	720.00

Miscellaneous.

	Per Annum.
1 engineer	$1200.00
1 assistant engineer	900.00
1 fireman	900.00
1 janitor	1000.00
1 "	720.00
	Per Diem.
5 laborers, each	$2.00

GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $816.11; storage, $42.57)	$1358.68
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$4.00
1 inspector	3.00
	Per Month.
1 janitor	$35.00

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$491.12
1 special deputy collector	1200.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00

EASTVILLE, VIRGINIA (CHERRYSTONE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $418.69)	$918.69
1 deputy collector and boatman	365.00
2 " collectors and boatmen, each	100.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$1562.80
1 deputy collector and clerk	1600.00
1 janitor	600.00
	Per Month.
1 boatman	$20.00
1 fireman	65.00
	Per Diem.
1 clerk and inspector	$3.00
2 inspectors, each	3.00
1 watchman	2.00
1 fireman, employed six months	2.00

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$3000.00
1 deputy collector	1600.00
1 clerk	1300.00
1 " and cashier	1300.00

	Per Annum.
1 watchman	$900.00
3 boatmen, each	300.00
1 janitor	720.00

	Per Month.
1 boatman	$40.00

	Per Diem.
2 special inspectors, each	$4.00
1 inspector	4.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$421.09
1 special deputy collector	1000.00
1 janitor	600.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00
1 messenger and night watchman	2.00

TAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $171.86)	$421.86
1 special deputy collector	600.00

YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $200; fees, etc., $396.01)	$596.01
1 deputy collector	360.00
1 " " at West Point	600.00

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $1930.09)	$2280.09
1 deputy surveyor	300.00
1 janitor	600.00

	Per Month.
1 fireman, employed six months	$60.00

BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $145.43)	$1145.43
1 boatman	240.00

NEW BERNE, NORTH CAROLINA (PAMLICO).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $545.83)	$1545.83
1 deputy collector	730.00
1 " "	700.00
2 " collectors, each	360.00
1 " collector	320.00
1 messenger	240.00

EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA (ALBEMARLE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $238.32)	$1238.32

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector	$3.00

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector	2000.00
1 clerk	1400.00
4 boatmen, each	240.00
1 janitor	600.00

	Per Diem.
4 inspectors, each	3.00

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1877.87)	$2877.87
1 special deputy collector	25.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$3825.42
1 special deputy collector and clerk	2200.00
3 clerks, each	1500.00
2 night watchmen, each	730.00
1 messenger	730.00
1 watchman	600.00
4 boatmen, each	360.00
1 appraiser	1500.00
1 janitor	720.00
1 "	450.00

	Per Diem.
5 inspectors, each	$3.00

GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $190.21)	$440.21
2 boatmen, each	300.00

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $2104.47)	$2604.47
6 boatmen, each	300.00

	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	$3.00
1 inspector	3.00

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (no salary), fees and commissions	$4005.36
1 special deputy collector	2200.00
3 clerks, each	1500.00
1 messenger	730.00
1 janitor	700.00
1 assistant janitor	300.00
1 fireman	300.00

	Per Month.
3 boatmen, each	$40.00
1 boatman	30.00
1 scrubber	2.00
	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$4.00
3 inspectors, each	3.00
3 night inspectors, each	2.00

St. Mary's, Georgia.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $674.16)	$1174.16
1 clerk	300.00
1 boatman	300.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector, when employed	$3.00

Key West, Florida.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $2500; storage, $1870)	$4370.00
1 deputy collector	2000.00
1 chief clerk	1600.00
3 clerks, each	1200.00
1 clerk	1000.00
1 watchman	730.00
1 deputy collector	730.00
1 " "	600.00
1 messenger	730.00
4 boatmen, each	400.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Month.
4 boatmen, each	$25.00
	Per Diem.
1 chief inspector	$3.50
3 inspectors, each	3.00
2 inspectors, when employed	3.00
2 storekeepers, each	3.00
3 night inspectors, each	2.00

Cedar Keys, Florida (St. Mark's).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $764.17)	$1264.17
1 deputy collector	750.00
	Per Month.
2 boatmen, each	$25.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector and inspector	$4.00
2 inspectors, each	3.00

Jacksonville, Florida (St. John's).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $600.77)	$1100.77
1 deputy collector	730.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and inspector	$3.00

Fernandina, Florida.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $843.88)	$1343.88
	Per Month.
2 boatmen, each	$20.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$3.00
2 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00

Apalachicola, Florida.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $133.90)	$633.90

Pensacola, Florida.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $2000)	$3000.00
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	1200.00
1 clerk	1000.00
1 messenger	600.00
1 deputy collector	360.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector	$3.00
6 inspectors, each	3.00
2 night watchmen, each	2.00
1 boatman	.75
	Per Month.
4 boatmen, each	$25.00

St. Augustine, Florida.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $36.65)	$536.65
1 deputy collector	300.00
2 " collectors, each	240.00
2 revenue boatmen, each	240.00
1 special deputy collector	24.00

Mobile, Alabama.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $2644.09; storage, $1181.65)	$4075.74
1 deputy collector and cashier	1600.00
1 " " " clerk	1500.00
1 clerk	1200.00
1 messenger	730.00
5 boatmen, each	480.00
1 janitor	500.00
	Per Diem.
4 special inspectors, each	$4.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00
1 storekeeper, payable by owners of warehouses	3.00
2 night watchmen, each	2.00

Shieldsborough, Mississippi (Pearl River).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $250; fees, etc., $1472.20)	$1722.20
2 boatmen, each	300.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$3.00
1 deputy collector	3.00
1 " " and inspector	3.00

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $5.94)	$505.94

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $500; fees, etc., $111.23)	$611.23

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Collector's Office.

	Per Annum.
Collector	$7000.00
2 deputy collectors, each	3000.00
1 " collector	480.00
1 auditor	2500.00
1 cashier	2500.00
1 chief clerk	2200.00
1 " entry clerk	2000.00
8 clerks, each	1600.00
6 " "	1400.00
8 " "	1200.00
1 clerk	1000.00
4 messengers, each	600.00
1 captain of watchmen	800.00
5 watchmen, each	600.00

Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.

	Per Annum.
1 weigher	$2000.00
7 assistant weighers, each	1200.00
1 gauger	1500.00
1 clerk	1000.00
5 laborers, each	600.00
1 marker	600.00

Warehouse Department.

	Per Annum.
1 warehouse superintendent and cigar inspector	$2500.00
1 storekeeper and clerk	2000.00
5 storekeepers, each	1460.00
1 clerk	1200.00
1 messenger	600.00
4 laborers, each	600.00
16 revenue boatmen, each	600.00

Inspectors.

	Per Diem.
31 inspectors, each	$3.00
1 captain of night inspectors	3.00
20 night inspectors, each	2.50

Appraiser's Office.

	Per Annum.
Appraiser	$3000.00
1 assistant appraiser	2500.00
1 special examiner of drugs	1000.00
4 examiners, each	1800.00
1 clerk	1600.00
1 "	1400.00
2 openers and packers, each	720.00
1 chief of laborers	720.00
4 laborers, each	600.00
1 messenger	600.00

Naval Office.

	Per Annum.
Naval Officer	$5000.00
1 deputy naval officer	2500.00
1 clerk	1800.00
1 "	1600.00
2 clerks, each	1400.00
1 messenger	600.00

Surveyor's Office.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$3500.00
1 special deputy surveyor	2500.00
1 clerk	1600.00
1 "	1400.00
1 "	1200.00
2 messengers, each	600.00

Miscellaneous.

	Per Annum.
1 chief engineer	$1200.00
1 assistant engineer	900.00
2 firemen, each	750.00
	Per Month.
2 firemen, each	$50.00
7 janitors, each	25.00
	Per Annum.
1 janitor	$1000.00

BRASHEAR, LOUISIANA (TECHE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $690.30)	$1690.30
2 boatmen, each	480.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector and inspector	$3.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	3.00
2 inspectors, each	3.00

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS (BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1500; fees, etc., $1000; storage, $2000)	$4500.00
1 special deputy collector and cashier	2000.00
1 deputy collector, chief clerk, etc	1800.00
1 " " and inspector	1800.00
1 " " and entry clerk	1600.00
1 bond clerk	1600.00
1 clerk	1600.00
1 storekeeper, weigher, gauger, etc	1400.00
1 messenger	750.00
1 night watchman	750.00
	Per Diem.
12 mounted inspectors (50 cents per diem for forage for horse), each	$3.50
3 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	3.50
4 inspectors, each	3.50
1 inspector, when employed	3.00
1 female inspector	3.00

INDIANOLA, TEXAS (SALURIA).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1500; fees, etc., $983.40)	$2483.40
1 special deputy collector and clerk	1350.00
1 deputy collector	1350.00
1 revenue boatman	360.00
	Per Month.
1 porter and messenger	$30.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector and mounted inspector	$3.50
1 mounted inspector	3.50
1 " "	3.00
2 inspectors, each	3.00

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1500; fees, etc., $1000; storage, $1603.13)	$4103.13
1 special deputy collector	2000.00
1 chief clerk and deputy collector	1700.00
1 clerk and deputy collector	1600.00
2 clerks, each	1600.00
1 janitor	600.00
1 porter	500.00

	Per Diem.
1 special inspector	$4.00
1 storekeeper	3.00
1 inspector, weigher, gauger, etc	3.50
4 inspectors, each	3.50
1 mounted inspector and deputy collector	3.50
1 inspector	3.50
1 mounted inspector	3.50
1 inspector, when employed	3.00
6 night inspectors, each	2.50
1 assistant weigher, gauger, etc	2.00
1 messenger	2.00
2 boatmen, each	2.00
1 night watchman	1.75

EL PASO, TEXAS (PASO DEL NORTE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary)	$2000.00
1 special deputy collector	1500.00
1 deputy collector	1200.00
2 " collectors, each	1000.00
1 night watchman	600.00
1 deputy collector	500.00

	Per Diem.
3 mounted inspectors, each	$3.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	3.00
1 " "	3.00

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1500; fees, etc., $1000; storage, $226.15)	$2726.15
1 special deputy collector	1800.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	1800.00
1 " " clerk	1400.00

	Per Month.
1 porter	$35.00

	Per Diem.
1 inspector and clerk	$3.50
1 " storekeeper	3.50
2 inspectors, each	3.50
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	3.50
2 mounted inspectors (50 cents per diem for forage for horse), each	3.50

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $940.66; storage, $1200)	$2490.66
1 deputy surveyor	1000.00
1 storekeeper	1200.00
1 messenger	600.00
1 porter	90.00

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $276.02)	$626.02

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $2694.35; storage, $155.50)	$3199.85
1 special deputy surveyor	1600.00
1 clerk	1200.00
1 "	1000.00
1 janitor	600.00
1 "	450.00

	Per Month.
1 engineer and fireman	$50.00
1 assistant engineer	50.00
1 passenger elevator conductor	30.00

	Per Diem.
2 inspectors, each	$3.00
1 messenger	1.50

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $3485; storage, $1165)	$5000.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 special deputy surveyor	2800.00
2 deputy surveyors, each	2000.00
1 " surveyor	1800.00
1 " "	1500.00
1 " "	1400.00
2 clerks, each	1400.00
1 examiner	1400.00
2 clerks, each	1200.00
1 clerk	1000.00
1 messenger	720.00
1 "	480.00
2 janitors, each	600.00

	Per Month.
1 laborer	$60.00

	Per Diem.
1 drug examiner, when employed	$5.00
1 inspector	4.00
1 "	3.75
4 inspectors, each	3.50
1 watchman	2.50
1 storekeeper	2.50

CLEVELAND, OHIO (CUYAHOGA).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 special deputy collector	1600.00
1 deputy collector	1200.00
1 clerk	1000.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	900.00
1 opener and packer	600.00
2 deputy collectors, each	480.00
2 " " "	300.00
1 " collector	25.00
1 janitor	720.00

	Per Diem.
4 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	$3.00
1 " collector	2.00

	Per Diem.
1 night and Sunday watchman	$2.50
1 fireman	1.75

TOLEDO, OHIO (MIAMI).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $18)	$2518.00
1 deputy collector	1000.00
1 special deputy collector	1400.00
1 janitor	600.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector, during navigation	$3.00
1 inspector	3.00

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 deputy collector	1000.00
2 " collectors, each	400.00
2 " " "	200.00
2 " " "	120.00
1 " collector	150.00
1 janitor	600.00

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $4650)	$5000.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 special deputy surveyor	2000.00
1 examiner	1500.00
1 assistant book-keeper	1200.00
1 invoice clerk	1000.00
2 clerks, each	900.00
1 porter	720.00
1 messenger	480.00
1 janitor	400.00
1 night watchman	60.00
2 firemen, per month, each	25.00

	Per Diem.
1 special examiner of drugs	$5.00
1 weigher, gauger, and measurer	3.00
4 inspectors, each	3.00
1 public storekeeper	3.00

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Surveyor	Fees.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $342.41)	$692.41
1 deputy surveyor	500.00
1 janitor	900.00
1 storekeeper, paid by owners of bonded warehouse	850.00

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $2000)	$4500.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 deputy collector	2800.00
1 auditor	2200.00
2 deputy collectors and clerks, each	2000.00
1 cashier	2000.00
1 clerk	2000.00
1 assistant auditor	1600.00
2 clerks, each	1600.00
1 deputy collector, etc.	1500.00
1 examiner	1800.00
1 "	1600.00
1 deputy collector	1400.00
3 clerks, each	1400.00
1 clerk	1300.00
2 clerks, each	1200.00
3 watchmen, each	600.00
2 janitors, each	600.00
1 messenger	730.00
1 surveyor (at Michigan City, Ind.)	350.00

	Per Month.
1 clerk, during navigation	$100.00
1 deputy collector	20.00

	Per Diem.
19 inspectors, each	$3.00
3 storekeepers, each	3.00
5 inspectors, during navigation, each	3.00
1 inspector	400
1 watchman	2.50
2 messengers, each	2.50
1 storekeeper	2.00
1 messenger	2.00

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $103.10)	$453.10
1 deputy surveyor	500.00
1 janitor	360.00

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $800; fees, etc., $105.98)	$905.98
1 special deputy surveyor	600.00
1 janitor	500.00

	Per Diem.
1 fireman	$2.00

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $38.24)	$388.24

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor (salary, $350; fees, etc., $121.46)	$471.46
1 janitor	400.00

	Per Diem.
1 engineer and fireman	$1.50

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN (MICHIGAN).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector	1200.00
1 deputy collector	375.00
1 " "	275.00

	Per Month.
2 deputy collectors, during navigation, each	$50.00

	Per Month.
3 deputy collectors, during navigation, each	$30.00
2 deputy collectors, during navigation, each	25.00
3 deputy collectors, during navigation, each	20.00
1 deputy collector, during navigation	15.00
1 " " " "	10.00

	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

Port Huron, Michigan (Huron).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector	1700.00
1 deputy collector, etc.	1400.00
1 " " and clerk	1200.00
2 " collectors and clerks, each	1000.00
1 " collector and clerk	800.00
1 " "	1000.00
1 " "	1200.00
1 " "	400.00
3 " collectors, each	420.00
1 messenger	600.00
1 watchman	730.00
1 engineer	720.00

	Per Month.
5 deputy collectors, employed during season of navigation, each	$25.00
2 deputy collectors, employed during season of navigation, each	15.00

	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	$3.50
5 " " etc., when employed, each	3.00
6 deputy collectors, etc., paid by Grand Trunk Railway Company, each	3.00
1 deputy collector and night inspector, employed during season of navigation	2.50
1 deputy collector, employed during season of navigation	2.50
2 inspectors, paid by Grand Trunk Railway Company, each	3.00
8 inspectors, when employed, each	3.00
1 inspector, paid by Great Western Railway Company	3.00
1 female inspector, when employed	3.00
1 laborer	1.50

Detroit, Michigan.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $2000)	$4500.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	2000.00
1 " " and chief clerk	1800.00
1 cashier	1500.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	1460.00
2 special inspectors, each	1460.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	1277.50
3 " collectors and clerks, each	1200.00
1 " collector and clerk	1100.00
3 " collectors and inspectors, each	1095.00
1 storekeeper	$1095.00
1 deputy collector, clerk, and inspector	1000.00
7 " collectors and clerks, each	900.00
4 " " each	900.00
4 " " and clerks, each	730.00
2 " collectors, each	730.00
1 janitor	600.00
1 deputy collector and clerk	550.00
1 messenger	500.00
2 deputy collectors and clerks, each	365.00
4 " " " "	240.00
1 deputy collector	240.00
3 " collectors, each	120.00

	Per Diem.
11 inspectors, when employed, each	$3.00

	Per Month.
1 deputy collector, during navigation, paid by steamer	$5.00

Marquette, Michigan (Superior).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 special deputy collector and inspector	1400.00
1 deputy collector	1200.00
1 " "	800.00
5 " collectors, each	300.00
1 " collector	100.00
1 " "	12.00

	Per Diem.
3 inspectors, each	$3.00

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $38.85)	$2538.85
1 special deputy collector	1800.00
1 deputy collector	1500.00
1 " "	300.00
1 " "	150.00
1 janitor	600.00

	Per Diem.
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, each	$3.00

	Per Month.
1 deputy collector, during navigation	$40.00
1 " " " "	35.00
1 " " " "	25.00
1 assistant fireman	40.00
1 engineer	50.00

La Crosse, Wisconsin.

	Per Annum.
1 surveyor (salary)	$1200.00

Duluth, Minnesota.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500; storage, $936.75)	$3436.75
1 special deputy collector and inspector	1400.00

	Per Diem.
1 deputy collector	$3.00
1 inspector	3.00
1 " during navigation	3.00
1 clerk and inspector, during navigation	3.00

PEMBINA, DAKOTA TERRITORY (MINNESOTA).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $1500)	$2500.00
1 deputy collector (at St. Paul)	2000.00
	Per Diem.
1 special deputy collector	$4.00
1 inspector and examiner	4.00
1 clerk and inspector	4.00
2 mounted inspectors, each	3.50
2 deputy collectors, each	3.00
3 inspectors, each	3.00
1 storekeeper	2.50

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$350.00
1 janitor	500.00
1 fireman	1000.00
	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00

MONTANA AND IDAHO (FORT BENTON).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $214.08)	$1214.08

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Collector's Office.

	Per Annum.
Collector	$7000.00
1 deputy collector	3625.00
2 " collectors, each	1500.00
1 auditor	4500.00
1 assistant auditor	2000.00
1 cashier	3000.00
1 assistant cashier	1800.00
1 adjuster of duties	3000.00
1 secretary	2500.00
1 accountant	1800.00
2 clerks, each	2000.00
11 " "	1800.00
4 " "	1600.00
2 " "	1200.00
2 messengers, each	900.00
1 messenger	600.00
3 watchmen, each	900.00

Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.

	Per Annum.
3 weighers, each	$2000.00
12 assistant weighers, each	1200.00
1 gauger	2000.00
1 assistant gauger	900.00

Warehouse Department.

	Per Annum.
1 deputy collector, warehouse superintendent	$3625.00
1 warehouse superintendent	1800.00
1 clerk	2000.00
4 clerks, each	1800.00
3 " "	1600.00
1 messenger	900.00
1 foreman of laborers	1200.00
10 laborers, each	900.00
1 engineer	1200.00
3 watchmen, each	900.00

Inspectors.

	Per Diem.
35 inspectors, each	$4.00
1 captain of night inspectors	4.00
2 lieutenants " "	3.50
1 female inspector	3.00
45 night inspectors, each	2.50
30 laborers, each	3.20
10 assistant storekeepers, each	4.00
1 clerk	4.50

Appraiser's Office.

	Per Annum.
2 appraisers, each	$3625.00
2 assistant appraisers, each	2500.00
1 special examiner of drugs	2000.00
3 examiners, each	2000.00
1 examiner	1600.00
1 clerk	1800.00
1 "	1200.00
4 samplers, each	1200.00
9 laborers, each	900.00
1 messenger	900.00
2 boatmen, each	900.00

Miscellaneous.

	Per Annum.
2 janitors, each	$900.00
1 janitor	720.00
1 "	480.00
	Per Month.
1 janitor	$70.00

Surveyor's Office.

	Per Annum.
Surveyor	$5000.00
1 deputy surveyor	3625.00
1 clerk	3000.00
1 "	1800.00
1 messenger	900.00

Naval Office.

	Per Annum.
Naval Officer	$5000.00
1 deputy naval officer	3125.00
6 clerks, each	1800.00
1 clerk	1600.00
1 "	1400.00
1 messenger	1000.00

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary)	$3000.00
1 special deputy collector and inspector	1100.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	1000.00
1 inspector	1000.00
	Per Diem.
1 mounted inspector	$3.00

ASTORIA, OREGON.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary)	$3000.00
1 deputy collector	1800.00
1 " "	1200.00
2 boatmen, each	480.00
1 fireman and cleaner	720.00
	Per Diem.
1 inspector	$3.00

PORTLAND, OREGON (WILLAMETTE).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $2000; storage, $1200)	$4200.00
1 appraiser	3000.00
1 deputy collector	2400.00
1 " "	2200.00
1 clerk	1500.00
1 opener and packer	1250.00
1 storekeeper	1200.00
1 janitor	900.00
	Per Month.
1 janitor	$45.00
1 engineer and fireman (for eight months)	100.00
1 night watchman	100.00
	Per Diem.
4 inspectors, each	$4.00
2 night inspectors, each	2.50

EMPIRE CITY, OREGON (SOUTHERN).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $48.20)	$1048.20
1 deputy collector	1000.00

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY (PUGET SOUND).

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $1000; fees, etc., $2000)	$3000.00
2 deputy collectors, each	2150.00
6 inspectors, each	1200.00
2 boatmen, each	600.00
2 boatmen (and 50 cents per diem for rations) each	600.00
1 watchman	730.00
	Per Diem.
3 inspectors, each	$4.00
1 inspector	3.00

SITKA, ALASKA.

	Per Annum.
Collector (salary, $2500; fees, etc., $875.55)	$3375.55
1 deputy collector	1500.00
3 " collectors, each	1200.00
1 " collector and inspector	1200.00

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SERVICE.

The first authority for the survey of the coasts of the United States was contained in the act of Congress of February 10, 1807.

PURPOSE OF THE COAST SURVEY.

The purpose of the Coast Survey Service is to survey the coasts of the United States, and to make maps and charts which will show every part of the coasts, the islands, shoals, and the roads and places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of the shores, and the respective distances between the principal capes or headlands.

It is provided that there may be employed in this service such public vessels and crews in actual service, and as many officers and men of the army and navy of the United States as may be necessary, the navy officers to be employed on the hydrographic parts, and the army officers on the topographical parts of the work.

The maps and charts of the survey of the coasts may be disposed of by the Treasury Department at such prices and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may fix.

It is provided by law that the charts prepared by the Coast Survey Service shall show the configuration of the coasts, and by lines the probable limits of the Gulf Stream; the probable limit to which the soundings off the coasts will extend; the triangulation, the topography, and the soundings of the coasts.

On the 30th of March, 1843, a board, appointed by direction of the President of the United States, convened for the purpose of preparing a plan of reorganizing the mode of executing the coast survey, and that proposed by said board was approved by the President on April 29, 1843. That plan laid down a system of rules for ascertaining the geographical positions of points; for obtaining the soundings, the hydrography and topography of the coasts; also for the arrangement of parties for duty in the field, and prescribing the manner of employment and the compensation to be allowed to the persons to be employed in the service.

The President, in approving the plan, directed that the Secretary of the Navy should assign suitable officers of the navy to be chiefs of the hydrographical parties, at the request of the Treasury Department; and that the charge of the survey should be continued in that Department, placing the service under its control; and the Secretary of the Treasury to be the medium of communication with the persons employed in the survey, to whom all reports should be made, and from whom all directions on the subject should be received. The service was placed under the Treasury Department because the object and purpose of the survey refer principally to the commercial interests of the country, with which this Department is generally charged.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

The Superintendent has charge of the work in general, and is responsible for

its correctness and fidelity. It is his duty to inspect, personally, the operations of all parties and persons employed on the survey; to furnish the necessary formula and methods to the assistants having calculations to make, and to give instructions relating to the scientific parts of the work; to assign the duties of the parties and persons employed; to make all necessary contracts, and to dispose of property which is useless or worn out; to supervise the publication of the results of the work; and he has the general superintendence of the office at Washington.

He must also, as soon as possible, make known any of the results of the survey which may be useful to the public, such as reefs, rocks, or other dangers on the coast, new channels leading into harbors, etc.; and report the progress and state of the work to the Treasury Department in the month of November of each year, in order that it may be laid before the President and Congress.

The appropriations made for all purposes connected with the Geodetic and Coast Survey amount to about $550,000 annually.

FORCE AND PAY OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SERVICE.

	Per Annum.
Superintendent	$6000
1 consulting geometer	4000
1 assistant in charge	4200
1 "	3730
2 assistants, each	3620
1 assistant	3200
1 "	3160
1 "	3150
2 assistants, each	2870
1 assistant	2760
2 assistants, each	2750
1 assistant	2640
2 assistants, each	2180
2 " "	2120
1 assistant	2100
2 assistants, each	2070
5 " "	2010
2 " "	1950
2 " "	1900
1 assistant	1840
1 "	1800
3 assistants, each	1750
6 " "	1600
3 " "	1500
2 " "	1400
1 assistant	1200
1 acting assistant	1500
1 sub-assistant	1300
1 "	1250
1 "	1200
5 sub-assistants, each	1100
1 disbursing agent	2500
1 accountant	2000
1 librarian	1800
1 computer	1740

	Per Annum.
1 computer	$1620.00
1 "	1500.00
3 computers, each	1200.00
1 tide computer	2000.00
1 draughtsman	2350.00
1 "	2050.00
1 "	2000.00
2 draughtsmen, each	1800.00
1 draughtsman	1200.00
1 engraver	2000.00
1 "	1800.00
1 electrotypist	2000.00
1 helper	1000.00
1 clerk in charge of miscellaneous division	1500.00
1 clerk in chart-room	1600.00
1 " " archives	1500.00
2 clerks, each	1200.00

	Per Diem.
1 writer to superintendent	$2.89
1 messenger to superintendent	2.30
1 computer	5.75
2 messengers, each	2.00
1 draughtsman	5.75
2 draughtsmen, each	4.00
1 draughtsman	3.83½
1 "	3.50
1 "	3.20
1 "	3.00
3 engravers, each	5.50
2 " "	5.00
1 engraver	4.50
1 "	3.75
1 writer	3.25
1 "	2.00
1 messenger	2.25
2 machinists, each	5.00
1 machinist	4.00
1 "	3.50
2 machinists, each	3.00
1 carpenter	5.00
1 copper-plate printer	5.00
1 " "	3.00
1 " "	2.50
1 map mounter	3.75
1 messenger	2.40
1 "	1.75
1 "	1.00
1 watchman	2.20
3 watchmen, each	2.15
1 fireman	2.00
1 laborer	1.50
1 verifier	5.00
1 adjuster	5.00
1 laborer	2.15

	Per Month.
4 aids, each	$75.00
1 aid	60.00
4 acting aids, each	35.00
1 computer	75.00
1 "	60.00
1 "	45.00
1 tide computer	75.00
1 " "	60.00
1 writer	75.00
1 "	70.00
1 "	60.00
1 tide observer	80.00
1 " "	76.00

	Per Month.
1 tide observer	$35.00
1 " "	25.00
1 map mounter	65.00
1 driver	60.00
1 copyist	60.00
1 "	50.00
1 "	45.00
1 "	35.00
1 "	30.00
1 "	25.00
1 draughtsman	contract.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1879, established a National Board of Health, to consist of seven members, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than one of whom can be appointed from any one State, with a compensation, during the time when actually engaged in the performance of their duties, of $10 per diem each, and reasonable expenses, and of one medical officer of the army, one medical officer of the navy, one medical officer of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and one officer from the Department of Justice, to be detailed by the Secretaries of the several Departments, and the Attorney-General, respectively; and the officers so detailed receive no additional compensation.

MEETINGS.

Said Board must meet in Washington or elsewhere, from time to time, upon notice from the President of the Board, who is chosen by the members thereof, or upon its own adjournments, and must frame all rules and regulations authorized or required by the authorizing act, and make or cause to be made such special examinations and investigations at any place or places within the United States, or at foreign ports, as they may deem best, to aid in the execution of the act referred to, and the promotion of its objects.

The National Board of Health must obtain information upon all matters affecting the public health; advise the several Departments of the Government, the Executives of the several States, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on all questions submitted by them, or whenever, in the opinion of the Board, such advice may tend to the preservation and improvement of the public health.

The Board of Health, with the assistance of the Academy of Science (which must co-operate with them for that purpose), must report to Congress a full statement of its transactions, together with a plan for a National public health organization, which plan must be prepared after consultation with the principal sanitary organizations and the sanitarians of the several States of the United States, special attention being given to the subject of quarantine, both maritime and inland, and especially as to regulations which shall be established between State or local systems of quarantine and a National quarantine system.

The sum of $50,000 was appropriated to pay the salaries and expenses of said Board and to carry out the purposes of the act.

The act of Congress of June 2, 1879, provides that the National Board of Health must co-operate with and, so far as it lawfully may, aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State from another; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Board, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State, which, in the opinion of the said Board, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State from another; the National Board of Health must report the facts to the President of the United States, who must, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, order said Board to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another, which regulations, when so made and approved by the President, must be promulgated by the National Board of Health, and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States, where the State authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations, the

President may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose.

The Board of Health must make such rules and regulations as are authorized by the laws of the United States and necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place at which contagious or infectious diseases exist to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; and when said rules and regulations have been approved by the President, they must be published, and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States:

Provided, That none of the penalties imposed by law shall attach to any vessel, or any owner or officer thereof, till the act and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof shall have been officially promulgated for at least ten days in the port from which said vessel sailed.

It is the duty of the National Board of Health to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officers of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Board, are required to make to said Board weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed. The Board of Health must also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States; and prepare, publish, and transmit to the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, to Collectors of Customs, and to State and municipal health officers and authorities, weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by said Board; and must also, as far as it may be able, by means of the voluntary co-operation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health; and must make to the Secretary of the Treasury an annual report of its operations for transmission to Congress, with such recommendations as it may deem important to the public interests; and said report, if ordered to be printed by Congress, is to be done under the direction of the Board.

The National Board of Health must, from time to time, issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by it and approved by the President, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crews, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases.

It is the duty of the State and local health authorities to take the initiative in adopting rules and regulations for preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The National Board of Health has made certain recommendations for such rules, which it has printed, and which indicate the minimum amount of precaution to be taken. A State or local authority may make more stringent rules than those recommended; and if they are too stringent, even to absolute non-intercourse, the National Board of Health has no power to interfere. It is only when a State or local authority refuses to take even the precaution considered indispensable by the National Board of Health that it can take action legally in the matter. The Board is not expected to do all the work of prevention, nor to pay for doing of such work. The State and local boards have to do first all in their respective powers, and then the National Board of Health will come in to supplement their efforts to aid and co-operate in the terms of the law. And it is therefore the duty of State and local authorities to keep the National Board of Health fully informed on the following points:

1. As to what rules and regulations they have adopted;

2. As to how far they can carry out the rules and regulations; and

3. As to what aid they think it is necessary that the National Board shall furnish in order that proper rules and regulations may be enforced; and with regard

to this request for aid details must be given.

The National Board of Health cannot place money in the hands of a local board to be expended at the discretion of the latter. It must be known what the money is to be used for, whether it is for the hire of inspectors or police, for the purchase of disinfectants, for the erection of sheds, for the purpose of establishing local quarantine, etc.

The Board must use all its power to prevent the spread of yellow fever by aiding State and municipal boards of health in their efforts to discover the first cases, to isolate them, and thus stamp out the disease, as well as carry out the usual systems of quarantine.

Compared with the power possessed by the local authorities, that of the National Board of Health is, as above demonstrated, very small and limited.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$2000.00
1 clerk	1800.00
2 clerks, each	1600.00
3 " "	1200.00
12 sanitary inspectors, each, per diem	10.00
1 sanitary inspector, per month	300.00
1 " " "	200.00
1 messenger, per month	60.00
1 " "	35.00
1 laborer, per diem	1.25

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War is the head of this Department.

The War Department was established by the act of Congress of August 7, 1789.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War performs such duties as are enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President relative to military commissions, the military forces, the warlike stores of the United States, and other matters respecting military affairs, and conducts, under the direction of the President, the business of the War Department.

It is the duty of the Secretary of War to cause all flags, standards, and colors captured from the enemies of the United States to be transmitted to the seat of Government, where they are preserved.

He controls the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments, military property and stores throughout the United States.

He defines and prescribes the kinds as well as the amount of supplies to be purchased by the Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments of the army, and the duties and powers thereof respecting such purchases; and it is his duty to prescribe general regulations for the transportation of the articles of supply from the places of purchase to the armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places, for the safekeeping of such articles, and for the distribution and timely supply of the same to the regimental quartermasters, and other officers to be intrusted therewith; and to fix and make reasonable allowances for the store-rent and storage necessary for the safe-keeping of all military stores and supplies.

He is authorized to furnish to non-commissioned officers and privates who served in the army of the United States during the Rebellion of 1861, and who have lost their certificates of discharge, or when the same have been destroyed without the fault of the soldier, duplicates of such certificates of discharge, on application, satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction first to be furnished; but such duplicate certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

He is authorized to detail one or more of the employés of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and ordnance, which oaths must be administered without expense to the persons taking them.

It is his duty to make an annual report to Congress, containing a statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year for the War Department, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head; the amount expended under each head, and the balance which remained unexpended on the 30th of June preceding. Also to lay before Congress, at the commencement of each regular session, a statement of all contracts for supplies or services which have been made by him, or under his direction, during the year preceding, and a statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.

Whenever he invites proposals for any works, or for any materials or labor for any work, it is his duty to report to Congress, at its next session, all bids therefor, with the names of the bidders.

There must be separate proposals and separate contracts for each work and class of material or labor.

He must cause to be prepared and submitted to Congress, in connection with the reports of examinations and surveys

of rivers and harbors, made by order of Congress, full statements of all existing facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the works of improvements contemplated by such examinations and surveys, to the end that public moneys shall not be applied excepting where such improvements shall tend to subserve the general commercial and navigation interests of the United States.

He must lay before Congress, on or before the first Monday in February of each year, an abstract of the returns of the adjutants-general of the several States of the militia thereof.

It is his duty to organize a board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army and two persons from civil life, to frame regulations for the government of the prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Rock Island, Illinois.

The Secretary of War and the Commissioners must visit said prison semi-annually, and as much oftener as may be deemed expedient, for the purposes of examination, inspection, and correction; and they must inquire into all abuses or neglect of duty on the part of the officers or other persons in charge of the same, and make such changes in the general discipline of the prison as they may hold to be essential.

It is his duty to give such directions to the adjutants-general of the militia of the several States as may in his opinion be necessary to produce a uniformity in the returns made by them of the militia, arms, accoutrements, and ammunition.

He may enter into contract, in open market, for bunting of American manufacture, for a period not exceeding one year, and at a price not exceeding that at which an article of equal quality can be imported.

It is his duty to cause and require every contract made by him, or by any officer appointed by him to make contracts, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties with their names, a copy of each of which must be filed in the Returns Office of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals.

It is his duty to furnish every officer appointed by him with authority to make contracts on behalf of the Government with a printed letter of instructions, setting forth the duties of such officer.

National Cemeteries.

He is authorized to purchase such real estate as in his judgment is suitable and necessary for National Cemeteries.

He is required to cause to be erected at the principal entrance of each National Cemetery a suitable building, to be occupied as a porter's lodge; and to appoint a meritorious and trustworthy superintendent, who must be an honorably discharged disabled soldier, non-commissioned or commissioned officer of the regular or volunteer army, to reside therein, for the purpose of guarding and protecting the cemetery and giving information to persons visiting the same.

List of the Names of the National Cemeteries, the Salary allowed the Superintendent of each, and their Post-Office Address.

Name.	Salary of Superintendents per Annum.	Post-Office.
Alexandria, La	$840.00	Alexandria, La.
Alexandria, Va	840.00	Alexandria, Va.
Andersonville, Ga	900.00	Andersonville, Ga.
Annapolis, Md	780.00	Annapolis, Md.
Antietam, Md	900.00	Sharpsburg, Md.
Arlington, Va	900.00	Georgetown, D. C.
Ball's Bluff, Va	25.00	Leesburg, Va.
Barrancas, Fla	780.00	Warrington, Fla.
Baton Rouge, La	840.00	Baton Rouge, La.
Battle-Ground, D. C	720.00	Brightwood, D. C.
Beaufort, S. C	900.00	Beaufort, S. C.
Beverly, N. J	720.00	Beverly, N. J.
Brownsville, Tex	840.00	Brownsville, Tex.
Camp Butler, Ill	780.00	Riverton, Ill.
Camp Nelson, Ky	900.00	Hanly, Ky.

Name.	Salary of Superintendents per Annum.	Post-Office.
Cave Hill, Ky.	$720.00	Louisville, Ky.
Chalmette, La.	900.00	New Orleans, La.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	900.00	Chattanooga, Tenn.
City of Mexico, Mex.	900.00	City of Mexico, Mex.
City Point, Va.	840.00	City Point, Va.
Cold Harbor, Va.	780.00	Richmond, Va.
Corinth, Miss.	900.00	Corinth, Miss.
Crown Hill, Ind.	720.00	Indianapolis, Ind.
Culpeper, Va.	840.00	Culpeper, Va.
Cypress Hills, N. Y.	720.00	East New York, Kings Co., L. I.
Danville, Ky.	No supt.	Danville, Ky.
Danville, Va.	780.00	Danville, Va.
Fayetteville, Ark.	780.00	Fayetteville, Ark.
Finn's Point, N. J.	720.00	Salem, N. J.
Florence, S. C.	840.00	Florence, S. C.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	780.00	Dover, Tenn.
Fort Gibson, Ind. Territory.	780.00	Fort Gibson, Ind. Territory.
Fort Harrison, Va.	720.00	Richmond, Va.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	840.00	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Fort McPherson, Neb.	720.00	Cottonwood Springs, Neb.
Fort Scott, Kansas.	840.00	Fort Scott, Kansas.
Fort Smith, Ark.	840.00	Fort Smith, Ark.
Fredericksburg, Va.	900.00	Fredericksburg, Va.
Gettysburg, Pa.	900.00	Gettysburg, Pa.
Glendale, Va.	720.00	Glendale, Va.
Grafton, W. Va.	720.00	Grafton, West Va.
Hampton, Va.	900.00	Hampton, Va.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	900.00	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Jefferson City, Mo.	780.00	Jefferson City, Mo.
Keokuk, Iowa.	780.00	Keokuk, Iowa.
Knoxville, Tenn.	840.00	Knoxville, Tenn.
Laurel, Md.	No supt.	Baltimore, Md.
Lebanon, Ky.	720.00	Lebanon, Ky.
Lexington, Ky.	720.00	Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.	900.00	Little Rock, Ark.
Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky.	840.00	Somerset, Ky.
Loudon Park, Md.	720.00	Carroll, Md.
Marietta, Ga.	900.00	Marietta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.	900.00	Memphis, Tenn.
Mobile, Ala.	840.00	Mobile, Ala.
Mound City, Ill.	900.00	Mound City, Ill.
Nashville, Tenn.	900.00	Madison, Tenn.
Natchez, Miss.	900.00	Natchez, Miss.
New Albany, Ind.	780.00	New Albany, Ind.
New Berne, N. C.	840.00	New Berne, N. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	840.00	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	900.00	Hamburg, Tenn.
Poplar Grove, Va.	900.00	Petersburg, Va.
Port Hudson, La.	900.00	Port Hudson, La.
Raleigh, N. C.	840.00	Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond, Va.	900.00	Richmond, Va.
Rock Island, Ill.	No supt.	Rock Island, Ill.
Salisbury, N. C.	900.00	Salisbury, N. C.
San Antonio, Tex.	720.00	San Antonio, Tex.
Seven Pines, Va.	720.00	Richmond, Va.
Soldiers' Home, D. C.	900.00	Washington, D. C.
Springfield, Mo.	780.00	Springfield, Mo.
Staunton, Va.	720.00	Staunton, Va.
Stone River, Tenn.	900.00	Murfreesboro', Tenn.
Vicksburg, Miss.	900.00	Vicksburg, Miss.
Wilmington, N. C.	840.00	Wilmington, N. C.
Winchester, Va.	840.00	Winchester, Va.
Woodlawn, N. Y.	No supt.	Elmira, N. Y.
Yorktown, Va.	780.00	Yorktown, Va.

NOTE.—In addition to their salary, superintendents are allowed quarters and fuel free.

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Office of the Secretary of War is composed of the following divisions:

Chief Clerk.

The Chief Clerk has general charge of the clerical force and business of the office. The official mails are sent through the Chief Clerk, and all business, not strictly military in character, is submitted by him to the Secretary for his decision.

Whenever the Secretary of War shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, the Chief Clerk, during such vacancy, has the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the War Department; and when from illness or other cause the Secretary is temporarily absent, he may authorize the Chief Clerk to sign requisitions upon the Treasury Department, and other papers, the same to be of the same force and effect as if signed by the Secretary of War himself.

Disbursing Clerk.

The Disbursing Clerk pays all civil salaries in the Department, disburses all the contingent funds, and the miscellaneous appropriations under the immediate control of the War Department proper, and has charge of the official mail and postage accounts, stationery, and office supplies.

Correspondence Division.

This Division has charge of all correspondence of every character; embracing communications to and from Congress, other Executive Departments, State authorities, representatives of foreign Governments, societies, private citizens, etc.

Division of Records and Files.

This Division, as its name indicates, is charged with the recording and custody of all official documents and papers belonging to the Department proper.

Division of Requisitions, Estimates, Accounts, etc. Army Officer in Charge (Army Pay).

This division keeps all appropriation accounts; makes requisitions on the Treasury; prepares estimates; records and verifies all deposits of public moneys by officers of the army, and examines and reports upon all claims of States for expenditures made for the benefit of the United States during the Rebellion of 1861.

In addition to the foregoing, there are under the office proper:

The General Library,
The Law Library,
The Document Rooms, and
The Military Academy Division,

which is a kind of joint office with the Adjutant-General's Department.

Force of the Secretary's Office.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk and superintendent	$2750
Disbursing clerk	2000
Stenographer	1800
2 chief clerks of division, each	2000
5 clerks, each	1800
4 " "	1600
4 " "	1400
12 " "	1200
1 clerk	1000
8 assistant messengers, each	720
7 laborers, each	660
6 watchmen, each	720

REBEL ARCHIVE BRANCH.

Its duties consist in the examination of original papers captured from or surrendered by Confederate officers or the Confederate Government. Its services have proved of great value since the close of the War of the Rebellion, affording the means of proving the disloyalty of persons presenting claims of various kinds, and thus preventing their payment by the Government.

An appropriation of $6600 is made annually, and it is apportioned as follows:

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1600
1 "	1400
3 clerks, each	1200

REBELLION RECORDS—UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

There is appropriated for the fiscal year 1881 the sum of $40,490 for continuing the preparation of the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies; and the number of clerks and other employés engaged thereon is limited as follows:

	Per Annum.
2 clerks, each	$1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
1 "	1200

	Per Annum.
2 clerks, each	$1000
12 copyists, each	900
1 foreman of printing	1600
1 pressman	1200
6 compositors, each	1000
2 assistant messengers, each	720
1 watchman	720
1 agent for the collection of Confederate records	2400

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BUSINESS.

The business in general of the Adjutant-General's office is the organization and management of armies. It is the branch through which the orders affecting the military establishment are issued, and where the records and archives of the army and of wars are kept and preserved. It conducts the recruiting and mustering services, and keeps all the rolls and returns required in the military service, which consist of a great variety; the principal ones of which are: muster-in rolls for volunteers and regulars; muster-out rolls; allotment rolls; monthly returns, company and regimental; post returns, including hospitals and rendezvous; returns for armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades; return of men joined company; return of deceased soldiers; return of casualties; company muster and pay rolls (every two months); muster and pay roll, field, staff, and band; muster and pay roll hospital department; description lists; certificates of disability; final statements; discharges; pay accounts for discharged soldiers; non-commissioned officers' warrant roll; company morning report; consolidated morning report for corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments; tri-monthly report; roll of prisoners of war; descriptive list of deserters, etc.

The Adjutant-General's Office furnishes statements of service and military history to the Auditors of the Treasury, Commissioner of Pensions, the Paymaster-General, Commissary-General, Quartermaster-General, and officers of the Adjutant-General's Department.

It answers inquiries of near relatives of soldiers, so far as to give information of the month when last heard from, whether present or absent, sick or well, and the post-office address.

A large number and variety of accounts, returns, etc., are made by recruiting and mustering officers to the Adjutant-General, and through him to the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, to the Quartermaster and Commissary-General, and to the Chief of Ordnance.

Under the head "The Army" will be found the organization of the Adjutant-General's Department of the army.

The Adjutant-General's Office is divided for convenience and the despatch of business into five divisions, namely:

Records, Telegrams, Miscellany.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

Appointments, Commissions, Personnel.

Volunteer Service, Rolls, etc.

Enlisted Men.

Each division is in charge either of the Adjutant-General or an Assistant Adjutant-General.

Officers of the Army.

The Adjutant-General, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
1 assistant adjutant-general, with rank of colonel	" "
3 assistant adjutants-general, with rank of major	" "

Civilian Force.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$2000
11 clerks, each	1800
17 " "	1600
35 " "	1400
151 " "	1200
6 " "	1000
4 watchmen, each	720
8 assistant messengers, each	720
2 firemen, each	720
1 laborer	660
30 clerks, each, per month	100

Enlisted Men.

78 enlisted men (general service), serving as clerks	.....
60 enlisted men (general service), serving as messengers and watchmen	.....

Note.—The pay and allowances per annum of enlisted men serving in the Adjutant-General's Office and other branches of the War Department, as clerks and messengers, amount as follows:

	Clerks.		Messengers.
	Sergeants.	Privates.	
Pay	$1055.25	$1007.25	$892.50
Clothing	37.78	36.09	36.09
Total	$1093.03	$1043.34	$928.59

The above amounts are paid during the first and second years of service. During the third year each grade receives $12 additional, fourth year $24, and fifth year $36. For each year of a second enlistment, for a period of five years, each grade receives $60 additional; for a third enlistment of five years $72; and for a fourth enlistment of five years $84; and $12 a

year additional to $84 for every succeeding enlistment.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

DUTIES.

The duty of the Inspector-General's Office is to inspect the army, its arms, large and small, accoutrements, the clothing of the soldiers, their tents, barracks, and quarters, the state of the different corps in drill, discipline, the care of their arms, etc.

It is the duty of one of the Inspectors of the army to visit at least once in three months the Military Prison at Rock Island, Illinois, for the purpose of examining into the books and all the affairs thereof, and ascertaining whether the laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto are complied with, the officers competent and faithful, the convicts properly governed and employed, and treated with humanity and kindness, and make full report on these points to the Secretary of War.

ARMY AND CIVILIAN FORCE EMPLOYED.

Inspector-General, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
1 assistant inspector-general, with rank of colonel	"

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1800
1 assistant messenger	720

1 enlisted man for clerical service.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

This is the law office of the War Department. It is the duty of the Judge-Advocate-General to receive, revise, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and to prepare opinions on questions of law submitted to him by the President of the United States or the Secretary of War.

ARMY AND CIVILIAN FORCE.

Judge-Advocate-General, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
2 judge-advocates, with rank of major	"

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk	$1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1200
1 assistant messenger	720

3 enlisted men for clerical service.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

The Chief Signal Officer has charge, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all signal duty, military telegraphs, sea-coast service,—*i.e.*, signal stations established at light-houses, and at life-saving stations, connected by telegraph lines for signal-service purposes,—and the taking of meteorological observations.

The Signal Service is divided into four branches, viz.: The School of Instruction, the Signal Corps proper, Military Telegraphs and Sea-Coast Service, and the Meteorological.

The School of Instruction is located at Fort Whipple, Virginia, opposite Washington, on a portion of the Arlington estate. This is a school where the practical duties of the soldier are taught, as well as the manœuvring of field telegraph trains, rapid telegraph construction, management of all signal apparatus used in the field, use of instruments for taking meteorological observations, and practical telegraphy.

In the Signal Corps proper officers and enlisted men skilled in all the uses of the appliances for signal duty are with the army, but it is during war, when actual campaigns and military operations are in progress, that this corps is most valuable; although in time of peace their services are frequently required.

The uses of the Military Telegraph and Sea-Coast Service may be well understood by the name, the first for rapid communication of intelligence and orders pertaining to military affairs, and the latter of wrecks, marine disasters, and in aid of and in connection with the saving of lives of mariners.

The Meteorological or Weather Bureau, which is familiar to every one, conducts the observations taken at the large number of signal stations (about 170) which have been established, and by a system of telegraphs and marine signals daily gives intelligence of the approach and force of storms, of freshets, and the condition of the principal rivers in the United States.

It is hardly worth while to elaborate on this service, as it is the one branch of the public service with which the people are more familiar than any other.

The Signal Service Bureau publishes large numbers of bulletins, charts, weather reviews and chronicles. The annual report of the same is a large octavo volume of 600 pages, with illustrations, maps, and charts.

The Chief Signal Officer may cause to be sold any surplus maps or publications of the Signal Office, the money received therefor to be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Signal Service, an account thereof to be rendered in his report.

FORCE IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE AND SERVICE.

Civil Employés.

	Per Annum.
2 clerks, each	$1800
1 assistant messenger	720

Army Officers.

Chief Signal Officer, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
4 first lieutenants of artillery	"
1 " lieutenant of cavalry	"
1 " " infantry	"

Enlisted Men.

150 sergeants, 30 corporals, and 320 privates. (For pay-table, see page 165.)

Candidates for enlistment are required to pass a preliminary educational examination, and if accepted, they are sent to Fort Whipple for drill and instruction.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

It is the duty of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase and distribute to the army all military stores and supplies requisite for its use which other corps are not directed by law to provide; to furnish means of transportation for the army, its military stores and supplies, and to provide for and pay all incidental expenses of the military service which other corps are not directed to provide for and pay.

The military stores and supplies purchased and distributed include clothing, camp and garrison equipage, fuel, forage, straw, and nearly everything used in the army, except rations (which are furnished by the Subsistence Department) and arms.

The Quartermaster-General may employ as many forage-masters and wagon-masters, not exceeding twenty, as he may deem necessary, who are entitled to $40 per month and three rations per day, and forage for one horse each.

No officer of the Quartermaster's Department shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any article intended for or appertaining to said Department or service except on account of the United States, nor take or apply to his own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office, other than that which may be allowed by law.

It is the duty of the Quartermaster-General to prescribe and enforce, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a system of accountability for all quartermaster's supplies to the army, or to officers, seamen, and marines; and to account to the Secretary of War, at least once in three months, for all property and money that may pass through his hands, or the hands of his subordinate officers.

It is the duty of every officer who receives clothing or camp equipage for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, to render to the Quartermaster-General, at the end of each quarter year, returns of such supplies, according to the forms prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers for any issues made; and it is the duty of the Quartermaster-General (through his subordinates) to examine and transmit them for settlement to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department (the Third Auditor).

It is the duty of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish, upon the requisition of the naval or marine officer commanding any detachment of seamen or marines under orders to act on shore, in co-operation with land troops, and during the time such detachment is so acting, or proceeding to act, the officers and seamen with camp equipage, transportation for said officers, seamen, and marines, their baggage, provisions, and cannon, and to furnish the naval officer commanding such detachment, and his necessary aides, with horses, accoutrements, and forage.

Permanent barracks, or quarters and buildings, and structures of a permanent nature, are not to be constructed, unless approved by Congress, and a special appropriation is made for the same, except when constructed by the troops.

It is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department, in obtaining supplies for the military service, to state, in all advertisements for bids for contracts, that a preference will be given for articles of domestic production and manufacture,

conditions of price and quality being equal, and that such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there; and to require all articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast to be delivered and inspected at points designated in those States and Territories; and the advertisements for such supplies must be published in newspapers of the cities of San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon.

REGULATIONS, ETC.

The following regulations governing the rendition of property-returns and the settlement of property-accounts (Quartermaster's Department) are in force: The quarterly return of quartermaster's stores is made in duplicate, one copy, with abstracts and vouchers complete, to be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter to which it pertains, the other copy to be retained by the officer for his own protection.

As soon as possible after its receipt by the Quartermaster-General, the return will be examined in his office, and suspensions or disallowances will not be made on account of slight informalities which do not affect the validity of a voucher, but the officer's attention will be directed to them by suitable advisory remarks.

The examination having been completed, the officer making the return will be notified of all errors and irregularities found therein, and granted three months, if stationed east of the Rocky Mountains, or six months, if serving west thereof, to correct them. If the necessary corrections in the return be not made within the prescribed time, the proper commanding officer shall be requested by the Quartermaster-General to appoint a Board of Survey to ascertain the value of any articles for which the officer fails to account, and as soon as the valuations are received by the Quartermaster-General, the Paymaster-General will be requested to stop their amount from the pay of the delinquent officer, and the Paymaster-General will notify the Quartermaster-General of the stoppage, which notice will be filed with the officer's return.

As soon as the return shall have been fully corrected, it shall be forwarded to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for settlement, under the direction of the Secretary of War, accompanied by a report of errors, and the manner in which they have been removed, including a statement of the ascertained money value of the deficient articles of property.

Upon receipt of the return by the Auditor, it will be examined so far as to ascertain if the quantities of public property and stores on hand at the date of the last return are correctly restated in the present return, and a report of any errors in such restatement will be promptly transmitted to the Quartermaster-General, who will take such measures for their correction as herein prescribed for errors in other portions of the return.

The Third Auditor, reviewing the remarks and the action of the Quartermaster-General upon the errors and irregularities contained in the return, will submit any portion thereof that he may deem necessary, with his own views, to the Secretary of War.

Whenever the errors have been corrected, or compensation therefor made as provided, and the action of the Quartermaster-General concurred in by the Auditor, or sustained or modified by the Secretary of War, the return will be regarded as settled, and the Auditor will so certify to the Quartermaster-General, for the information of himself and of the officer concerned.

The return, abstracts, vouchers, and supplementary papers will remain in the custody of the Third Auditor, subject at all times to their temporary recall by the Quartermaster-General, or to the inspection of any person duly authorized by that officer or by the Secretary of War.

The return of provisions, and return of commissary property, will be made and forwarded to the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence as heretofore, where a similar course of examination and action shall be taken upon them as is prescribed in these regulations.

The returns of engineer property will be made, in duplicate, and forwarded to the Chief of Engineers for his action, who will, after examination, transmit them as provided for in these regulations.

There are in force very minute regulations for the transportation of troops, military stores, and material for the United States army, and to facilitate settlement with railroad and other transportation companies for transportation service. Also for the settlement of money accounts, and relating to clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.

Under the head of "The Army" will be found the number and rank of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

There are employed by the several Quartermasters at the military posts, statons, and depots a large number of civilian employés, aggregating about 400 persons; including clerks, superintendents, agents, veterinary surgeons, wagon and forage masters, civil engineers, draughtsmen, forage inspectors, masters of transports, stablemen, watchmen, engineers, storekeepers, janitors, draymen, firemen, deck-hands, carpenters, wheelwrights, yard-masters, blacksmiths, copyists, messengers, laborers, teamsters, etc., who are paid the usual salaries allowed the several classes of employés.

FORCE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Army Officers.

Quartermaster-General, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
1 assistant quartermaster-general, with rank of colonel	"
2 deputy quartermasters-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel	"
1 quartermaster, with rank of major	"
1 assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain (mounted)	"

Civilian Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk and superintendent	$2750
7 clerks, each	1800
1 draughtsman	1800
9 clerks, each	1600
24 " "	1400
48 " "	1200
20 copyists, each	900
1 female messenger	480
1 messenger	840
2 assistant messengers, each	720
6 laborers, each	660
1 engineer	1200
1 fireman	720
5 watchmen, each	720

COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

It is the duty of the officers of the Commissary or Subsistence Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase and issue to the army such supplies as enter into the composition of the ration (described under the head of "The Army").

The Secretary of War is authorized to select from the sergeants of the line who have served faithfully for five years, three years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officers, as many commissary sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies, whose duty it is to receive and preserve the subsistence supplies at the posts, under the direction of the proper officers, and under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The officers of the Subsistence Department must furnish rations to the officers, seamen, and marines of any detachment under orders to act on shore, in co-operation with land troops.

They must procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men, at cost prices, for cash, or on credit, such articles as may from time to time be designated by the Inspectors-General of the army. An account of all sales on credit must be kept, and the amounts due for the same reported monthly to the Paymaster-General.

Commissioned officers of the army, serving in the field, may purchase rations for their own use from any Commissary of Subsistence, on credit, at cost prices; the amounts due for such purchases to be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General.

It is the duty of the Commissaries of Subsistence to furnish tobacco to the enlisted men of the army, at cost prices, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month.

Officers of the Subsistence Department are by law prohibited from being concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any article entering into the composition of the ration. or of any article designated by the Inspectors-General of the army, and furnished for sale to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, or of tobacco furnished to enlisted men, except on account of the United States; and from applying to their own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business connected with the duties of their office other than that allowed by law.

Contracts for subsistence supplies for the army made by the Commissary-General, on public notice, must provide for a complete delivery of such articles, on inspection, at such places as are stipulated.

No contract for the purchase of subsist-

ence supplies can be made to exceed the necessities of the current year.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Army Officers.

Commissary-General of Subsistence, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
2 commissaries of subsistence, with rank of major of cavalry	"
1 commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain of cavalry	"

Civilian Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk	$2000
1 clerk	1800
3 clerks, each	1600
3 " "	1400
10 " "	1200
2 " "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
2 watchmen, each	720
2 laborers, each	660
1 clerk and superintendent	1650

5 enlisted men for clerical service.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Employés at the military posts, depots, stations, etc.:

	Per Annum.
51 clerks, with compensation ranging from	$600 to $1800
8 storekeepers, with compensation ranging from	600 to 1620
1 mechanic	1200
1 "	720
8 coopers, with compensation ranging from	720 to 900
17 messengers, with compensation ranging from	180 to 900
26 laborers, with compensation ranging from	420 to 1020
6 watchmen, with compensation ranging from	360 to 600

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—PAY DEPARTMENT.

DUTIES, BUSINESS, ETC.

The Paymaster-General of the army performs the duties of his office under the direction of the President of the United States.

Officers of the Pay Department are not entitled, by virtue of their rank, to command in the line, or in other staff corps.

When volunteers, or militia, are called into the service of the United States, and the officers of the Paymaster's Department are not deemed by the President sufficient for the punctual payment of the troops, he may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and add to said corps as many paymasters, to be called additional paymasters, with the rank of major, not exceeding one for every two regiments of volunteers or militia, as he may deem necessary; they to be retained in service only so long as they may be required for the payment of volunteers or militia.

It is the duty of the Deputy Paymasters-General (of which there are two), in addition to paying the troops, to superintend the payment of armies in the field.

It is the duty of Paymasters and additional Paymasters to pay the regular troops and all other troops in the service of the United States, when required to do so by order of the President.

The army must be so paid that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless circumstances shall render further arrears unavoidable.

Paymasters and additional Paymasters are allowed a capable non-commissioned officer, or private, as clerk; but when they are not procurable, they are allowed, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, to employ citizens as clerks, at a salary of $1200 a year each.

FORCE IN THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Army Officers.

Paymaster-General, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
4 paymasters, with rank of major	"

Civilian Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk	$2000
1 clerk and superintendent	2050
5 clerks, each	1800
6 " "	1600
12 " "	1400
9 " "	1200
3 " "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
2 watchmen, each	720
3 laborers, each	660

1 enlisted man for clerical service.

SURGEON-GENERAL.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General of the army is charged with the superintendence and direction of all military hospitals, and generally of all medical and chirurgical

practice or service concerning the Army of the United States, and of all persons employed in the same, in camps, garrisons, and hospitals.

All reports, returns, and communications connected with the Medical Department are made to the Surgeon-General's Office, and all orders and instructions relative to the duties of the officers of the medical staff are issued through the Surgeon-General.

It is the province of this office to direct the supply to hospitals of furniture, medicines, stores, and everything necessary for the comfort, convenience, and recovery of the sick, and to collect, record, preserve, and publish the medical statistics of the army.

The Chief Medical Purveyor has, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, supervision of the purchase and distribution of the hospital and medical supplies of the army.

The officers of the Medical Department must unite with the officers of the line, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in superintending the cooking done by the enlisted men; and it is the duty of the Surgeon-General to promulgate to the officers of the Medical Corps such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of the ration of the soldier.

It is the duty of the Surgeon-General to provide, under regulations to be approved by the Secretary of War, such quantities of fresh or preserved fruits, milk, butter, and eggs as may be necessary for the proper diet of the sick in hospitals; and to designate such style of single or double truss to be furnished every soldier who was ruptured while in the line of duty as may be best suited for his disability.

Application for such truss must be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it is to examine the applicant, and when found to have a rupture or hernia, to prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss without charge to the soldier.

One hospital steward is allowed for each military post, who may be enlisted in that grade, or appointed by the Secretary of War from the enlisted men of the army; and the Secretary of War may cause to be enlisted, or appointed from the enlisted men of the army, as many hospital stewards as the service may require. Hospital stewards must be graded in first, second, and third classes.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

This institution, which forms a very interesting and valuable portion of the Surgeon-General's Office, derived its origin from the specimens forwarded by medical officers, in obedience to a circular issued by the Surgeon-General, in May, 1862, requiring to be collected and forwarded to the office of the Surgeon-General "all specimens of morbid anatomy, surgical or medical, which may be regarded as valuable, together with projectiles, and foreign bodies removed, and such other matters as may prove of interest in the study of military medicine or surgery."

The collection is one of the largest and most valuable of the kind in the world. It contains also many archives of the Medical Department. From these and the specimens collected has been compiled the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," so far as published,—a work recognized as of the highest scientific worth in Europe and in this country. Several volumes of finely-executed photographs of specimens in the museum, illustrative of every kind of surgical injury, modes of repair, and results obtained, have been distributed among learned societies of Europe, and exhibited at international exhibitions, which have received high commendations from men most eminent in medical and surgical knowledge.

Force of the Surgeon-General's Office.

Army Officers.

Surgeon-General, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
1 assistant surgeon-general, with rank of colonel	"
1 chief medical purveyor, with rank of colonel	"
3 surgeons, with rank of major	"
1 assistant surgeon, with rank of captain	"

Civilian Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk	$2000
8 clerks, each	1800
6 " "	1600
9 " "	1400
106 " "	1200
14 " "	1000
1 anatomist in Army Medical Museum	1600
1 engineer	1400
11 assistant messengers, each	720
4 watchmen, each	720
40 clerks, each	1000
8 laborers, each	660

22 enlisted men for clerical service.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF AND BUSINESS.

It is the duty of the Chief of Ordnance, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, to organize and detail to regiments, corps, or garrisons, such numbers of ordnance enlisted men, furnished with proper tools, carriages, and apparatus, as may be necessary, and to make regulations for their government. It is his duty to furnish estimates, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make contracts and purchases, for procuring the necessary supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the armies of the United States; to direct the inspection and proving of the same, and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, ammunition-wagons, travelling-forges, artificers' wagons, and of every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores constructed or prepared for said service.

He may establish, under the direction of the Secretary of War, depots of ordnance and ordnance stores in such parts of the United States, and in such numbers, as may be deemed necessary.

The Chief of Ordnance, or the senior officer of that corps for any district, must execute all orders of the Secretary of War, and, in time of war, the orders of any general or field officer commanding an army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for garrison, field, or siege service.

He must, half-yearly, or oftener if so directed, make a report to the Secretary of War of all the officers and enlisted men in his department of the service, and of all ordnance and ordnance stores under his control.

Every officer of the Ordnance Department, every ordnance storekeeper, every post ordnance sergeant, each keeper of magazines, arsenals, and armories, every assistant and deputy of such, and all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received or who may have been intrusted with any stores or supplies, must quarterly, or oftener, if so directed, and in such manner and on such forms as may be directed or prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance, make true and correct returns to the Chief of Ordnance of all ordnance arms, ordnance stores, and all other supplies and property of every kind received by or intrusted to them and each of them, or which may in any manner come into their and each of their possession or charge.

A very complete system of rules, regulations, and forms, covering every branch of the subject, was prepared by the Chief of Ordnance, and published by authority of the Secretary of War in May, 1877.

The Chief of Ordnance, under the Secretary of War, is charged with the command, administration, and government of the Ordnance Department, and is authorized to issue such orders and directions to its officers, soldiers, and employés as the necessities of the ordnance service demand.

He is also charged with the examination and settlement of the property accountability of all officers or other persons in the military establishment to whom ordnance and ordnance stores are intrusted.

FORCE OF THE ORDNANCE OFFICE.

Army Officers.

Chief of Ordnance, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
1 major of ordnance	"

Civilian Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk	$2000
1 clerk	1800
2 clerks, each	1600
2 " "	1400
6 " "	1200
2 " "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660
20 enlisted men for clerical service	.....

ORDNANCE STATIONS.

Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Ordnance Board, New York, N. Y.
Ordnance Agency, New York, N. Y.
The Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.
The Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Saint Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
National Armory, Springfield, Mass.
Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va.
Fort Union Arsenal, Fort Union, N. M.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind.
Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.
New York Arsenal, New York, N. Y.
Pikesville Arsenal, Pikesville, Md.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

Vancouver Arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Ty.

Washington Arsenal, Washington, D.C.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, N. Y.

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

There are employed at the several ordnance stations by the commanding officers thereof a large number of civilian employés, aggregating about 500 persons, including armorers, clerks, draughtsmen, machinists, foremen, mechanics, engineers, firemen, watchmen, storekeepers, laborers, teamsters, etc., who receive the usual yearly pay of their several classes.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY. —ENGINEER CORPS.

POWERS, DUTIES, AND BUSINESS.

The Chief of Engineers of the army has power to regulate and determine the number, quality, form, and dimensions of the necessary vehicles, pontoons, tools, implements, arms, and other supplies for the use of the battalion of engineer soldiers. He commands the Corps of Engineers, which is charged with all duties relating to fortifications; with torpedoes for coast defence; with all works, offensive and defensive; with all military bridges, and with such surveys as may be required for these objects, or the movements of armies in the field. It is also charged with river and harbor improvements; with military and geographical explorations and surveys; with the survey of the lakes; and with such other engineer work as may be assigned to it by acts of Congress, or by orders of the President of the United States.

The Chief of Engineers has charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President through the War Department, except those which are otherwise provided for by law.

Another officer of Engineers is designated by the President as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The following force is employed in the office of and about the Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, D. C.:

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1400
1 messenger	840
1 gardener	$1,600
For foreman and laborers employed	24,000
2 bridge-keepers, each	720
1 watchman, Franklin Square	660
1 " Lafayette "	660
2 watchmen, Smithsonian grounds, each	660
2 night watchmen, Smithsonian grounds, each	720
1 watchman, Judiciary Square	660
1 " Lincoln "	660
1 bridge-keeper, Chain Bridge	660
1 watchman, Iowa Circle	660
1 " Fourteenth Street Circle	660
1 " Rawlings, McPherson, and Farragut Squares, and Washington Circle	660
1 watchman, Stanton Place	660

The Chief of Engineers has immediate superintendence of the Washington Aqueduct, and of all other public works and improvements in the District of Columbia, in which the government has an interest, not otherwise specially provided for by law. He must keep in his office a complete record of all the lands and other property connected with or belonging to the Washington Aqueduct and other public works under his charge, together with accurate plans and surveys of the public grounds and reservations in the District of Columbia.

It is the duty of the Chief of Engineers to submit annually the following reports to the Secretary of War:

First. A report of his operations for the preceding year, with an account of the manner in which all appropriations for public buildings and grounds have been applied, including a statement of the number of public lots sold or remaining unsold each year, of the condition of the public buildings and grounds, and of the measures necessary to be taken for the care and preservation of all public property under his charge.

Second. A report of the condition, progress, repairs, casualties, and expenditures of the Washington Aqueduct and other public works under his charge.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ARMY.

Army Officers.

Chief of Engineers, with rank of brigadier-general	Army Pay.
1 lieutenant-colonel of engineers	"
1 major of engineers	"
1 captain	"

Civilian Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 chief clerk	$2000
1 clerk and superintendent	1850
4 clerks, each	1800
1 clerk	1600

	Per Annum.
3 clerks, each	$1400
3 " "	1200
1 clerk	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
2 laborers, each	660

17 enlisted men for clerical service.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

The following employés are authorized in connection with the heating, watching, and cleaning of the several War Department buildings:

	Per Annum.
1 engineer	$1200
1 assistant engineer	1000
4 watchmen, each	720
2 laborers, "	660
5 watchmen, Paymaster-General's, each	720
1 conductor of elevator	720
2 laborers, Paymaster-General's, each	660
4 watchmen, building Seventeenth and F Streets, each	720
2 laborers, building Seventeenth and F Streets, each	660
12 charwomen, new building, each	180

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

In charge of the War Department.

The distributing reservoir is situated two miles from Georgetown. The water-surface of the reservoir is 33 acres capacity, 150,000,000 gallons at depth of 11 feet. From this point the water is carried by iron mains into the city. The aqueduct terminates here, and it consists of a cylindrical conduit, of 9 feet internal diameter, constructed of stone and brick. It is laid in hydraulic cement, is covered by an embankment or tunnelled through the hills, is carried across the streams by means of bridges, and has a fall of 9½ inches to the mile. The capacity of the conduit, full, is 80,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. The present mains carry off 30,000,000 gallons. The receiving reservoir is a natural basin, formed by an embankment 65 feet high, across Powder Mill Creek. It has a surface area of 52 acres, greatest depth 53 feet, and its capacity is 163,000,000 gallons.

CABIN-JOHN BRIDGE.

This structure spans the chasm of Cabin-John Creek, to facilitate the passage of the aqueduct, at a height of 101 feet. The bridge is 20 feet wide and 420 feet long, and is a single arch of 220 feet, with 57½ feet rise from the springing line, built of large blocks of granite, with Seneca parapets and coping. The cost of construction was $237,000.

This great work of art was completed in 1858. It is unequalled in the history of bridge-building, and is the largest stone arch in the world, the second being that of Grosvenor Bridge, with a span of 200 feet, which crosses the river Dee in Scotland. One mile above is Mountain-Spring Brook, crossed by an elliptical arch of masonry, 75 feet span. The bridge is 200 feet long, and cost $76,000. The aqueduct above this point to the river consists of two tunnels.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

This Commission was established by act of Congress, June 28, 1879, for the improvement of navigation.

It consists of seven members, three of whom must be selected from the Engineer Corps of the army, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life, two of whom must be civil engineers. It is the duty of the President of the United States to designate one of the Commissioners selected from the Engineer Corps to be President of the Commission. The Commissioners appointed from the Engineer Corps of the army and the Coast and Geodetic Survey receive only the pay of their respective positions in said services, and the other three receive $3000 per annum each. Their tenure of office depends upon the pleasure of the President.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is the duty of the Commissioners to direct and complete such surveys of the Mississippi River, between the Head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its head-waters, as were in progress at the date of the establishment of the Commission, and to make such additional surveys, examinations, and investigations, topographical, hydrographical, and hydrometrical, of said river and its tributaries as may be deemed by them necessary to carry out the objects of the survey; to take into consideration and mature such plans and estimates as will correct, permanently locate, and deepen the channel, and protect the banks of the Mississippi River; improve, and give safety and ease to the navigation thereof; prevent destructive floods; promote and facilitate commerce, trade, and the postal service; and when so prepared and matured, to submit a full and detailed report to the

Secretary of War of their proceedings and actions, and of such plans, with estimates of the cost thereof, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

They must also report in full upon the practicability, feasibility, and probable cost of the various plans known as the jetty system, the levee system, and the outlet system, as well as upon such others as they deem necessary.

At the request of the Commission the Secretary of War is directed to detail from the Engineer Corps of the army, and the Secretary of the Treasury from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, such officers and men as may be necessary, and to place in their charge and for their use such vessels, machinery, and instruments, under their control respectively, as may be necessary.

The Secretary of War may detail an officer of engineers to act as Secretary of the Commission.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Army of the United States consists of the following:

One general.
One lieutenant-general.
Three major-generals.
Six brigadier-generals.
Five regiments of artillery.
Ten regiments of cavalry.
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.
An Adjutant-General's Department.
An Inspector-General's Department.
A Quartermaster's Department.
A corps of engineers.
A battalion of engineer soldiers.
An Ordnance Department.
The enlisted men of the Ordnance Department.
The Medical Department.
The hospital stewards of the Medical Department.
A Pay Department.
A chief signal officer.
A Bureau of Military Justice.
Eight judge-advocates.
Thirty post chaplains.
Four regimental chaplains.
An ordnance sergeant and a hospital steward for each military post.
One band stationed at the Military Academy.
A force of Indian scouts, not exceeding 1000.
The officers of the army on the retired list.
The professors and corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The offices of general and lieutenant-general expire with the present incumbents.

Each regiment of artillery consists of twelve batteries, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major for every four batteries, one adjutant, one quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and two principal musicians.

Each battery of artillery consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President may direct. And the President may add one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

One battery in each regiment is equipped as light artillery, and the President may so equip one other battery.

Each regiment of cavalry consists of twelve troops, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one saddler sergeant, one chief musician, and one trumpeter.

Each troop of cavalry consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, five sergeants, four corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and such number of privates, not exceeding seventy-eight, as the President may direct.

The enlisted men of two regiments of calvary are colored men.

Each regiment of infantry consists of ten companies, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief, and two principal musicians.

Each company of infantry consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates, and the President may increase the number of privates to one hundred in emergencies.

The enlisted men of two regiments of infantry are colored men.

There is one band for the army, consisting of one leader and twenty-four musicians, which is ordinarily stationed at the West Point Military Academy.

Two regiments of infantry or of cavalry constitute a brigade, commanded by a brigadier-general; two brigades constitute a division, commanded by a major-general; but it is in the discretion of the commanding general to vary this disposition.

The army is limited by general statute to 30,000 enlisted men, and at this time it numbers only 25,000, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; the act of June 18, 1878, prohibiting the use of the appropriations thereby made for the support of the army to recruit a larger number.

Enlistments are for five years.

There is a chaplain for each regiment of colored troops, and thirty post chaplains. They have the rank of captain of infantry without command. Chaplains act as school-teachers as well as clergymen.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This corps consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank of brigadier-general; two Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; four Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; and thirteen Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of major of cavalry.

CORPS OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

There are five Inspectors-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; one Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; and two Assistant Inspectors-General, with the rank of major of cavalry.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This corps consists of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank of brigadier-general; six Assistant Quartermasters-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; ten Deputy Quartermasters-General, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; twelve Quartermasters, with the rank of major; thirty Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of captain; and sixteen Military Storekeepers, with the rank of captain.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

This corps consists of one Commissary-General, with the rank of brigadier-general; two Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; two Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; eight Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of major; and sixteen Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of captain.

The ration consists of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, and at the rate of ten pounds of coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four ounces of pepper, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

This corps consists of one Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general, six Colonels, twelve Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-four Majors, thirty Captains, twenty-six First Lieutenants, and ten Second Lieutenants, and a battalion of Engineers.

The battalion of Engineers consists of five companies, one quartermaster sergeant, and one sergeant-major.

Each company of Engineers consists of ten sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, and one hundred and twenty-eight privates.

The enlisted men of the Engineer battalion are required to perform the duties of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and may be detailed to oversee laborers upon fortifications and other works.

CORPS OF ORDNANCE.

This corps consists of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of brigadier-general, three Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, ten Majors, twenty Captains, sixteen First Lieutenants, and ten Ordnance Storekeepers; one with the rank of major of cavalry, and nine with the rank of captain. As many sergeants, corporals, and privates of Ordnance are allowed as the Secretary of War may direct.

MEDICAL CORPS.

This corps consists of one Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-gen-

eral; one Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; one Chief Purveyor, and four Assistant Purveyors with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; sixty Surgeons, with the rank of major; one hundred and fifty Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant for the first three years of service, and thereafter with the rank of captain; and five Medical Storekeepers, with the rank of captain of cavalry.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

This department consists of one Paymaster-General, with the rank of colonel; two Assistant Paymasters-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; two Deputy Paymasters-General, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and fifty Paymasters, with the rank of major.

The army is paid once in two months.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The head of this service is the Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of brigadier-general.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

This consists of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of brigadier-general; one Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; and eight Judge-Advocates, with the rank of major.

The Chiefs of the several Departments and Corps aforementioned exercise their powers subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the Rebellion of 1861, can be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States.

All officers who served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States, honorably mustered out of the service, are entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they held, by brevet or other commissions, in the volunteer service.

The use by officers of private soldiers as servants is prohibited by law.

Four women to each company are allowed as laundresses.

RETIREMENT.

An officer who has served thirty years may on his own application, in the discretion of the President, be placed on the retired list. One who has served forty-five years, or is sixty-two years old, may be retired from active service in the discretion of the President.

The army is governed by what are called Articles of War, one hundred and twenty-eight in number, prescribed by act of Congress. They are read to every enlisted man at the time of his enlistment, and must be read to every regiment once in six months. Every officer must subscribe to these rules and articles before entering on duty.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

One Superintendent; one Commandant of Cadets; one Senior Instructor in the Tactics each of Artillery, of Cavalry, and of Infantry; one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering; one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Mathematics; one Chaplain, who is also a Professor of History, Geography, and Ethics, and one Assistant Professor of the same; one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Drawing; one Professor and one Assistant Professor each of the French and Spanish Languages; one Adjutant; one Master of Sword; and one Teacher of Music.

The Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets, while serving as such, rank respectively as colonel and lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF CADETS.

Appointments.

Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one Cadet at the United States Military Academy. Ten are also appointed *at large*. The appointments (excepting those *at large*) are made by the Secretary of War, at the request of the Representative, or Delegate, in Con-

gress from the District or Territory; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the District or Territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments *at large* are specially conferred by the President of the United States.

Manner of making Applications.

Applications can at any time be made, by letter to the Secretary of War, to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register, that it may be furnished to the proper Representative, or Delegate, when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, exact age, and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional District in which his residence is situated.

Date of Appointment.

Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. These vacancies are filled in time for the next annual examination.

ALTERNATES.

Should the Representative, or Delegate, in Congress have reason to doubt the success of his nominee in passing the entering examination, he can nominate a legally qualified *alternate*. The alternate will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Like the nominee, the alternate should be designated as nearly one year in advance of date of admission as practicable.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The age for the admission of Cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be at least five feet in height, and free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States.

Each Cadet upon his *admission* shall take the oath of office prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and *before receiving his warrant* shall, in the presence of the Superintendent, or some officer deputed by him, subscribe to an engagement to serve eight years, unless sooner discharged, which includes four years at the Academy and four in the army after graduation; but in time of peace they are allowed to resign upon graduation.

CHARACTER OF EXAMINATIONS.

Physical Examination.

NOTE.—It is suggested to all candidates for admission into the Military Academy that, before leaving their places of residence for West Point, they should cause themselves to be thoroughly examined by a competent physician, and by a teacher or instructor in good standing. By such an examination any *serious* physical disqualification or deficiency in mental preparation would be revealed, and the candidate probably spared the expense and trouble of a useless journey, and the mortification of rejection.

It should be understood that the informal examination herein recommended is solely for the convenience and benefit of the candidate himself, and can in no manner affect the decision of the Academic and Medical Examining Boards at West Point.

There being no provision whatever for the payment of the travelling expenses of either accepted or rejected candidates for admission, no candidate should fail to provide himself in advance with the means of returning to his home in case of his rejection before either of the Examining Boards, as he may otherwise be put to considerable trouble, inconvenience, and even suffering on account of his destitute situation. If admitted, the money brought by him to meet such a contingency can be deposited with the Treasurer on account of his equipment as a cadet, or returned to his friends.

Every candidate is, soon after his arrival at West Point, subjected to a rigid physical examination by an experienced Medical Board, and if there is found to exist in him any of the following causes of disqualification, to such a degree as would immediately or at no very distant period impair his efficiency, he is rejected:

1. Feeble constitution and muscular tenuity; unsound health, from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula.

2. Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp.

3. Severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions.

4. Impaired vision, from whatever cause; inflammatory affections of the eyelids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; fistula, lachrymalis, etc., etc.

5. Deafness; copious discharge from the ears.

6. Loss of many teeth, or the teeth generally unsound.

7. Impediment of speech.

8. Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to a pulmonic disease.

9. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, especially of the clavicle, contraction of a joint, extenuation, deformity, etc., etc.

10. An unusual excurvature or incurvature of the spine.

11. Hernia.

12. A varicose state of the veins of the scrotum or spermatic cord (when large), sarcocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, fistulas.

13. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation (flat feet, etc.), lameness, contraction, unequal length, bunions, overlying or supernumerary toes, etc., etc.

14. Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

The newly-appointed Cadets are then examined by the Academic Board, and those not properly qualified are rejected.

Academical Examination.

Reading.

In *Reading*, candidates must be able to read understandingly, and with proper accent and emphasis.

Writing and Orthography.

In *Writing and Orthography*, they must be able to write, from dictation, sentences from standard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry.

Arithmetic.

In *Arithmetic*, they must be able—

1st. To explain, accurately and clearly, its objects, and the manner of writing and reading numbers — entire — fractional — compound, or denominate.

2d. To perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of addition —subtraction—multiplication and division of whole numbers, abstract and compound or denominate, giving the rule for each operation, *with its reasons*, and also for the different methods of proving the accuracy of the work.

3d. To explain the meaning of reduction—its different kinds—its application to denominate numbers in reducing them from a higher to a lower denomination and the reverse, and to equivalent decimals; to give the rule for each case, *with its reasons*, and to apply readily these rules to practical examples of each kind.

4th. To explain the nature of prime numbers, and factors of a number—of a common divisor of two or more numbers, particularly of their *greatest common divisor*—with its use, and to give the rule, *with its reasons*, for obtaining it; also the meaning of a common multiple of several numbers, particularly of their *least common multiple*, and its use, and to give the rule, *with its reasons*, for obtaining it, and to apply each of these rules to examples.

5th. To explain the nature of fractions, common or vulgar, and decimal—to define the various kinds of fractions, with the distinguishing properties of each—to give to all the rules for their reduction; particularly from mixed to improper and the reverse—from compound or complex to simple—to their lowest terms—to a common denominator—from common to decimal and the reverse; for their addition —subtraction—multiplication, and division, *with the reason* for each change of rule, and to apply each rule to examples.

6th. To define the terms ratio and proportion—to give the properties of proportion and the rules, and *their reasons*, for stating and solving questions in both simple and compound proportion, or single and double rule of three, and to apply these rules to examples.

7th. The candidates must not only know the principles and rules referred to above, but they are required to possess such a thorough understanding of all the fundamental operations of arithmetic as will enable them to combine the various principles in the solution of any complex problem which can be solved by the methods of arithmetic. In other words, they must possess such a complete knowledge of arithmetic as will enable them to take up at once the higher branches of mathematics without further study of arithmetic.

8th. It is to be understood that the examination in these branches may be either written or oral, or partly written and partly oral; that the definitions and rules must be given fully and accurately, and that the work of all examples,

whether upon the blackboard, slate, or paper, must be written plainly and in full, and in such a manner as to show clearly the mode of solution.

Grammar.

In *English Grammar*, candidates must exhibit a familiarity with all the parts of speech, and the rules in relation thereto; must be able to parse any ordinary sentence given to them, and, generally, must understand those portions of the subject usually taught and comprehended under the heads of Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

The examination will be either written or oral, or partly written and partly oral. The questions will usually be arranged in three divisions. The first division will contain questions somewhat like these:

"*Name all the different kinds of Verbs, and give examples of each.*" "*What is a Pronoun?*" "*Write a short sentence, using a personal, a relative, and an interrogative Pronoun, and specify each.*"

The second division will contain one or more sentences to be parsed, *e. g.:*

"*Many would gladly exchange their honors for that more quiet and humble station with which thou art now dissatisfied.*" Such a sentence must be parsed *fully*, giving the part of speech, and kind, case, voice, mood, tense, number, person, degree of comparison, etc., as the case may be, of each word, and its relation to the other words.

Composition.

The third division will contain a large number of incorrect sentences to be corrected, thus:

"*To these precepts are subjoined a copious selection of rules.*" "*Which of the two is the eldest?*" Among these, correct sentences will sometimes be introduced, to more thoroughly test the knowledge of the candidate.

Geography.

Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination, written or oral, or both, in *Descriptive Geography*, particularly of our own country. To give a candidate a clear idea of what is required, the following synopsis is added as a type of the character and extent of the examination:

1st. Definitions of all the natural divisions of the earth's surface, such as zones, those relating to latitude and longitude, etc., are to be clearly and concisely given.

2d. The Eastern and Western Hemispheres:

Their grand divisions, what large bodies of water partly or wholly surround them? Their oceans and their locations;

The mountains, their locations, directions, and extent; the capes, from what parts do they project, and into what waters?

The peninsulas, their locations, and by what waters are they embraced?

The parts connected by an isthmus, its name and location;

The islands, their locations and surrounding waters;

The seas, gulfs, and bays, the coasts they indent, and to what other waters are they subordinate?

The straits, the lands they separate, and the waters they connect;

The rivers, their sources, directions of flow, and the waters into which they empty;

The lakes, their location and extent.

3d. The subdivisions of the grand divisions:

Their names, locations, boundaries, and capitals; general questions of the same character as indicated in the second section, made applicable to each of the countries of each of the grand divisions.

4th. The United States.

The knowledge under this head cannot be too full or specific. The candidate should be thoroughly informed as to its general features, location, configuration, and boundaries (both with respect to neighboring countries, and latitude and longitude); its adjacent oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, sounds, straits, and islands; its mountain ranges, their location and extent; the sources, directions, and terminations of the important rivers and their principal tributaries, the lakes, and, in short, every geographical feature of the country, as indicated above. The location and termination of important railroad lines and other means of communication from one part of the country to another should not be omitted.

The States and Territories are to be accurately located with respect to each other by their boundaries, and as to their order on the Atlantic Coast, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the Pacific Coast, on the Northern frontier, on the Mexican frontier, and on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers.

The boundary and other rivers of each

State, as well as all other prominent geographical features, should be known.

The name and locations of their capitals, and other important cities and towns, are likewise to be known.

History.

The candidate should make himself familiar with so much of the *History of the United States* as is contained in the ordinary school histories. The examination may be written or oral, or partly written and partly oral, and will usually consist of a series of questions similar to the following:

I. Name the earliest European settlements within the present limits of the United States—when, where, and by whom made? When did the settlements made by other nations than the English come under the Dominion of Great Britain and of the United States?

II. What was the difference between the Royal, the Chartered, and the Proprietary colonies? How many colonies were there originally in Massachusetts and Connecticut? when were they united? How many in Pennsylvania? when were they separated?

III. In what wars were the colonies engaged before the Revolution? What were the principal events and results of those of King William, Queen Anne, King George, and the French and Indian?

IV. What were the remote and the immediate causes of the American Revolution? Explain the Navigation Act, the Stamp Act, Writs of Assistance. When did the War of the Revolution properly begin? when, where, and how did it end? Give the particulars of Arnold's treason. Who were the most prominent generals in this war? Name the most important battles, and their results.

V. The Constitution of the United States—why and when was it formed? when was it adopted?

VI. Give the names of the Presidents of the United States in their order. Give the leading events of the administration of each one; for example, that of

WASHINGTON, *e.g.*—Indian war; trouble with France; Jay's treaty; the whiskey rebellion, etc.

JEFFERSON.—War with Tripoli; purchase of Louisiana; the embargo, etc.

MADISON.—War of 1812; its causes; the principal battles on land and sea; peculiarity of its last battle, when ended, etc.

MONROE.—Indian war; cession of Florida; Missouri compromise, etc.

JACKSON.—Black Hawk and Seminole wars; the United States Bank; nullification, etc.

POLK.—The Mexican war; its causes; principal battles; results of it, etc.

PIERCE.—Repeal of Missouri compromise; troubles in Kansas, etc.

BUCHANAN.—Civil war; how begun, etc.

LINCOLN.—Principal battles of that war; its results, social and political.

ADMISSION OF CADETS.

Those candidates who have successfully passed both the physical and academical examinations are admitted as Cadets, subject to the result of the examination in the following January.

ACADEMIC DUTIES.

The academic duties and exercises commence on the 1st of September, and continue until about the last of June. Examinations of the several classes are held in January and June, and, at the former, such of the new Cadets as are found proficient in studies, and have been correct in conduct, are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them. After either examination, Cadets found deficient in conduct or studies are discharged from the Academy, unless, for special reasons in each case, the Academic Board should otherwise recommend. Similar examinations are held every January and June during the four years comprising the course of studies.

These examinations are very thorough, and require from the Cadet a close and persevering attention to study, without evasion or slighting of any part of the course, as no relaxations of any kind can be made by the examiners.

Military Instruction.

During the months of July and August the Cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and exercises, and receiving practical military instruction.

PAY OF CADETS.

The pay of a Cadet is $540 per year, to commence with his admission into the Academy, and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support. No Cadet is

permitted to receive money, or any other supplies, from his parents, or from any person whomsoever, without the sanction of the Superintendent.

Each Cadet must keep himself supplied with the following-mentioned articles, viz.:

One gray cloth coatee; one gray cloth riding-jacket; one regulation great-coat; two pairs of gray cloth pantaloons, for winter; six pairs of drilling pantaloons, for summer; one fatigue-jacket, for the encampment; one black dress-cap; one forage-cap; one black stock; two pairs of ankle-boots; six pairs of white gloves; two sets of white belts; *seven shirts; twelve collars; *six pairs winter socks; *six pairs summer socks; *four pairs summer drawers; *three pairs winter drawers; *six pocket-handkerchiefs; *six towels; one clothes-bag, made of ticking; *one clothes-brush; *one hair-brush; *one tooth-brush; *one comb; one mattress; one pillow; two pillow-cases; *two pairs sheets; one pair blankets; one quilted bed-cover; one chair; one tumbler; *one trunk; one account-book; and will unite with his room-mate in purchasing, for their common use, one looking-glass, one wash-stand, one wash-basin, one pail, and one broom, and shall be required to have one table, of the pattern that may be prescribed by the Superintendent.

The articles marked thus * candidates are required to bring with them; the others are to be had at West Point at regulated prices; and it is better for a candidate to take with him as little clothing of any description as is possible (excepting what is marked), and no more money than will defray his travelling expenses; but for the parent or guardian to send to "The Treasurer of the Military Academy" a sum sufficient for his necessary expenses until he is admitted, and for his clothes, etc., thereafter.

The expenses of the candidate for board, washing, lights, etc., prior to admission, will be about $5 per week, and immediately after being admitted to the Institution he must be provided with an outfit of uniform, etc., the cost of which will be about $90. If, upon arrival, he has the necessary sum to his credit on the books of the Treasurer, he will start with many advantages in a pecuniary point of view over those whose means are more limited, and who must, if they arrive, as many do, totally unprovided in this way, go in debt on the credit of their pay, a burden from which it requires many months to free themselves; while, if any accident compel them to leave the Academy, they must of necessity be in a destitute condition.

Assignment to Corps after Graduation.

When a Cadet shall receive a regular degree from the Academic Board, after going through the classes, he is considered as among the candidates for a commission in the Engineer, Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform.

General Qualifications.

A sound body and constitution, suitable preparation, good natural capacity, an aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition, and a correct moral deportment are such essential qualifications, that candidates, knowingly deficient in any of these respects, should not, as many do, subject themselves and their friends to the chances of future mortification and disappointment by accepting appointments at the Academy, and entering upon a career which they cannot successfully pursue.

Cadets are subject to court-martial and punishment.

Pay of Officers of the United States Army.

GRADE.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.					
	YEARLY PAY.	MONTHLY PAY.				
		Prior to 5 Years' Service.	5 Years' Service.	10 Years' Service.	15 Years' Service.	20 Years' Service.
			10 *per ct.*	20 *per ct.*	30 *per ct.*	40 *per ct.*
General	$13,500.00	$1125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant-general	11,000.00	916.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-general	7,500.00	625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-general	5,500.00	458.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel	3,500.00	291.67	$320.83	$350.00	$375.00	*$375.00
Lieutenant-colonel	3,000.00	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	†333.33
Major	2,500.00	208.33	229.17	250.00	270.83	291.67
Captain, mounted	2,000.00	166.67	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33
Captain, not mounted	1,800.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00
Regimental adjutant	1,800.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00
Regimental quartermaster	1,800.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00
First lieutenant, mounted	1,600.00	133.33	146.67	160.00	173.33	186.67
First lieutenant, not mounted	1,500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00
Second lieutenant, mounted	1,500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00
Second lieutenant, not mounted	1,400.00	116.67	128.33	140.00	151.67	163.33
Chaplain	1,500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00

GRADE.	PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	YEARLY PAY.	MONTHLY PAY.				
		Prior to 5 Years' Service.	5 Years' Service.	10 Years' Service.	15 Years' Service.	20 Years' Service.
General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant-general	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-general	$5625.00	$468.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-general	4125.00	343.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel	2625.00	218.75	$240.62	$262.50	$281.25	$281.25
Lieutenant-colonel	2250.00	187.50	206.25	225.00	243.75	250.00
Major	1875.00	156.25	171.87	187.50	203.12	218.75
Captain, mounted	1500.00	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00
Captain, not mounted	1350.00	112.50	123.75	135.00	146.25	157.50
Regimental adjutant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regimental quartermaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First lieutenant, mounted	1200.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00
First lieutenant, not mounted	1125.00	93.75	103.12	112.50	121.87	131.25
Second lieutenant, mounted	1125.00	93.75	103.12	112.50	121.87	131.25
Second lieutenant, not mounted	1050.00	87.50	96.25	105.00	113.75	122.50
Chaplain	1350.00	112.50	123.75	135.00	146.25	157.50

* The maximum pay of a colonel is by law $4500 per annum; hence full 40 per cent. cannot accrue.

† The maximum pay of a lieutenant-colonel is by law $4000 per annum; hence full 40 per cent. cannot accrue.

NOTES.

An aide-de-camp to a major-general is allowed $200 per year in addition to the pay of his rank; an aide-de-camp to a brigadier-general is allowed $150 per year in addition to the pay of his rank; and an acting commissary of subsistence is allowed $100 per year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase.

Assistant surgeons are entitled to pay of captain after five years' service.

Retired officers receive 75 per cent. of pay (salary and increase) of their rank, but no increase accrues for time subsequent to date of retirement.

A retired chaplain receives three-fourths of the pay (salary and increase) of his rank (captain, not mounted).

The officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds (Washington) has, while so serving, the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel.

The aides-de-camp to the general, selected by him from the army, have, while so serving, the rank and pay of colonel.

The aides-de-camp and military secretary to the lieutenant-general, selected by him from the army, have, while so serving, the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel.

Officers of the army and of volunteers, assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted, shall, during the time they are employed on such duty, receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade, respectively.

REMARKS.

Mileage, at the rate of eight cents per mile, is allowed to officers for travel under orders. Regulations governing the subject of mileage are contained, entire, in General Orders No. 97, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1876.

Commutation of quarters to be paid by Pay Department, as follows: General, $125 per month; lieutenant-general, $70 per month; all other grades not to exceed $10 per month per room. General Orders Nos. 37 and 66, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1878.

Pay of Officers and Cadets at the Military Academy.

Grade.	Grade, or Assimilated Pay.	Yearly Pay.
Superintendent	Pay of colonel	See preceding table.
Commandant of cadets	Pay of lieutenant-colonel	
Adjutant	Pay of regimental adjutant	
Quartermaster and commissary of the battalion of cadets	Pay of his grade in the army	
Treasurer	" " "	
Surgeon	" " "	
Assistant surgeon	" " "	
Professor, of more than ten years' service at the Academy	Pay of colonel	
Professor, of less than ten years' service	Pay of lieutenant-colonel	
Assistant professor	Pay of captain, mounted	
Senior assistant instructor of tactics	" " "	
Assistant instructor of tactics, commanding a company of cadets	" " "	
Acting assistant professor	Pay of his grade in the army	
Acting assistant instructor of tactics	" " "	
Instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery, and of practical engineering	Pay of major	
Sword-master		$1500.00
Cadet	$540 per annum	540.00

FORAGE FOR HORSES.

Forage for horses is allowed to officers as follows: General for five; lieutenant-general for four; major-general for three; brigadier-general for three; colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant (mounted); adjutant, regimental quartermaster, chaplain, and storekeeper, each for two horses. Forage is now issued only to those officers on duty at posts west of the Mississippi River.

Average Pay per Month, for Five Years, of Enlisted Men of the Signal Corps.

Rank.	When at Fort Whipple, Va., or at a Military Post.	When on Station.	When at Signal Office.
Sergeants	$38.86	$79.36	$98.86
Corporals	24.82	65.42	84.82
First-class privates	21.70	62.20	81.70
Second-class privates	17.64	58.14	77.64

NOTE.—In addition to the above, corporals and privates in charge of stations, or serving as operators or repairmen on the United States telegraph lines carrying, or which may carry, commercial business, and sergeants in charge of display sections, receive 35 cents per day extra.

Table of Monthly Pay of Enlisted Men of the United States Army.

	FIRST ENLISTMENT.					FIRST RE-ENLISTMENT.*				
						$2 EXTRA.				
YEAR IN EACH ENLISTMENT.....	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
YEAR OF TOTAL CONTINUOUS SERVICE	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.	8th Year.	9th Year.	10th Year.
	Retain Nothing.	Retain Nothing.	Retain $1.	Retain $2.	Retain $3.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.
RANK AND SERVICE.										
COMPANY.										
Private—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry..... Private—(second class) Engineers and Ordnance..... Musician—Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry..... Trumpeter—Cavalry.....	$13	$13	$14	$15	†$16	$18	$18	$18	$18	$18
Wagoner‡—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artificer‡—Artillery and Infantry.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corporal—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry..... Blacksmith and farrier—Cavalry..... Saddler—Cavalry.....	15	15	16	17	18	20	20	20	20	20
Quartermaster sergeant‡§	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry..... Private—(first class) Engineers and Ordnance.....	17	17	18	19	20	22	22	22	22	22
Corporal—Engineers and Ordnance.....	20	20	21	22	23	25	25	25	25	25
First sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry..... Saddler sergeant—Cavalry...	22	22	23	24	25	27	27	27	27	27
Sergeant—Engineers and Ordnance.....	34	34	35	36	37	39	39	39	39	39
REGIMENT.										
Chief trumpeter—Cavalry... Principal musician—Artillery and Infantry.....	22	22	23	24	25	27	27	27	27	27
Chief musician‡—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sergeant-major—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry..... Quartermaster sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....	23	23	24	25	26	28	28	28	28	28

* Subsequent re-enlistments $1 more.

† The pay of a man who has *ever* re-enlisted under the act of August 4, 1854, and who comes into the service again, commences with amount stated in this column—$1 per month to be retained.

‡ Not affected by act of May 15, 1872. No pay retained in these cases; but they are entitled to benefits of act of August 4, 1854, for re-enlistment.

§ Company quartermaster sergeants of any branch of the service *not* to be appointed (see General Orders No. 61, series of 1873), but reduction to be gradual by not filling vacancies.

	FIRST ENLISTMENT.					FIRST RE-ENLISTMENT.*				
						$2 EXTRA.				
YEAR IN EACH ENLISTMENT.....	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
YEAR OF TOTAL CONTINUOUS SERVICE	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.	8th Year.	9th Year.	10th Year.
	Retain Nothing.	Retain Nothing.	Retain $1.	Retain $2.	Retain $3.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.
Sergeant-major and quarter-master sergeant—Engineers.	$36	$36	$37	$38	$39	$41	$41	$41	$41	$41
Veterinary surgeon† (senior) ..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " (junior)...	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
POST.										
Hospital matron.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" steward (first class)...	30	30	31	32	33	35	35	35	35	35
" " (second ")...	22	22	23	24	25	27	27	27	27	27
" " (third ")...	20	20	21	22	23	25	25	25	25	25
Ordnance sergeant..... } Commissary " ..... }	34	34	35	36	37	39	39	39	39	39

* Subsequent re-enlistments $1 more.

† Only one veterinary surgeon, at $75 per month, allowed each of the cavalry regiments, from the First to the Sixth Regiment, inclusive; two, one at $100 and one at $75 per month, allowed each of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments; the senior in date of appointment entitled to the higher grade.—Decision of Adjutant-General of December 3, 1874.

CLOTHING.

Settled June 30 and December 31 of each year. Balances found due United States to be charged soldier on muster-rolls of those dates. Balances due soldier to be carried forward on company books credited to his current clothing account; any balance remaining due him at discharge to be credited on final statements.

For causes of withholding retained pay on discharge of the soldier, see paragraph 10, General Orders No. 51, series of 1872.

Enlisted men of Signal Corps to have pay of Engineer soldiers of similar grades. Act approved June 20, 1878. (G. O. 46, A. G. O., 1878.)

List of Military Posts, Garrisons, and Stations of the United States, with their Post-Offices.

Post or Station.	Post-Office.
Abraham Lincoln, Fort, Dakota	Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota.
Adams, Fort, Rhode Island	Newport, Rhode Island.
Alcatras Island, California	Alcatras Island, California.
Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Andrew, Fort, Massachusetts	Plymouth, Massachusetts.
Angel Island, California	Angel Island, California.
Apache, Fort, Arizona	Allen, Arizona.
Assinniboine, Fort, Montana	Fort Assinniboine, Montana.
Atlanta, Georgia	Atlanta, Georgia.
Augusta Arsenal, Georgia	Augusta, Georgia.
Barrancas, Fort, Florida	Warrington, Florida.
Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana	Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana	New Orleans, Louisiana.
Bayard, Fort, New Mexico	Fort Bayard, New Mexico.
Benicia Arsenal, California	Benicia, California.
Benicia Barracks, California	Benicia, California.
Bennett, Fort, Dakota	Fort Bennett, Dakota.
Benton, Fort, Montana	Fort Benton, Montana.

Post or Station.	Post-Office.
Bidwell, Fort, California	Fort Bidwell, California.
Bliss, Fort, Texas	El Paso, Texas.
Boise Barracks, Idaho	Boise City, Idaho.
Bowie, Fort, Arizona	Apache Pass, Arizona.
Brady, Fort, Michigan	Sault de Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Brooke, Fort, Florida	Tampa, Florida.
Brown, Fort, Texas	Brownsville, Texas.
Buford, Fort, Dakota	Fort Buford, Dakota.
Cameron, Fort, Utah	Beaver City, Utah.
Canby, Fort, Washington	Astoria, Oregon.
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania	Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Carroll, Fort, Maryland	Baltimore, Maryland.
Caswell, Fort, North Carolina	Smithville, North Carolina.
Charleston Barracks, South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina.
Chelan Camp, Washington	Walla-Walla, Washington.
Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming	Cheyenne City, Wyoming.
Chicago, Illinois	Chicago, Illinois.
Clark, Fort, Texas	Brackettsville, Texas.
Clark's Point, fort at, Massachusetts	New Bedford, Massachusetts.
Clinch, Fort, Florida	Fernandina, Florida.
Cœur d'Alene, Fort, Idaho	Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, Fort, New York	New York City, New York.
Colville, Fort, Washington	Fort Colville, Washington.
Concho, Fort, Texas	Fort Concho, Texas.
Constitution, Fort, New Hampshire	New Castle, New Hampshire.
Craig, Fort, New Mexico	Fort Craig, New Mexico.
Custer, Fort, Montana	Fort Custer, Montana.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyoming	Cheyenne City, Wyoming.
David's Island, New York	Pelham, New York.
Davis, Fort, Texas	Fort Davis, Texas.
Delaware, Fort, Delaware	Delaware City, Delaware.
Dodge, Fort, Kansas	Dodge City, Kansas.
Douglas, Fort, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Duncan, Fort, Texas	Eagle Pass, Texas.
Dupré's Tower, Louisiana	New Orleans, Louisiana.
Dutch Island, fort on, Rhode Island	Jamestown, Rhode Island.
Elliott, Fort, Texas	Fort Elliott, Texas.
Ellis, Fort, Montana	Fort Ellis, Montana.
Fetterman, Fort, Wyoming	Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.
Finn's Point, battery at, New Jersey	Salem, New Jersey.
Foote, Fort, Maryland	Fort Foote, Maryland.
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia	Old Point Comfort, Virginia.
Fort Point, California	San Francisco, California.
Fort Union Arsenal, New Mexico	Fort Union, New Mexico.
Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Fred Steele, Fort, Wyoming	Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming.
Gaines, Fort, Alabama	*via* Mobile, Alabama.
Garland, Fort, Colorado	Fort Garland, Colorado.
Gaston, Fort, California	Hoopa Valley, California.
Gerrish's Island, battery on, Maine	Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Gibson, Fort, Indian Territory	Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.
Gorges, Fort, Maine	Portland, Maine.
Governor's Island, New York Harbor	New York City, New York.
Grant, Fort, Arizona	Fort Grant, Arizona.
Gratiot, Fort, Michigan	Gratiot, Michigan.
Griffin, Fort, Texas	Fort Griffin, Texas.
Griswold, Fort, Connecticut	New London, Connecticut.
Hale, Fort, Dakota	Fort Hale, Dakota.
Hall, Fort, Idaho	Blackfoot, Idaho.
Halleck, Fort, Nevada	Fort Halleck, Nevada.
Hamilton, Fort, New York	Fort Hamilton, New York.
Harney, Fort, Oregon	Camp Harney, Oregon.
Hartsuff, Fort, Nebraska	Calamus, Nebraska.

Post or Station.	Post-Office.
Hays, Fort, Kansas	Hays City, Kansas.
Howard, Camp, Idaho	Mount Idaho, Idaho.
Huachuca, Camp, Arizona	Tucson, Arizona.
Independence, Fort, Massachusetts	Boston, Massachusetts.
Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana	Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jackson Barracks, Louisiana	New Orleans, Louisiana
Jackson, Fort, Georgia	Savannah, Georgia.
Jackson, Fort, Louisiana	*via* New Orleans, Louisiana.
J. A. Rucker, Camp, Arizona	Fort Bowie, Arizona.
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
Jefferson, Fort, Florida	*via* Key West, Florida.
Jerry's Point, battery on, New Hampshire	Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Johnson, Fort, South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina.
Johnston, Fort, North Carolina	Smithville, North Carolina.
Kennebec Arsenal, Maine	Augusta, Maine.
Keogh, Fort, Montana	Fort Keogh, Montana.
Key West Barracks, Florida	Key West, Florida.
Klamath, Fort, Oregon	Linkville, Oregon.
Knox, Fort, Maine	Bucksport, Maine.
Lafayette, Fort, New York	Fort Hamilton, New York.
Lapwai, Fort, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
Laramie, Fort, Wyoming	Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
Lazaretto Point, fort at, Maryland	Baltimore, Maryland.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kansas	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Leavenworth Military Prison, Kansas	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Lee, Fort, Massachusetts	Salem, Massachusetts.
Lewis, Fort, Colorado	Pagosa Springs, Colorado.
Lime Point, fort at, California	San Francisco, California.
Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas	Little Rock, Arkansas.
Livingston, Fort, Louisiana	*via* New Orleans, Louisiana.
Logan, Fort, Montana	Fort Logan, Montana.
Long Island Head, battery at, Massachusetts	Boston, Massachusetts.
Long Point Batteries, Massachusetts	Provincetown, Massachusetts.
Lowell, Fort, Arizona	Tucson, Arizona.
Lyon, Fort, Colorado	Fort Lyon, Colorado.
Mackinac, Fort, Michigan	Mackinac, Michigan.
Macomb, Fort, Louisiana	*via* New Orleans, Louisiana.
Macon, Fort, North Carolina	Beaufort, North Carolina.
Madison Barracks, New York	Sacket's Harbor, New York.
Marcy, Fort, New Mexico	Santa Fé, New Mexico.
Marion, Fort, Florida	St. Augustine, Florida.
McClary, Fort, Maine	Kittery, Maine.
McDermit, Fort, Nevada	Fort McDermit, Nevada.
McDowell, Fort, Arizona	Fort McDowell, Arizona.
McHenry, Fort, Maryland	Baltimore, Maryland.
McIntosh, Fort, Texas	Laredo, Texas.
McKavett, Fort, Texas	Fort McKavett, Texas.
McKinney, Fort, Wyoming	Fort McKinney, Wyoming.
McPherson, Fort, Nebraska	Cottonwood Springs, Nebraska.
McRea, Fort, New Mexico	Aleman, New Mexico.
McRee, Fort, Florida	Warrington, Florida.
Meade, Fort, Dakota	Fort Meade, Dakota.
Mifflin, Fort, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Missoula, Fort, Montana	Missoula, Montana.
Mojave, Fort, Arizona	Mojave City, Arizona.
Monroe, Fort, Virginia	Old Point Comfort, Virginia.
Montgomery, Fort, New York	Rouse's Point, New York.
Morgan, Fort, Alabama	*via* Mobile, Alabama.
Moultrie, Fort, South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama	Mount Vernon, Alabama.
Newport Barracks, Kentucky	Newport, Kentucky.
New York Arsenal, New York	New York City, New York.
Niagara, Fort, New York	Youngstown, New York.

Post or Station.	Post-Office.
North Fork of Canadian River, camp on, Indian Territory	*via* Wichita, Kansas.
North Platte Station, Nebraska	North Platte, Nebraska.
Oglethorpe Barracks (see Savannah) Georgia	Savannah, Georgia.
Omaha, Fort, Nebraska	Omaha, Nebraska.
Ontario, Fort, New York	Oswego, New York.
Pembina, Fort, Dakota	Pembina, Dakota.
Phœnix, Fort, Massachusetts	Fairhaven, Massachusetts.
Pickens, Fort, Florida	Warrington, Florida.
Pike, Fort, Louisiana	*via* New Orleans, Louisiana.
Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland	Pikesville, Maryland.
Pinckney, Castle, South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina.
Plattsburgh Barracks, New York	Plattsburgh, New York.
Point San José, California	San Francisco, California.
Popham, Fort, Maine	Parker's Head, Maine.
Porter, Fort, New York	Buffalo, New York.
Portland Head, battery on, Maine	Portland, Maine.
Preble, Fort, Maine	Portland, Maine.
Presidio of San Francisco, California	San Francisco.
Priest's Rapids, Washington	
Pulaski, Fort, Georgia	Savannah, Georgia.
Randall, Fort, Dakota	Fort Randall, Dakota.
Reno, Fort, Indian Territory	Fort Reno, Indian Territory
Riley, Fort, Kansas	Fort Riley, Kansas.
Ringgold, Fort, Texas	Rio Grande City, Texas.
Robinson, Fort, Nebraska	Fort Robinson, Nebraska.
Rock Island Armory and Arsenal, Illinois	Rock Island, Illinois.
San Antonio, Texas	San Antonio, Texas.
San Antonio Arsenal, Texas	San Antonio, Texas.
Sanders, Fort, Wyoming	Laramie City, Wyoming.
San Diego Barracks, California	San Diego, California.
San Diego, Texas	San Diego, Texas.
Sandy Hook, fort at, New Jersey	New York City, New York.
San Felipe, Texas	Del Rio, Texas.
Savannah (Oglethorpe Barracks), Georgia	Savannah, Georgia.
Scammel, Fort, Maine	Portland, Maine.
Schuyler, Fort, New York	Westchester, New York.
Selden, Fort, New Mexico	Fort Selden, New Mexico.
Sewell, Fort, Massachusetts	Marblehead, Massachusetts.
Shaw, Fort, Montana	Fort Shaw, Montana.
Sheridan, Camp, Nebraska	Camp Sheridan, Nebraska.
Ship Island, Mississippi	Mississippi City, Mississippi.
Sidney, Fort, Nebraska	Sidney, Nebraska.
Sill, Fort, Indian Territory	Fort Sill, Indian Territory.
Sisseton, Fort, Dakota	Fort Sisseton, Dakota.
Snelling, Fort, Minnesota	Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
Springfield Armory and Arsenal, Massachusetts	Springfield, Massachusetts.
Standish, Fort, Massachusetts	Plymouth, Massachusetts.
Stanton, Fort, New Mexico	Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
Stevens, Fort, Oregon	Astoria, Oregon.
Stevenson, Fort, Dakota	Fort Stevenson, Dakota.
Stockton, Fort, Texas	Fort Stockton, Texas.
St. Augustine (St. Francis Barracks), Florida	St. Augustine, Florida.
St. Louis Barracks, Missouri	St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Powder Depot, Missouri	Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
St. Philip, Fort, Louisiana	*via* New Orleans, Louisiana.
Sullivan, Fort, Maine	Eastport, Maine.
Sully, Fort, Dakota	Fort Sully, Dakota.
Sumter, Fort, South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina.
Supply, Fort, Indian Territory	Fort Supply, Indian Territory.
Taylor, Fort, Florida	Key West, Florida.
Thomas, Camp, Arizona	Camp Thomas, Arizona.
Totten, Fort, Dakota	Fort Totten, Dakota.
Townsend, Fort, Washington	Port Townsend, Washington
Trumbull, Fort, Connecticut	New London, Connecticut

Post or Station.	Post-Office.
Union, Fort, New Mexico	Fort Union, New Mexico.
Vancouver Arsenal, Washington	Vancouver, Washington.
Vancouver, Fort, Washington	Vancouver, Washington.
Verde, Fort, Arizona	Fort Verde, Arizona.
Wadsworth, Fort, New York	Stapleton, New York.
Wallace, Fort, Kansas	Fort Wallace, Kansas.
Walla-Walla, Fort, Washington	Walla-Walla, Washington.
Warren, Fort, Massachusetts	Boston, Massachusetts.
Washakie, Fort, Wyoming	Fort Washakie, Wyoming.
Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia	Washington, District of Columbia.
Washington, Fort, Maryland	Fort Washington, Maryland.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts	Watertown, Massachusetts.
Watervliet Arsenal, New York	West Troy, New York.
Wayne, Fort, Michigan	Detroit, Michigan.
West Point Military Academy, New York	West Point, New York.
Whipple Barracks, Arizona	Prescott, Arizona.
Whipple, Fort, Virginia	Georgetown, District of Columbia.
Willet's Point, New York	Whitestone, Long Island.
Wingate, Fort, New Mexico	Fort Wingate, New Mexico.
Winthrop, Fort, Massachusetts	Boston, Massachusetts.
Wolcott, Fort, Rhode Island	Newport, Rhode Island.
Wood, Fort, New York	New York City, New York.
Wool, Fort, Virginia	Old Point Comfort, Virginia.
Yates, Fort, Dakota	Fort Yates, Dakota.
Yerba Buena Island, California	San Francisco, California.
Yuma, Fort, California	Yuma, Arizona.

REESE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department was established by the act of Congress of April 30, 1798, and went into practical operation in the month of June following, the charge of naval affairs prior to that date having been in the War Department.

The Secretary of the Navy is the head of this Department.

The Department is divided into the following bureaus:

Bureau of Yards and Docks;
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting;
Bureau of Navigation;
Bureau of Ordnance;
Bureau of Construction and Repairs;
Bureau of Steam Engineering;
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing;
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to provide naval stores and materials for the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, and all other matters connected with the naval establishment.

He must cause all flags, standards, and colors taken by the navy from the enemies of the United States to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government.

He is authorized to cause to be prepared by the Hydrographic Office maps, charts, and nautical books relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper; and to purchase the plates and copyright of such existing maps, charts, navigators' sailing directions and instructions as he may consider necessary.

The Secretary of the Navy must make the following annual reports to Congress:

A statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year for the Department of the Navy, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head, the amount expended under each head, and the balance remaining unexpended June 30 preceding; to be accompanied with estimates of the probable demands which remain on each appropriation.

A statement of all offers for contracts for supplies and services made during the preceding year, by classes, indicating those which have been accepted.

A statement showing the amounts expended during the preceding fiscal year for wages of mechanics and laborers employed in building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the navy, or in receiving and securing stores and materials for those purposes, and for the purchase of material and stores for the same purpose; and showing the cost or estimated value of the stores on hand, under this appropriation, in the navy-yards at the commencement of the preceding fiscal year; and the cost or estimated value of the articles belonging to this appropriation which may be on hand at the navy-yards at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Navy may cause persons in the naval service or Marine Corps, who become insane while in service, to be placed in such hospital as will be most convenient and best calculated to promise a restoration of reason.

He may establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots of coal, and other fuel, for the supply of steam ships of war.

He is authorized and directed to sell at public sale such vessels and materials of the navy as, in his judgment, cannot be advantageously used, repaired, or fitted out; and he must report the sales of such vessels or materials, the names of the parties buying the same, the

amount realized therefrom, and all other facts connected therewith to Congress, annually.

He is authorized, under the direction of the President, to cause such vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States as produce the live-oak and red-cedar timbers to be explored, and selection to be made of such tracts or portions thereof, when the principal growth is of either of such timbers, as in his judgment may be necessary to furnish the navy a sufficient supply of the same.

The Secretary must annually submit to Congress estimates of the claims and demands chargeable upon and payable out of the Naval Pension Fund. He is trustee of that fund.

All appropriations for specific, general, and contingent expenses of the Navy Department are under the control and expended by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the appropriation for each bureau is kept separate in the Treasury Department.

All appropriations made for the preparation or publication of foreign hydrographic surveys are only applicable to their object upon the approval by the Secretary of the Navy, after a report from three competent naval officers to the effect that the original data for proposed charts are such as to justify their publication.

All provisions, clothing, hemp, and other materials of every name and nature for the use of the navy, and the transportation thereof, when time will permit, must be furnished by contract by the lowest bidder, after due advertisement for proposals to furnish the provisions and materials wanted.

All ransom-money, salvage, bounty, or proceeds of condemned property, accruing or awarded to any vessel of the navy, must be distributed and paid to the officers and men entitled thereto in the same manner as prize-money.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

All money accruing and which has accrued to the United States from the sale of prizes shall be and remain forever a fund for the payment of pensions to the officers, seamen, and marines who may be entitled to receive the same; and if such fund be insufficient for the purpose, the public faith is pledged to make up the deficiency; but if it should be more than sufficient, the surplus shall be applied to the making of future provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen, and marines.

The surplus fund, after paying the pensions due, is invested in the registered securities of the United States; and it draws interest at the rate of three per centum per annum.

PRIVATEER PENSION FUND.

The Secretary is also trustee of the Privateer Pension Fund. Two per centum of the net amount of the prize-money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, must be paid over to the Collector of Customs at the port at which the captured vessel may arrive, or to the Consul residing at the port, not within the United States, at which such vessel may arrive; and the moneys arising therefrom are pledged by the Government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain, and of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels of the United States in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as may be provided by law. The Collectors and Consuls must deposit the said two per centum in the Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$2500
1 disbursing clerk and superintendent	2250
4 clerks, each	1800
1 stenographer	1600
3 clerks, each	1600
4 " "	1200
3 " "	1000
2 messengers, each	840
2 laborers, each	660

The Chief Clerk has the general charge, subject to the direction of the Secretary, of this office, conducts the correspondence, and supervises the duties of the other clerks.

The chiefs of the several bureaus have charge and custody of the books, records, and accounts pertaining to their respective duties, and all of the duties of the bureau chiefs are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him, and they have full force and effect as such. All estimates for specific, general, and contingent expenses of the De-

partment and of the several bureaus must be furnished to the Secretary of the Navy by the chiefs of the respective bureaus.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

This Bureau has charge of the navy-yards and naval stations, their construction and repair; the purchase of timber and various other materials.

The chief of this Bureau has the rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 draughtsman	1800
1 clerk	1800
1 "	1600
1 "	1400
1 "	1200
1 "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

This Bureau has charge of the equipment of all vessels of war, the supply of their sails, rigging, anchors, and fuel; also the recruiting of sailors of the various grades for the navy.

The chief of this Bureau has the rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 clerk	1800
1 "	1600
2 clerks, each	1400
2 " "	1200
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

This Bureau supplies vessels of war with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, flags, signal-lights, glasses, and stationery; has charge of the publication of charts, the *Nautical Almanac*, and surveys. The Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office are under the direction of this Bureau.

The chief of this Bureau has the rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Purposes and Uses of the Naval Observatory.

The Naval Observatory, at Washington, owes its origin to those wants and uses of the navy that pertain to navigation, as that at Greenwich, England, established in 1675, owes its origin to the demands of a maritime nation for improvements in navigation.

As is well known, it is by the science of astronomy—by methods of lunar distances—that longitudes at sea are found. This is of incalculable benefit to commerce and navigation.

Force employed in Naval Observatory.

Navy Officers.

	Navy Pay.
Rear-Admiral, superintendent in charge	
4 assistants, with rank of lieutenant	" "
1 master	" "
3 professors of mathematics, with rank of captain	" "
2 professors of mathematics, with rank of commander	" "
1 professor of mathematics, with rank of lieutenant	" "

Civil Officers and Employés.

	Per Annum.
1 clerk	$1800
3 assistant astronomers, each	1500
1 instrument-maker	1500
	Per Month.
1 employé in charge of grounds	$80.00
3 watchmen, each	60.00
1 messenger	53.22
1 porter	53.22

The following observations on the usefulness of Government observatories were made in a report submitted to Congress in 1878, by Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington:

"As European sailors did in former times, Chinese sailors now grope along the shore, running from point to point, anchoring at night, and lost when at sea. By means of observatories, men were enabled to tabulate the motions and the places of the heavenly bodies, and to calculate a nautical almanac, which, being published for some three years in advance of its time of use, enables vessels engaged on the longest voyages to have always in possession the accurate places of the sun, moon, and stars, arranged for every day of the year. Every time

the position of a ship at sea is put upon the chart, this position is found by observation of some heavenly body by the navigator, and made useful by reference to the nautical almanac. When fogs or storms hinder observations, the position is carried by estimation and rough measurements of speed and direction from the last celestial observation.

"It thus appears that the work of observatories blends so intimately with modern navigation, that no cargo can be exported or brought home except through the agency of astronomical results.

"That astronomical observatories are absolutely necessary to the ocean commerce of the world, is a proposition which no man can deny. There are many private observatories in the United States, generally conducted by men of great abilities, some of them directed by men of supreme talents.

"It may be asked why these private observatories cannot do the work of Government observatories. These private observatories are generally attached to places of instruction, and they are devoted rather to education than long-continued labor directed to a particular end, this end often not a brilliant one, and not calculated to bring any great reputation to the patient toiler. For instance, a professor now in the Naval Observatory has been more than a quarter of a century employed every fair night, when not sick from malaria, in making a catalogue of the stars and in tabulating their places more accurately than has been done before. Some of the more important stars have had their places measured and re-measured as often as six hundred times; generally the standard stars are measured more than two hundred times.

"This work, 'rectifying the tables of the motions of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars, for perfecting the art of navigation,' was included in the warrant of Charles II. for the erection of Greenwich Observatory.

"The patient, sustained work of the Government observatory would be foreign to the intention of the private observatory; and when the private astronomer, urged by his genius and his thirst for knowledge, engages in work aside from his regular occupation, it is more apt to be in fields of discovery, or of astronomical investigation of recent facts, than in plain plodding tables, such as are old in science, though new in accuracy.

"The Naval Observatory is very remotely a means of education, and its field does not clash with the one in which private observatories labor. As the aims of the two are different, their work is not alike. The Government observatory works on old themes; the private observatory devises new ones. Both are necessary in the world, and neither can be spared. Very fortunately, only one claims Government aid."

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

In this office all charts for the use of the navy, and for mariners generally, are drawn, engraved, printed, and photolithographed; sailing directions are prepared and published, and other hydrographic information collected and issued for the improvement of the means of navigating safely the vessels of the navy and of the mercantile marine.

Force Employed in the Hydrographic Office.

Naval Officers.

Captain and hydrographer to Bureau of Navigation	Navy Pay.
2 commanders, each	"
5 lieutenant-commanders, each	"
6 lieutenants, each	"
7 masters, each	"
2 ensigns, each	"

Civil Employés.

	Per Month.
1 clerk	$120.00
1 draughtsman	175.00
1 "	120.00
2 draughtsmen, each	100.00
1 draughtsman	50.00
2 writers, each	75.00
1 paint-lights	75.00
5 laborers, each	55.00
1 chief draughtsman	191.66
1 draughtsman	133.33
2 draughtsmen, each	108.33
2 " "	80.00
1 file clerk	60.00
1 laborer	40.00

	Per Diem.
2 printers, each	$4.00
2 engravers, each	4.00
1 engraver	3.50
2 engravers, each	3.00

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

This is in charge of a professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of captain, navy pay.

The following civil employés are engaged in preparing for publication the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac:*

	Per Annum.
2 computers, each	$1600
2 " "	1500
3 " "	1200
1 messenger	720

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

This Bureau has charge of the manufacture of naval ordnance and ammunition; the armament of vessels of war; the arsenals and magazines; the trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and ammunition; of the torpedo service, the torpedo station at Newport, and the experimental battery at Annapolis.

Chief of Bureau, with rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 draughtsman	1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

This Bureau has charge of dry-docks, and of all vessels undergoing repairs; the designing, building, and fitting out of vessels, and the armor of iron-clads.

Chief of Bureau, Chief Constructor, with rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 clerk	1800
1 draughtsman	1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
1 "	1200
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

This Bureau directs the designing, fitting out, running, and repairing of the steam-marine engines, boilers, and appurtenances used on vessels of war, and the work-shops in the navy-yards where they are made and repaired.

Chief of Bureau, Engineer-in-Chief, with rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 chief draughtsman	2250
1 assistant draughtsman	1600
1 clerk	1400
1 clerk	1200
1 "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
2 laborers, each	660

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

This Bureau has charge of all contracts and purchases for the supply of provisions, water for cooking and drinking purposes, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Chief of Bureau, Paymaster-General, with the rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 clerk	1800
2 clerks, each	1600
2 " "	1400
3 " "	1200
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

This Bureau superintends everything relating to medicines, medical stores, surgical instruments, and hospital supplies required for the treatment of the sick and wounded for the navy and Marine Corps.

Chief of Bureau, Surgeon-General, with rank of commodore, navy pay.

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$1800
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1200
1 "	1000
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

For the hospitals and laboratory, $40,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per Annum.
9 watchmen, each	$720
4 laborers, each	660
1 engineer	1200
1 assistant engineer	1000
1 conductor for elevator	720
3 firemen, each	720
12 charwomen, each	180

UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM, AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

OBJECT.

The object of this Asylum is to provide a comfortable home for disabled and decrepit naval officers, seamen, and marines, who are entitled to the benefits of the institution.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission into the Asylum are required to produce evidence of having served twenty years in the navy. They must state their age, birthplace, and physical condition, the vessels in which they have served, the names of the commanding officers, and the dates of such service. They must produce a certificate from a surgeon of the navy stating that they are not able to support themselves by manual labor. Pensioned applicants may commute their pensions for places in the Asylum, a similar certificate being required.

Duties.—Beneficiaries are required to perform such duties for their own benefit, and that of the institution, as their age, physical abilities, and condition will admit.

Pocket-Money.—For good conduct and faithful performance of duty each beneficiary receives one dollar per month.

Discipline.—For misconduct, such as drunkenness, fighting, abusive and profane language, beneficiaries will be punished by the stoppage of their pocket-money and tobacco, restriction of their liberty, confinement in cells, and curtailment of the ration, and in aggravated cases by dismissal from the Asylum, which latter punishment requires the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy.

No liquors of any kind are allowed the inmates of the institution, and none are permitted within its enclosures. Inmates are not allowed to leave without permission, and no leave is granted for a longer period than one week, except by authority of the Navy Department.

OFFICERS OF NAVAL ASYLUM.

	Navy Pay.
Governor	
1 executive officer	"
1 surgeon	"
1 chaplain	"
1 secretary	"
1 carpenter	"

CIVIL EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
1 superintendent	$600
1 matron	360
2 assistant cooks, each	168
4 laundresses, each	168
6 laborers, each	240
1 master-at-arms	480
1 barber	360
1 steward	480
1 cook	240
1 chief laundress	192
8 scrubbers and waiters, each	168
1 stable-keeper and driver	360
1 corporal	300
1 carpenter	$845

Support of beneficiaries, all out of Naval Pension Fund, $43,500 per annum.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITALS.

There is a Naval Hospital at each of the following cities, at which medical officers of the navy are on duty, and for the support of which the sum of $50,000 yearly is appropriated:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Chelsea, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Annapolis, Maryland; Washington, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; Mare Island, California; Yokohama, Japan.

NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

The Naval Academy is an institution for the instruction of young men in the arts of naval warfare and to fit them as officers in the navy, and it bears the same relation to the navy as the Military Academy at West Point, New York, does to the army.

It is governed by an officer of the navy of high rank (at present a rear-admiral) as Superintendent, who has two assistants, also naval officers, of lower rank.

The Academy is divided into Departments, as follows:

Commandant and Assistant Commandants of Cadets.

Department of Seamanship.

Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Department of Mathematics.

Department of Steam Engineering.

Department of Astronomy and Navigation.

Department of Physics and Chemistry.

Department of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics.

Department of English Studies, History, and Law.

Department of Modern Languages.

Department of Drawing.

In each of these Departments naval officers serve as instructors, there being upwards of fifty in all, and these are called the "Academic staff." There are a number of other officers not attached to the Academic staff, but on duty at the Academy, including medical officers, officers of the pay corps, chaplains, etc.

Besides the naval officers there are the following professors, civil officers, and employés allowed and on duty in the Academy:

	Per Annum.
2 professors, 1 of drawing and 1 of modern languages, each	$2500.00
4 professors, 1 of physics, 1 of chemistry, 1 of Spanish, 1 of English studies, history, and laws, each	2200.00
6 assistant professors, 4 of French, 1 of English studies, histories, and laws, and 1 of drawing, each	1800.00
Secretary of Naval Academy	1800.00
1 swordmaster	1500.00
2 assistant swordmasters, each	1000.00
1 boxing-master and gymnast	1200.00
1 assistant librarian	1400.00
1 clerk to superintendent	1200.00
1 " "	1000.00
1 " "	800.00
1 " paymaster	1000.00
1 " commandant of cadets	1000.00
1 dentist	1600.00
1 mechanic	600.00
1 cook	325.50
1 armorer	529.50
1 quarter-gunner	409.50
1 baker	600.00
1 messman	288.00
1 messenger to superintendent	600.00
1 gunner's mate	469.50
1 coxswain	469.50
1 seaman in department of seamanship	349.50
1 " " astronomy	349.50
1 " " chemistry	349.50
1 bandmaster	528.00
21 first-class musicians, each	348.00
7 second-class musicians, each	300.00
1 steam-pipe fitter	730.00

	Per Diem.
Captain of watch and weigher	$2.50
4 watchmen, each	2.00
1 foreman of the gas and steam-heating works	5.00
1 attendant of the gas and steam-heating works	3.00
1 attendant of the gas and steam-heating works	2.50
8 attendants of the gas and steam-heating works, each	2.00
1 foreman of joiners	3.50
1 " painters	3.50
1 " masons	3.50
2 joiners, each	2.50
1 painter	2.50
1 mason	2.50
1 tinner	2.50
1 gasfitter	2.50
1 mechanic	2.25
1 master-laborer	2.28
3 laborers, each	2.00
11 " "	1.50
1 laborer to superintend cadets' quarters	2.00
1 master boiler-maker	3.50
1 " machinist	3.50
1 pattern-maker	3.50
2 machinists, each	2.50
2 blacksmiths, each	2.50
1 moulder	2.50
2 laborers, each	1.50

	Per Month.
6 attendants, each	$20.00
20 servants, each	20.00

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES INTO THE NAVAL ACADEMY AS CADET-MIDSHIPMEN.

Nomination.

I. The number of Cadet-Midshipmen allowed at the Academy is one for every Member and Delegate of the House of Representatives; one for the District of Columbia; and ten appointed at large.

II. The nomination of candidates for admission from the District of Columbia and at large is made by the President. The nomination of a candidate from any Congressional District or Territory is made on the recommendation of the Member or Delegate from actual residents of his District or Territory.

III. Each year, as soon after the 5th of March as possible, Members and Delegates will be notified in writing of vacancies that may exist in their districts. If such Members or Delegates neglect to recommend candidates by the 1st of July in that year, the Secretary of the Navy is required by law to fill the vacancies existing in districts actually represented in Congress. They will be filled by appointments from the districts in which the vacancies exist.

IV. The nomination of candidates is made annually between the 5th of March and the 1st of July. Candidates who are nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy on the 11th of June will receive permission to present themselves at that time to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for examination as to their qualifications for admission. Those who are nominated prior to July 1, but not in time to attend the June examination, will be examined on the 22d of September following; and should any candidate fail to report, or be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission, in June, the Member or Delegate from whose district he was nominated will be notified to recommend another candidate, who shall be examined on the 22d of September following. When any of the dates assigned for examinations fall on Sunday, the examination will take place on the following Monday.

V. A sound body and healthy constitution, good mental abilities, a natural aptitude for study and habits of application, persistent effort, an obedient and orderly disposition, and correct moral principles and deportment, are so necessary to success in pursuing the course at the Academy, that persons conscious of any deficiency in these respects are

earnestly recommended not to subject themselves or their friends to the mortification and disappointment consequent upon failure, by accepting nominations and attempting to enter a service for which they are not fitted.

EXAMINATION.

VI. Each candidate for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman must present to the Academic Board satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and must certify *on honor* to his precise age, which must be over fourteen and less than eighteen years at the time of the examination. No candidate will be examined whose age does not fall within the prescribed limits.

VII. Candidates must be physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution; they will be required to pass a satisfactory examination before a Medical Board composed of the surgeon of the Naval Academy and two other medical officers, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

VIII. Any *one* of the following conditions will be sufficient to cause the rejection of a candidate:

Feeble constitution, inherited or acquired;

Greatly-retarded development;

Permanently-impaired general health;

Decided cachexia, diathesis, or predisposition;

All chronic diseases, or results of injuries that would permanently impair efficiency, viz.:

Weak or disordered intellect;

Cutaneous and communicable diseases;

Unnatural curvature of spine, torticollis, or other deformity:

Permanent inefficiency of either of the extremities or articulations from any cause;

Epilepsy or other convulsions within five years;

Impaired vision, or chronic disease of the organs of vision;

Great hardness of hearing, or chronic disease of the ears;

Chronic nasal catarrh, ozæna, polypi, or great enlargement of the tonsils;

Impediment of speech to such an extent as to impair efficiency in the performance of duty;

Chronic diseases of heart or lungs, or decided indications of liability to cardiac or pulmonary affections;

Hernia, or retention of testes in inguinal cavity;

Sarcocele, hydrocele, stricture, fistula, or hemorrhoids;

Large varicose veins of lower limbs, scrotum, or cord;

Chronic ulcers.

Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate; and no one *manifestly* under size for his age will be received into the Academy. In case of doubt about the physical condition of the candidate, any marked deviation from the usual standard of height will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Five feet will be the minimum height for the candidate.

The Board will exercise a proper discretion in the application of the above conditions to each case, rejecting no candidate who is likely to be efficient in the service, and admitting no one who is likely to prove physically inefficient. No candidate rejected by the Board will be allowed a re-examination.

IX. The candidate must pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar.

X. All the examinations, except in reading, will be written. Candidates who fall below the standard will receive a second and final examination in the subjects in which they fail. Deficiency in any one of the subjects at the second examination will be sufficient to insure rejection.

XI. "Candidates rejected at such examinations shall not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class unless recommended by the Board of Examiners." (*Rev. Stat.*, § 1515.)

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE QUESTIONS.

XII. ARITHMETIC.—*Notation and Numeration.*—The candidate is required to express in figures any whole number, decimal, or mixed number; to write in words any given number; and to explain the Roman and Arabic systems of notation.

Denominate Numbers.—The tables of money, weights, and measures in common use, including English money; addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of denominate numbers; the relation existing between the troy and avoirdupois pound; number of cubic inches in a gallon; reduction of differences of longitude to their equivalents in time, and *vice versa.*

Fractions.—The candidate must be

familiar with all processes of common and decimal fractions, and is expected to be able to give clearly the reasons for such processes, and to be familiar with the contracted methods of multiplication and division given in the ordinary text-books on arithmetic.

Properties of Numbers.—Test of divisibility of numbers by 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 25, 125, etc.; the resolution of composite numbers into prime factors; the method of determining whether any number is prime or composite, and of finding the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of large as well as of small numbers.

Ratio and Proportion.—Definitions and explanations of the nature of ratio and proportion; different methods of writing a proportion; solution of problems in simple and compound proportion.

Percentage, Interest, and Discount.—Examples usually given under these heads in arithmetics.

Mensuration.—The measurement of rectangular surfaces and volumes.

Evolution.—The extraction of square and cube roots.

Analysis.—Miscellaneous problems usually classed under this head, similar to those found in school arithmetics. It is essential that the candidate shall be thoroughly proficient in all branches of arithmetic; unusual excellence in this will be allowed to count in his favor in case of a slight deficiency in other subjects.

Should persons intending to present themselves as candidates acquire a knowledge of algebra, it will be found to be of material assistance in the course of study pursued at the Academy, although not required for admission.

When practicable, should the candidate so prefer, algebraic solutions of problems may be substituted for arithmetical solutions.

GEOGRAPHY.—Candidates will be questioned on the grand divisions of the land and water; the character of coast-lines; the direction and position of mountain-chains, and the locality of important peaks; the position and course of rivers, their tributaries, and the bodies of water into which they empty; the position of important seas, bays, gulfs, and arms of the sea; the political divisions of the land, their position, boundaries, and capital cities; the position and direction of great peninsulas, and the situation of important and prominent capes; straits, sounds, channels, and the most important canals; great lakes, and inland seas; position and political connection of important islands and colonial possessions; locality of cities of historical, political, or commercial importance (attention is specially called to the rivers and bodies of water on which cities are situated); the course of a vessel in making a voyage between well-known seaports.

GRAMMAR.—Candidates will be examined in the whole of English grammar as treated in the common-school text-books, embracing the following subjects: The divisions of letters and the use of capitals; the parts of speech; the classification of *nouns*, and the distinctions of persons, gender, and number; under *number*, the rules for the formation of the plural, nouns irregular and defective in number, the plural of proper names; under *case*, the different uses of the three cases, the rules for inflection, the changes in ending to denote case; the difference between the definite and indefinite *article*, and the use of *a* or *an*; the classification of *adjectives*; the explanation of the different degrees of comparison; the rules for *comparing adjectives*; irregular and defective comparison; numerals and their classification; the double classification of *pronouns*, first, into substantives and adjectives, secondly, into personals, relatives, etc.; peculiarities in the use of personal pronouns, as the difference between *my* and *mine*, between *thou* and *you*, and the various uses of *it*; compound personal pronouns; the double office of relatives, and the different classes of objects to which each of them is applied; compound relative pronouns; interrogative pronouns; adjective pronouns, or pronominal adjectives, and their classification; the classification and conjugation of *verbs*; the relations between transitive and intransitive verbs; the principal parts of regular, irregular, and defective verbs; the uses and inflection of auxiliaries; the essential peculiarities in the use of voice, mood, tense, number, and person; tense-endings and personal endings; impersonal verbs; the classification, formation, and comparison of *adverbs*; conjunctive adverbs; the use of *prepositions*, *interjections*, and *conjunctions*, with the classification of the latter.

The rules for the construction and arrangement of words and sentences, given under syntax.

Parsing, according to the following model; giving in the case of each word the explanation of its grammatical relation to the other words in the sentence

Noun: Class, gender, number, person, case.

Article: Definite or indefinite; qualified noun.

Adjective: Class, compared or not compared; comparison, if admitting it; degree of comparison; qualified noun.

Personal pronoun: Person, gender, number, case.

Relative pronoun: Person, gender, number, case, antecedent.

Interrogative pronoun: Gender, number, case.

Adjective pronoun (or pronominal adjective): Class; qualified word.

Verb: Class, form, principal parts, tense, mood, voice, person, number, subject.

Adverb: Class, derivation and comparison, if derived and compared; qualified word.

Preposition: Words between which the relation is shown by the preposition.

Interjection: The kind of emotion expressed.

Conjunction: Class; words or sentences connected.

READING.—Candidates will be examined in reading aloud English prose.

WRITING AND SPELLING.—Candidates will be required to write a short original letter, and an exercise in dictation, and to spell twenty-four words in common use.

An examination in English branches containing eight or more mistakes in spelling will not be considered satisfactory, and will be sufficient of itself to cause the rejection of the candidate.

ADMISSION.

XIII. Candidates who pass the physical and mental examinations will receive appointments as Cadet-Midshipmen, and become inmates of the Academy. Each Cadet will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy eight years (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy), unless sooner discharged. The Academic course is six years. The pay of a Cadet-Midshipman is $500 a year, commencing at the date of his admission.

XIV. Cadets, immediately after their admission, will supply themselves with the following articles, viz.:

1 parade-suit	$37.72
1 undress-suit	20.95
1 working-suit	2.41
1 overcoat	23.30
1 rubber coat	4.54
1 parade-cap	$4.10
1 undress-cap	1.63
*2 pairs high shoes	11.50
*8 white shirts	11.04
*2 night-shirts	2.10
*4 under-shirts	2.24
12 linen collars	1.68
*8 pairs socks	2.00
*4 pairs drawers	2.12
*6 handkerchiefs	1.62
*8 towels	2.06
2 pairs drill-gloves	1.16
2 pairs Lisle-thread gloves	.50
*1 pair suspenders	.38
1 neck-tie	.50
2 clothes-bags	.50
1 hair mattress	6.75
1 straw mattress	1.32
1 hair pillow	.83
1 pair blankets	3.87
2 bedspreads	2.10
6 sheets	3.66
4 pillow-cases	1.00
*1 tooth-brush	.23
*1 hair-brush	.73
*1 whisk	.17
*1 coarse comb	.10
*1 fine comb	.39
1 mug	.10
*1 cake soap	.10
1 soap-dish	.10
1 requisition-book	.30
1 laundry-book	.30
1 pass-book	.30
1 stencil and ink; 1 brush	.41
*1 thread-and-needle case	.53
1 rug	1.55
1 wash-basin and pitcher	1.30
1 looking-glass	.85
1 water-pail	.65
1 slop-bucket	.57
1 broom	.27
Total	$162.47

The articles marked *, not being required to conform to a standard pattern, may be brought by the Cadet from home, but all other articles must conform to the regulations, and must, therefore, be supplied by the storekeeper.

Each Cadet-Midshipman must, on admission, deposit with the paymaster the sum of $20, for which he will be credited on the books of that officer, to be expended, by direction of the Superintendent, in the purchase of text-books and other authorized articles besides those enumerated in the preceding article.

All the deposits for clothing, and the entrance-deposits of $20, must be made before a candidate can be received into the Academy.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Deposit for clothing	$162.47
Deposit for books, etc.	20.00
Total deposit required	$182.47

The value of clothing brought from home is to be deducted from this amount.

Each Cadet-Midshipman, *one month after admission*, will be credited with the amount of his actual expenses in travelling from his home to the Academy.

XV. A Cadet-Midshipman who voluntarily resigns his appointment within a year of the time of his admission to the Academy will be required to refund the amount paid him for travelling expenses.

Upon graduation, to complete which two years' service at sea, after passing the academic course, is requisite, Cadets receive appointments as Midshipmen in the navy, and according to their proficiency as shown by their order of merit at the date of graduation.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CADET-ENGINEERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

I. In pursuance of law, applications will be received by the Navy Department for the appointment of Cadet-Engineers.

II. The application is to be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and can be made by the candidate or by any person for him, and his name will be placed on the register. The registry of a name, however, gives no assurance of an appointment, and no preference will be given in the selection to priority of application.

III. The number of appointments which can be made is limited by law to twenty-five each year. The candidate must not be less than sixteen nor more than twenty years of age; he will be required to certify *on honor* to his precise age, to the Academic Board, previous to his examination, and no one will be examined who is over or under the prescribed age. His application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of moral character and health, with information regarding date of birth and educational advantages hitherto enjoyed. Candidates who receive permission will present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy on the 15th of September for examination as to their qualifications for admission.

IV. The course of study will comprise four years at the Naval Academy, and two additional years at sea. All Cadets who finally graduate will be commissioned Assistant Engineers in the Navy as vacancies occur. The pay of a Cadet-Engineer while at the Naval Academy is $500 per annum.

V. The academic examination previous to appointment will be competitive, and will be on the following subjects, namely: Arithmetic; algebra, through equations of the first degree; plane geometry; rudimentary natural philosophy; reading; writing; spelling; English grammar; English composition; geography; free-hand drawing, and an elementary knowledge of the principles governing the action of the steam-engine. Candidates who possess the greatest skill and experience in the practical knowledge of machinery, *other qualifications being equal*, shall have precedence for admission.

Persons who contemplate presenting themselves as candidates for admission as Cadet-Engineers are cautioned that the number of applicants is large, and the competition exceedingly close. It is, therefore, useless for candidates to present themselves unless well prepared on the subjects of the examination, and unless their physical qualifications are within the prescribed standard.

VI. Candidates must be physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution; they will be required to pass a satisfactory examination before a Medical Board composed of the surgeon of the Naval Academy and two other medical officers to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

The requirements relative to the physical condition of candidates for admission as Engineer Cadets are the same as those prescribed for Cadet-Midshipmen, as set forth on page 179.

VII. Cadets, immediately after their admission, will supply themselves with the same articles as required of Cadet-Midshipmen.

VIII. Each Cadet-Engineer must, on admission, deposit with the paymaster the sum of $50, for which he will be credited on the books of that officer, to be expended, by direction of the Superintendent, in the purchase of text-books and other authorized articles.

All the deposits for clothing, and the entrance deposit of $50, must be made before a candidate can be received into the Academy.

Summary of Expenses.

Deposit for clothing	$162.47
Deposit for books and instruments	50.00
Total deposit required	$212.47

The value of clothing brought from home is to be deducted from this amount.

Each Cadet-Engineer, *one month after admission*, will be credited with the amount of his actual expenses in travelling from his home to the Academy.

IX. A Cadet-Engineer who voluntarily resigns his appointment within a year of the time of his admission to the Academy will be required to refund the amount paid him for travelling expenses.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The Line-Officers of the navy are classed as follows:

Admiral. Lieutenant-Commander.
Vice-Admiral. Lieutenant.
Rear-Admiral. Master.
Commodore. Ensign.
Captain. Midshipman.
Commander.

Naval command is exercised by the above-designated officers in the order named.

The officers of the Staff of the navy consist of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps, Chaplains, Professors of Mathematics, Naval Constructors, and Secretaries to Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

When the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral become vacant, the grades will cease to exist.

The present active list of the navy comprises the following: One Admiral; one Vice-Admiral, eleven Rear-Admirals, twenty-five Commodores, fifty Captains, ninety-one Commanders, eighty Lieutenant-Commanders, two hundred and eighty Lieutenants, one hundred Masters, one hundred Ensigns, and forty-four Midshipmen.

The Admiral and Vice-Admiral each are allowed a secretary, with the rank and allowances of a lieutenant.

MEDICAL CORPS.

This Corps consists of fifteen Medical Directors, fifteen Medical Inspectors, fifty Surgeons, and one hundred Assistant Surgeons.

PAY CORPS.

This Corps consists of thirteen Pay Directors, thirteen Pay Inspectors, fifty Paymasters, thirty Passed Assistant Paymasters, and twenty Assistant Paymasters.

Paymasters of the fleet of vessels having complements of more than 175 persons, on supply steamers, store-vessels, and receiving-ships, at stations and at the Naval Academy, and those detailed at stations as inspectors of provisions and clothing, are each allowed a clerk.

ENGINEER CORPS.

This Corps consists of seventy Chief Engineers, of three grades, viz.: ten with the relative rank of captain, fifteen with that of commander, and forty-five with that of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant; one hundred and forty Assistant Engineers, with the relative rank of lieutenant, master, or ensign.

Twenty-four chaplains are allowed for the public armed vessels in actual service.

Twelve professors of mathematics are allowed.

Naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, in such number as may be necessary, are appointed, and they have rank and pay as officers of the navy.

A civil engineer and naval storekeeper is allowed for each of the navy-yards.

The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted in the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, coal-heavers, and including 750 apprentices and boys, shall not exceed 8250.

The term of enlistment is not less than three nor more than five years; boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen may be enlisted until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, with the consent of parents or guardians.

PROVISIONS FOR THE RETIREMENT OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Officers are retired on their own application, after forty years' service; and when sixty-two years old, with some exceptions, they are retired. They are, also, retired on account of disability, to be inquired into and reported upon by a board; and if the disability is the result of an incident of the service, the officer is entitled to full retired pay,—that is, seventy-five per cent. of active pay,—but if the disability is not the result of an incident of the service, the officer will only be entitled to furlough pay.

Officers of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and constructors who shall have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore; and officers of these several corps who have been or shall be retired at the age of sixty-two years, before hav-

ing served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, shall, on the completion of forty years from their entry into service, have the relative rank of commodore.

RELATIVE NAVY RANK.

Admiral, with general.
Vice-Admiral, with lieutenant-general.
Rear-Admiral, with major-general.
Commodore, with brigadier-general.
Captain, with colonel.
Commander, with lieutenant-colonel.
Lieutenant-Commander, with major.
Lieutenant, with captain.
Master, with first lieutenant.
Ensign, with second lieutenant.

The Chiefs of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery; Provisions and Clothing; Steam Engineering; and Construction and Repair, Navy Department, have the relative rank of commodore while holding said positions, and have respectively the title of Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Chief Engineer, and Chief Constructor.

Officers of the Medical Corps on the active list have relative rank in the navy as follows:

Medical directors, the rank of captain.

Medical inspectors, rank of commander.

Surgeons, rank of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant.

Passed assistant surgeons, rank of lieutenant, or master.

Assistant surgeons, rank of master, or ensign.

Officers of the Pay Corps rank as follows:

Pay directors, rank of captain.

Pay inspectors, rank of commander.

Paymasters, rank of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant.

Passed assistant paymasters, rank of lieutenant, or master.

Assistant paymasters, rank of master, or ensign.

Chaplains rank as follows:

Four have relative rank of captain; seven of commander; and seven of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant.

Professors of mathematics rank as follows:

Three have relative rank of captain; four of commander; and five of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant.

Naval constructors rank as follows:

Two have relative rank of captain; three of commander; and all the others of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant.

Assistant naval constructors, rank of lieutenant, or master.

Officers of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps have no authority to exercise military command.

UNITED STATES NAVY VESSELS.

The vessels of the navy are classed as follows:

First-rates comprise steamships of 4000 tons displacement and upwards; iron-clad steamers of 3000 tons measurement and upwards; ships-of-the-line, commissioned for sea service.

Second-rates comprise steamships of 2000 to 4000 tons displacement; iron-clad steamers of 2000 to 3000 tons measurement; frigates (sailing), commissioned for sea service.

Third-rates comprise steamships of 900 to 2000 tons displacement; iron-clad steamers of 1200 to 2000 tons measurement; sloops-of-war (sailing), commissioned for sea service.

Fourth-rates comprise steamships below 800 tons displacement, despatch-vessels, and store-ships.

DETAIL OF COMMAND.

Officers of the navy are assigned to command as follows:

An Admiral may command a fleet or fleets.

A Vice-Admiral may command a fleet, or a division of a fleet, under the Admiral; be Commander-in-Chief of a squadron; or may command a naval station.

A Rear-Admiral may command a fleet or squadron, a squadron or division, under an Admiral or Vice-Admiral; be Chief of Staff of a naval force, under an Admiral or Vice-Admiral; or may command a naval station.

A Commodore may command a division or a squadron, or be Chief of Staff of a naval force commanded by an Admiral, a Vice- or Rear-Admiral; or may command ships of the first class, naval stations, or the vessel of an Admiral, Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral commanding a fleet.

A Captain commands a vessel of the second class, or a vessel of the first class under an Admiral, Vice- or Rear-Admiral, or a Commodore; may be employed as aid to any grade of Admiral; as Chief of Staff to a naval force or detached division, commanded by a Rear-Admiral or Commodore; on duty under a Bureau of the Navy Department; act as second in command of a shore-station; and may

command small practice or flying squadrons.

A Commander commands vessels of the third and fourth classes; may be employed as Chief of Staff to a Commodore; on duty under a Bureau; or as aide to a flag-officer of either grade on shore-stations.

A Lieutenant-Commander may act as aid to an Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, or Commodore commanding afloat; as aid or executive of a commanding officer; navigating or watch-officer in first, second, and third rates; and performs duty at shore-stations or under a Bureau, and may be ordered to command a vessel of the fourth class.

A Lieutenant may perform duty on board vessels of all classes; he may perform duty in the engine-room should it be necessary, and will perform such duty on shore-stations as may be assigned him.

A Master may be attached to all classes of vessels, performing such duties as may be assigned by the commanding officer, including duty in the engine-room if necessary.

Ensigns are ordered to the different classes of vessels; perform duty in the engine-room if required; the duties of Masters' Mates on decks, hold, and forecastle, and such other duties as may be assigned by the commanding officer.

Midshipmen and *Mates* perform such duties as may be assigned them by their commanding officer, including duties on the several decks, in the hold, and in the engine-room.

Petty Officers.

The Petty Officers of the navy are divided into two classes: *Petty Officers of the Line* and *Petty Officers*.

The class of Petty Officers of the Line, and the order of rank, with the order of their succession to command, is as follows:

1. Boatswains' Mates.
2. Gunners' Mates.
3. Signal Quartermaster.
4. Coxswain to Commander-in-Chief.
5. Captains of Forecastle.
6. Quartermasters.
7. Quarter-Gunners.
8. Coxswains.
9. Captains of Maintop.
10. Captains of Foretop.
11. Captains of Mizzentop.
12. Captains of Afterguard.

All other Petty Officers, except the Master-at-Arms, who is the chief Petty Officer in the vessel in which he serves, are called Petty Officers, and take precedence and have assimilated rank as follows:

To rank next after the Master-at-Arms:

Ship's Yeomen.
Machinists.
Engineer's Yeomen.
Apothecaries.
Paymaster's Yeomen.
Masters of the Band.
Schoolmasters.
Ship's Writers.

To rank next after Gunner's Mates:

Carpenter's Mates.
Boiler-Makers.
Armorers.
Sailmaker's Mates.

To rank next after Captain of Afterguard:

Coppersmiths.
Painters.
Coopers.
Armorer's Mates.
Ship's Corporals.
Captains of Hold.
Ship's Cooks.
Bakers.

Petty Officers exercise no authority except in the department in which they belong, or over those placed immediately under their control. Precedence among those of the same rate is established by the commanding officer.

Marines.

Orderly Sergeants of Marines rank next after Master-at-Arms; all other Sergeants with Gunner's Mates: and all Corporals with Captain of Afterguard.

Non-commissioned officers of Marines cannot exercise military authority or command over those not of their corps, unless on guard or police duty, or when specially authorized so to do by the commanding officer of the vessel or station.

When serving afloat, Petty Officers of the navy take precedence of non-commissioned officers of Marines holding the same relative rank; but when serving as troops on shore, the non-commissioned officers take precedence.

The officers of vessels of the United States Navy shall in all cases be citizens of the United States.

Rations.

All officers and seamen are entitled to rations.

The daily ration of the navy consists of one pound of salt pork, with half a pint of beans or peas; or one pound of salt beef, with half a pound of flour and two ounces of dried apples, or other dried fruit; or three-quarters of a pound of preserved meat, with half a pound of rice, two ounces of butter, and one ounce of desiccated "mixed vegetables;" or three-quarters of a pound of preserved meat, two ounces of butter, and two ounces of desiccated potatoes, together with fourteen ounces of biscuit, one-quarter of an ounce of tea, or one ounce of coffee or cocoa, and two ounces of sugar; and a weekly allowance of half a pint of pickles, half a pint of molasses, and half a pint of vinegar.

The commutation price of a single ration is thirty cents.

The commanding officer of any fleet, squadron, or vessel of the navy, acting singly, when upon the high seas, or in any foreign port, where there is no resident Consul of the United States, is authorized to exercise all the powers of a United States Consul in relation to mariners.

The navy is governed by sixty articles, prescribed by act of Congress.

Pay of Officers of the United States Navy.

Grade.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral	$13,000	$13,000	$13,000
Vice-Admiral	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admirals	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders—			
First four years after date of commission	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years from date of commission	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lieutenants—			
First five years after date of commission	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years from date of commission	2,600.	2,200	1,800
Masters—			
First five years after date of commission	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years from date of commission	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns—			
First five years after date of commission	1,200	1,000	800
After five years from date of commission	1,400	1,200	1,000
Midshipmen (after graduation)	1,000	800	600
Cadet-Midshipmen*	500	500	500
Mates	900	700	500
Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, having the same rank, at sea	4,400	.....	.....
Fleet-Surgeons, Fleet-Paymasters, and Fleet-Engineers	4,400	.....	.....
Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers—			
First five years after date of commission	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second five years after date of commission	3,200	2,800	2,400
Third five years after date of commission	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth five years after date of commission	3,700	3,600	2,800
After twenty years from date of commission	4,200	4,000	3,000
Passed Assistant Surgeons, Passed Assistant Paymasters, and Passed Assistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment	2,000	1,800	1,500
After five years from date of appointment	2,200	2,000	1,700
Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Paymasters, and Assistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years from date of appointment	1,900	1,600	1,200
Cadet-Engineers—			
Before final academic examination	500	500	500
After final academic examination	1,000	800	600

* After leaving Academy, *at sea*, $950 per annum.

Pay of Officers of the United States Navy.—(Continued.)

Grade.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Naval Constructors—			
First five years after date of appointment	.....	$3,200	$2,200
Second five years after date of appointment	.....	3,400	2,400
Third five years after date of appointment	.....	3,700	2,700
Fourth five years after date of appointment	.....	4,000	3,000
After twenty years from date of appointment	.....	4,200	3,200
Assistant Naval Constructors—			
First four years after date of appointment	.....	2,000	1,500
Second four years after date of appointment	.....	2,200	1,700
After eight years from date of appointment	.....	2,600	1,900
Chaplains—			
First five years after date of commission	$2,500	2,000	1,600
After five years from date of commission	2,800	2,800	1,900
Professors of Mathematics and Civil Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment	2,400	2,400	1,500
Second five years after date of appointment	2,700	2,700	1,800
Third five years after date of appointment	3,000	3,000	2,100
After fifteen years from date of appointment	3,500	3,500	2,600
Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sail-Makers—			
First three years after date of appointment	1,200	900	700
Second three years after date of appointment	1,300	1,000	800
Third three years after date of appointment	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth three years after date of appointment	1,600	1,300	1,000
After twelve years from date of appointment	1,800	1,600	1,200

Note.—Officers on furlough receive half of leave of absence pay.

Pay Table.

	Per Annum.
Secretaries—	
To Admiral and Vice-Admiral (on shore)	$2500
To Naval Academy	1800
Clerks—	
First clerk to commandants of navy-yards	1500
Second clerks to commandants of navy-yards	1200
To commandant at navy-yard, Mare Island	1800
To commandants of naval stations	1500
Clerks to Paymasters—	
At navy-yard, Mare Island	1800
At navy-yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington	1600
At navy-yards, Kittery, Norfolk, and Pensacola	1400
At other stations	1300
At receiving-ship, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	1600
At receiving-ship, Mare Island	1800
At other receiving-ships, on vessels of the first rate, at the Naval Academy, and at the Naval Asylum	1300
On vessels of the second rate, and to fleet-paymasters	1100
On vessels of the third rate, and supply-vessels and store-ships	1000
To inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at navy-yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington	1600
At other places of inspection	1300
Yeomen—	
To paymasters, first class	750
To paymasters, second class ($50 per month)	600
To paymasters, third class ($40 per month)	480
Apothecaries—	
At Mare Island	1000
First class	750
Second class ($40 per month)	480
Third class ($30 per month)	360

Pay Table—Petty Officers, Seamen, etc.

	Pay per Month.				
	Flag-ship.	1st Rate.	2d Rate.	3d Rate.	4th Rate.
Seamen gunners	.....	$33.50	$33.50	$33.50	$33.50
Chief boatswain's mates	.....	31.50	31.50	.....	.....
Boatswains' mates	.....	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Chief gunner's mates	.....	31.50	31.50	.....	.....
Gunners' mates	.....	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Chief quartermasters	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Quartermasters	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Coxswains	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Captains of forecastle	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Captains of tops	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Captains of afterguard	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Quarter-gunners	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Carpenters' mates	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Sailmakers' mates	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Machinists	.....	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50
Boiler-makers	.....	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
Coppersmiths	.....	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
Armorers	.....	36.50	36 50	36.50	36.50
Armorer's mates	.....	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Captains of hold	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Ship's cooks	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Ship's corporals	.....	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Coopers	.....	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Carpenters and caulkers	.....	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Nurses	.....	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Seamen	.....	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Ordinary seamen	.....	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Ordinary seamen, second class	.....	15.50	15:50	15.50	15.50
Landsmen	.....	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Boys, first class	.....	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Boys, second class	.....	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Boys, third class	.....	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Firemen, first class	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Firemen, second class	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Coal-heavers	.....	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Yeomen	.....	61.50	61.50	56.50	51.50
Engineer's yeomen	.....	61.50	61.50	56.50	51.50
Master-at-arms	.....	61.50	61.50	56.50	51.50
Schoolmasters	.....	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50
Ship's writers	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Ship's printers	$31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ship's tailors	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Ship's bakers	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Painters, first class	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Painters, second class	.....	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Cabin stewards	.....	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50
Cabin cook	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Wardroom steward	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Wardroom cook	.....	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Steerage stewards	.....	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Steerage cooks	.....	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Warrant-officers' steward	.....	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Warrant-officers' cook	.....	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Steward to commander-in-chief	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook to commander-in-chief	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coxswain to commander-in-chief	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masters of the band	51.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians, first class	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians, second class	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bugler	.....	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50

Chief boatswain's and chief gunner's mates allowed to vessels not having boatswains.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, who shall perform the duties of firemen and coal-

heavers (including service with condensing apparatus), shall be paid thirty-three (33) cents per diem, subject to the conditions of the circular of the Navy Department dated June 5, 1871, from and including the day the fires are lighted until and inclusive of the day after they are hauled, in addition to their pay as seamen, ordinary seamen, or landsmen, respectively, provided their monthly pay shall not exceed the regular pay of firemen and coal-heavers.

Men enlisted for the engineers' force will be rated first and second class firemen, and be paid accordingly, when serving aboard of sea-going vessels.

Men enlisting under *continuous-service certificates* will be entitled to receive one dollar per month, in addition to the pay of their respective ratings, for each consecutive re-enlistment for three years within three months from the date of their discharge, and also three months' pay as bounty.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

This Corps consists of one commandant, with the rank of colonel; one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, one adjutant and inspector, with the rank of major; one paymaster, with the rank of major; one quartermaster, with the rank of major; two assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain; 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 drum-major, 1 principal musician, 140 sergeants, 180 corporals, 30 musicians for a band, 96 drummers and fifers, and 1500 privates.

Enlistments are for five years.

It is provided by law that the members of the "Marine Band" shall receive four dollars a month, each, in addition to the regular pay, for performing on the Capitol Grounds, and the grounds attached to the Executive Mansion. Marines are entitled to the navy ration, and they may be detached for service on board the armed vessels of the United States; they are also liable for duty in the forts and garrisons, on the sea-coasts, and other duty on shore. They are subject to the laws and regulations of the navy, except when detached for service with the army by order of the President, when they are subject to the Rules and Articles of War for the army.

Officers of the Marine Corps are retired in the same manner and on the same conditions as officers of the army.

Vessels of the United States Navy.

FEBRUARY, 1879.

Name, Rate, and Class.	Propulsion.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Displacement.
1ST RATES.				
Colorado	Screw...	46	3632	4700
Franklin	Screw...	39	3173	5170
Minnesota	Screw...	46	3000	4700
Niagara	Screw...	12	2958	5440
Wabash	Screw...	45	3000	4650
2D RATES.				
Connecticut, and class	Screw...	21	2869	4450
Florida	Screw...	12	2135	4220
Iowa	Screw...	23	2019	4000
Tennessee	Screw...	23	2840	4840
Antietam	Screw...	21	2490	4000
Java	Screw...	21	2490	4000
New York	Screw...	21	2490	4070
Pennsylvania	Screw...	21	2490	4000
Susquehanna	Screw...	23	2213	3980
Lancaster, and class	Screw...	22	2120	3250
Brooklyn	Screw...	20	2000	3000
Pensacola	Screw...	22	2000	3000
Hartford	Screw...	18	2000	2900
Richmond	Screw...	14	2000	2700
Congress	Screw...	16	2090	3050
Worcester	Screw...	15	2000	3050
Trenton	Screw...	11	2300	3900
Powhatan, and class	Paddle.	17	2182	3980
Alaska, and class	Screw...	12	1122	2400
Benicia	Screw...	12	1122	2400
Omaha	Screw...	12	1122	2400
Plymouth	Screw...	12	1122	2400
Lackawanna, and class	Screw...	10	1026	2220
Ticonderoga	Screw...	11	1019	2220
Canandaigua	Screw...	10	955	2130
Monongahela	Screw...	11	960	2100
Shenandoah	Screw...	11	929	2100
3D RATES.				
Juniata	Screw...	8	828	1900
Ossipee	Screw...	8	828	1900
Quinnebaug	Screw...	8	910	1900
Swatara	Screw...	8	910	1900
Galena	Screw...	8	910	1900
Vandalia	Screw...	8	981	2080
Marion	Screw...	8	910	1900
Mohican	Screw...	8	910	1900
Iroquois	Screw...	6	695	1575
Wachusett	Screw...	6	695	1575
Wyoming	Screw...	6	726	1560
Tuscarora	Screw...	6	726	1560
Kearsarge	Screw...	6	695	1550
Adams	Screw...	6	615	1375
Alliance	Screw...	6	615	1375
Essex	Screw...	6	615	1375
Enterprise	Screw...	6	615	1375
Nipsic	Screw...	6	615	1375
Ashuelot, and class	Paddle.	6	786	1370
Monocacy	Paddle.	6	747	1370
Narragansett	Screw...	5	566	1235
Alert*	Screw...	4	541	1020
Ranger	Screw...	4	541	1020
Kansas, and class	Screw...	3	410	900
Saco	Screw...	3	410	900
Nyack	Screw...	3	410	900
Shawmut	Screw...	3	410	900
Yantic	Screw...	3	410	900
Michigan, and class	Paddle.	8	450	685

Name, Rate, and Class.	Propulsion.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Displacement.
4TH RATES.				
Frolic*	Paddle.	†8	614	1300
Gettysburg*	Paddle.	†2	518	1100
Tallapoosa	Paddle.	†2	650	1270
Palos*	Screw...	†6	306	420
Despatch	Screw...	4	‡730	.....
Rio Bravo	Paddle.	.....	325	.....
WOODEN SAILING-VESSELS.				
2D RATES.				
New Hampshire	Sails....	15	2600	4150
New Orleans	Sails....	.....	2800	4200
Ohio	Sails....	5	2700	4250
Vermont	Sails....	16	2600	4150
3D RATES.				
1st Class.				
Constellation	Sails....	10	1236	1886
Constitution	Sails....	6	1335	2200
Independence	Sails....	22	1891	3270
Sabine	Sails....	22	1475	2450
Santee	Sails....	48	1475	2430
Savannah	Sails....	.....	1475	2330
2d Class.				
Portsmouth	Sails....	14	846	1125
Cyane	Sails....	2	695	950
Jamestown	Sails....	16	888	1150
Saratoga	Sails....	4	757	1025
St. Louis	Sails....	.....	431	830
St. Mary's	Sails....	16	766	1025
Dale	Sails....	8	320	675
Pawnee	Sails....	†2	872	1650
4TH RATES.				
Guard	Sails....	†2	925	.....
Onward	Sails....	3	704	.....
Relief	Sails....	2	468	.....
Supply	Sails....	†2	547	.....

* Iron vessel. † Battery of howitzers.
‡ Old measurement.

Iron-Clad Vessels.

Name.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage.
Ajax	Fourth.	Screw...	2	550
Amphitrite	Third...	Screw...	4	874
Canonicus	Fourth.	Screw...	2	550
Camanche	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Catskill	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Colossus	Second..	Screw...	10	2127
Dictator	Second..	Screw...	2	1750
Jason	Fourth	Screw...	2	496
Lehigh	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Mahopac	Fourth.	Screw...	2	550
Manhattan	Fourth.	Screw...	2	550
Massachusetts	Second..	Screw...	4	2127
Miantonomah	Third...	Screw...	4	1225
Monadnock	Third...	Screw...	4	1091
Montauk	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Nahant	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Nantucket	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Oregon	Second..	Screw...	4	2127
Passaic	Fourth.	Screw...	2	496
Puritan	Second..	Screw...	2	1870
Roanoke	Second..	Screw...	6	2280
Sangus	Fourth.	Screw...	2	550
Terror	Third...	Screw...	4	1085
Wyandotte	Fourth.	Screw...	2	550

Torpedo-Boats.

Name.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage.
Intrepid	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	438
Alarm	Fourth.	Fowler wheel.	.....	311

Tugs, etc.

Name.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage.
Blue Light	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	86
Burlington	Fourth.	Paddle.	.....	.....
Catalpa	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	191
Cohasset	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	100
Emerald	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	30
Fortune	Fourth.	Screw...	2	306
Glance	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	80
Jean Sands	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	139
Leyden	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	306
Mayflower	Fourth.	Screw...	2	306
Monterey	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	52
Nina	Fourth.	Screw...	*4	306
Phlox	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	317
Pilgrim	Fourth.	Screw...	*2	168
Pinta	Fourth.	Screw...	2	306
Rescue	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	111
Rocket	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	127
Rose	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	62
Snowdrop	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	125
Sorrel	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	68
Speedwell	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	306
Standish	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	306
Spuyten Duyvil	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	116
Triana	Fourth.	Screw...	*2	306
Wyandank	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	399
Grapeshot	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	.....
Seaweed	Fourth.	Screw...	.....	26

* Howitzers.

Pay Table of the Officers of the United States Marine Corps.

Grade.	Per Annum.
Colonel commandant	$3500
Colonel	3500
Lieutenant-colonel	3000
Major (Staff and Line)	2500
Captain and assistant quartermaster	2000
Captain	1800
First Lieutenant	1500
Second Lieutenant	1400

NOTE.—All officers below the rank of Brigadier-General are entitled to ten per centum in addition to their current yearly pay as given above, for each and every period of five years' service, provided the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum of their current yearly pay; and provided further, that the pay of a Colonel shall not exceed $4500 per annum, and that of a Lieutenant-Colonel $4000 per annum. Officers on the retired list are entitled to seventy-five per centum of pay (salary and increase) of their rank, but no increase accrues for time subsequent to date of retirement.

Pay Table of Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates of the United States Marine Corps.

Grade.	First period of 5 years' service.	Second period of 5 years.	Third period of 5 years.	Fourth period of 5 years.	Fifth period of 5 years.
	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.
Sergeant-major	$23	$27	$28	$29	$30
Quartermaster sergeant	23	27	28	29	30
Drum-major	22	26	27	28	29
First sergeant	22	26	27	28	29
Sergeant	17	21	22	23	24
Corporal	15	19	20	21	22
Drummers and fifers	13	17	18	19	20
Privates	13	17	18	19	20
Leader of the band	79	81	82	83	84
Musician, first class	38	40	41	42	43
Musician, second class	24	26	27	28	29
Musician, third class	21	23	24	25	26

All enlisted men, except musicians of the band, serving on a first period of five years' service, are entitled to $1 per month for the third year, $2 per month for the fourth year, and $3 per month for the fifth year's service, in addition to the sums given in the first column above, which additional amounts are retained until expiration of service, and paid only upon final settlement and *honorable* discharge.

One dollar per month is retained from all enlisted men (except the Marine Band) serving under a re-enlistment. This retained pay is not included in the above table, and is to be credited and paid only upon final settlement and *honorable* discharge from service.

NAVY-YARDS AND SHORE STATIONS.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—Navy-Yard and Marine Barracks.

Boston, Massachusetts. — Navy-Yard, Marine Barracks, and Receiving-Ship Wabash.

Malden, Massachusetts.—Nitre Depot.

Chelsea, Massachusetts.—Naval Hospital.

New York City.—Navy Yard, Receiving-Ship Colorado, Naval Laboratory, Naval Hospital, and Marine Barracks (Brooklyn).

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—(League Island) Navy-Yard, Naval Asylum, Receiving-Ship St. Louis, Naval Hospital, Examining Board of Engineers, and Marine Barracks.

Washington, District of Columbia.—Navy-Yard, Naval Hospital, Receiving-Ship Passaic, and Marine Barracks.

Norfolk, Virginia.—Navy-Yard, Naval Hospital, Receiving-Ship Franklin, and Marine Officers.

Pensacola, Florida.—Navy-Yard.

Mare Island, California.—Navy-Yard, Naval Hospital, Receiving-Ship Independence, and Marine Barracks.

New London, Connecticut.—Naval Station.

Port Royal, South Carolina.—Store-Ship New Hampshire, Pawnee.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

This Department was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1849.

The Secretary of the Interior is the head of the Interior Department.

There is one Assistant Secretary.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to the following subjects:

The public lands, including mines; the Indians; pensions and bounty lands; patents for inventions; the custody and distribution of publications; education; the census; Government Hospital for the Insane; Columbia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and Territories of the United States.

He makes reports to Congress of his operations annually.

He is charged with the receiving, arranging, and safe-keeping for distribution to the persons entitled by law to receive them, all printed journals of the two houses of Congress, and all books and documents printed or purchased for use of the Government, except such as are printed or purchased for the particular use of Congress, or of the Executive Departments.

He is required to furnish to the Department of Justice a sufficient number of the statutes of the United States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, for distribution to the officers of the Courts of the United States. A register of all publications received must be kept, and an account of all issues made. Publications are issued only on the written requisition of the heads of Departments, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, or such other officers as are authorized by law to receive the same. Copies of journals, books, and public documents are distributed to such incorporated bodies, institutions, and associations within the States and Territories as may be designated to the Secretary by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.

He is required to transmit one copy each of the public journals of the Senate and House of Representatives to the Governor of each State and Territory, to each branch of the State and Territorial Legislatures, one to every university and college in each State, and one to the Historical Society incorporated in each State; and fifty copies of the documents ordered by Congress shall be used for exchange with foreign Governments.

Such public documents as are ordered by the Secretary of State are supplied to legations and consulates of the United States. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Public Documents, subject to the general direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to collect, arrange, preserve, pack, and distribute the publications received at the Department of the Interior for distribution.

The Secretary is charged with the compilation and printing, in each year in which a new Congress assembles, of the *Biennial Register* or Blue Book of the United States, which contains the lists of all officers, clerks, employés, and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the employ of the United States on the 1st of July of that year; which exhibits the amount of compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each, the State or country in which each person was born, the State or Territory from which appointed to office, and where employed; also a list of all ships belonging to the United States, all contractors with the Government for carrying the mail, printers of United States laws and all printers employed by Congress or by any department, and other matters. An edition of only 750 copies of this book is printed for the use of Congress, heads of Departments, and a few

chief officers of the Government. This book is compiled under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Documents.

The Secretary must provide a suitable apartment, to be called the "Return Office," in which are filed the returns of contracts made by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, to be attended to by a clerk. Copies of such returns are furnished to any person, paying therefor, at the rate of five cents per 100 words.

He is directed by law to prevent the improper appropriation of any public street, avenue, square, or reservation in the city of Washington belonging to the United States.

He has exclusive control of the public park established near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River, in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming.

He must cause to be published, at the close of each session of Congress, 11,000 copies of the acts and resolutions passed by Congress, the amendments to the Constitution adopted, and the public treaties and postal conventions made and ratified.

The business of the office of the Secretary of the Interior is distributed between the following divisions:

APPOINTMENT DIVISION.

As its name implies, this Division has charge of all matters relating to appointments, removals, official misconduct of all persons in the service of the Interior Department, employed at Washington or elsewhere, and all subjects that pertain to or grow out of those branches of business, including absence of employés, and of the bonds of officers.

DISBURSEMENT DIVISION.

This Division is in charge of the Disbursing Clerk of the Interior Department, whose duty consists in making all the disbursements for the following objects:

Salaries of officers and employés of the Department.

Contingent expenses.

Repairs of the United States Capitol and the grounds thereof.

Expenses of Freedmen's Hospital.

Expenses of Smithsonian Institution.

Requisitions for funds by the Secretary of the Interior upon the Secretary of the Treasury are prepared in this Division, for the following objects:

Support and maintenance of Indian tribes.

Pay of Indian Agents.

Surveyors-General, Registers, and Receivers of Public Lands.

Expenses of Government Hospital for the Insane.

Expenses of Columbia Hospital for Women.

Children's Hospital.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home.

Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

INDIAN AFFAIRS DIVISION.

This Division has charge of all matters pertaining to the following objects:

Examination of contracts for the purchase of supplies by Indian Agents, and of accounts for transportation on behalf of the Indian tribes.

Examination of deeds of lands made to the Indians.

Claims for damages growing out of depredations by Indians.

Appointment of Indian Commissioners and Boards of Appraisement.

Correspondence relating to Indian affairs, except that referring to charges against officers of the Indian Service.

LANDS AND RAILROADS DIVISION.

This Division has charge of correspondence relating to public lands and land-grant railroads; appeals to the Secretary of the Interior from the decisions of the General Land Office, and prepares lists of swamp, railroad, internal improvement, and other selections of lands.

PENSION DIVISION.

This Division has charge of pension lands and bounty lands; matters relating to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital, Columbia Hospital for Women, Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and District of Columbia Jail.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT DIVISION.

This Division has the care of all public documents issued by the Government which by law are distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and attends to the distribution of the same; also the management of the Department Library, and the publication of the *United States Biennial Register*.

RETURNS OFFICE.

In this office are filed the contracts made by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior.

FORCE IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Assistant Secretary	$3500
Chief clerk	2750
Law clerk	2250
7 chiefs of divisions, each	2000
3 clerks in office Assistant Attorney-General, each	2000
6 clerks, each	1800
1 stenographer	1800
4 clerks, each	1600
4 " "	1400
7 " "	1200
1 clerk in office Assistant Attorney-General	1200
6 copyists, each	900
5 assistant messengers, each	720
4 laborers, each	660
1 captain of the watch	1000
40 watchmen, each	720
1 engineer	1200
1 assistant engineer	1000
6 firemen, each	720
Temporary clerks	7000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendent Cherokee School, North Carolina	$300
Superintendent Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia	2500
Superintendent Hot Springs, Arkansas	2500
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park	1500

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

This office was established by the act of Congress of April 25, 1812, in the Treasury Department.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

He performs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, and such duties as relate to private land claims, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

All returns relative to the public lands must be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he has power to audit and settle all public accounts relating to the public lands. Upon the settlement of any such account, he must certify the balance and transmit the account, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, for his examination and decision thereon.

It will thus be seen that he is an accounting officer, having the same authority in the line of his duty respecting accounts as the Auditors of the Treasury.

Warrants granted by the Secretary of the Interior, in pursuance of law, giving land to persons for military services, must be recorded in the General Land Office, and patents to such lands are issued therefrom.

All patents for lands are issued from this office, in the name of the United States, signed by the President and countersigned by the Recorder, and they are recorded in the office.

The Recorder in the General Land Office, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner, certifies and affixes the seal of the office to all patents for public lands, and attends to the engrossing, recording, and transmission of such patents. He prepares alphabetical indexes of the names of patentees, and of persons entitled to patents.

Persons claiming to be interested in or entitled to land under any grant of the United States, may be furnished, on application, with copies of papers filed; the same to be made out and authenticated under the hand of the Secretary of the Interior and the seal of the General Land Office. Such exemplifications of papers are furnished upon the payment by the persons interested at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words, and $2 for copies of township plats or diagrams, with an additional sum of $1 for the Commissioner's certificate of verification and the seal of his office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices of mineral lands, to fix the minimum price of lands to be sold, not less than $1.25 per acre, and the prices per mile of public surveys.

Contracts for the survey of public lands are not binding upon the United States until approved by the Commissioner.

He is authorized to decide, in accordance with regulations, to be determined by a board to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General of the United States, and the Commissioner, all cases of suspended entries of public lands, and to adjudge in what cases pat-

ents shall issue upon the same, his action to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, and such adjudications to be reported to Congress. The Commissioner must arrange his decisions into two classes, the first to embrace all such cases as are confirmed by the board, and the second class all such cases as are rejected. For all lands of the first class he shall issue patents to the claimants, and all lands in the second class revert to and become part of the public domain. He may order into the market and sell, after thirty days' notice, all lands of the second class.

He must cause to be prepared, and certify, under the seal of his office, such copies of records, books, and papers on file in his office as may be applied for to be used in evidence in courts of justice.

FORCE IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner	$4000
Chief clerk	2000
Law clerk	2000
Recorder	2000
1 secretary to the President, to sign land patents	1500
1 principal clerk of private land claims	1800
1 " " public lands	1800
1 " " surveys	1800
6 clerks, each	1800
22 " "	1600
40 " "	1400
80 " "	1200
30 " "	1000
9 copyists, each	900
1 draughtsman	1600
1 assistant draughtsman	1400
9 " messengers, each	720
12 laborers, each	660
6 packers, each	720

SERVICE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON.

United States Surveyors-General.	Headquarters.	Per Annum.
1 for Arizona	Tucson	$2,500
For clerks in his office		3,000
1 for California	San Francisco.	2,750
For clerks in his office		27,250
1 for Colorado	Denver	2,500
For clerks in his office		3,500
1 for Dakota	Yankton	2,000
For clerks in his office		6,000
1 for Florida	Tallahassee	1,800
For clerks in his office		4,000
1 for Idaho	Boise City	2,500
For clerks in his office		2,500
1 for Louisiana	New Orleans	1,800
For clerks in his office		8,000
1 for Minnesota	St. Paul	2,000
For clerks in his office		5,000
1 for Montana	Helena	2,500
For clerks in his office		3,000
1 for Nebraska and Iowa	Plattsmouth, Neb	$2,000
For clerks in his office		3,000
1 for Nevada	Virginia City.	2,500
For clerks in his office		3,000
1 for New Mexico	Santa Fé	2,500
For clerks in his office		6,000
1 for Oregon	Portland	2,500
For clerks in his office		4,500
1 for Utah	Salt Lake City	2,500
For clerks in his office		3,000
1 for Washington Territory	Olympia	2,500
For clerks in his office		4,000
1 for Wyoming	Cheyenne	2,500
For clerks in his office		3,500

DUTIES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Every Surveyor-General is required to employ a sufficient number of skilful surveyors as his deputies, and has power to administer to them the necessary oaths; to frame regulations for their direction, and to remove them for negligence or misconduct in office.

He must cause to be surveyed, measured, and marked all base and meridian lines through such points, and perpetuated by such monuments, and such other correction parallels and meridians as may be prescribed by law, or by instructions from the General Land Office, in respect to the public lands within his district to which the Indian title has been extinguished.

He must cause to be surveyed all private land claims within his district, after they have been confirmed by authority of Congress, so far as may be necessary to complete the survey of the public lands.

He must transmit to the Register of the respective land offices within his district general and particular plats of all lands surveyed by him for each land district, and forward copies of such plats to the General Land Office.

He must, so far as compatible with the desk duties of his office, occasionally inspect the surveying operations while in progress in the field, sufficiently to satisfy himself of the faithful execution of the work according to contract; and where he is unable, by reason of the other duties of his office, to make personal inspection, he is authorized to depute a confidential agent to make such examination, with an allowance to such agent of $5 a day while in the field, and actual necessary travelling expenses, and not to extend in any case beyond thirty days.

Whenever a Surveyor-General shall have completed the surveys and records

of his district, he is required to deliver over to the Secretary of State of the respective State, including such surveys, or to such other officer as may be authorized to receive them, all the field notes, maps, records, and other papers appertaining to land titles within the same; and the office of Surveyor-General in every such district thereupon is discontinued.

Surveyors-General are authorized to appoint in each land district containing mineral lands as many competent surveyors as shall apply for appointment to survey mining claims; the persons appointed to pay the expenses of survey of vein or lode claims, and the expenses of survey and subdivision of placer claims, in smaller quantities than 160 acres, with the cost of publication of notices, must be borne by the applicants.

The public lands are surveyed under the following rules:

The lands are divided by north and south lines, run according to the true meridian, and by other lines crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships of six miles square.

The corners of the townships are marked with progressive numbers from the beginning; each distance of a mile between such corners is distinctly marked with marks different from those of the corners.

The township is subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres each, by running through the same, each way, parallel lines at the end of every two miles, and by making a corner on each of such lines, at the end of every mile. The sections are numbered respectively, beginning with the number one in the northeast section, and proceeding west and east alternately through the township with progressive numbers till the thirty-six are completed.

The Deputy Surveyors must cause to be marked on a tree near each corner the number of the section, and over it the number of the township within which such section is, and note carefully in their field-books the names of the corner-trees marked and the numbers so made.

Where the exterior lines of the townships which may be subdivided into sections or half-sections exceed or do not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency must be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western and northern ranges of sections or half-sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south; the sections and half-sections bounded on the northern and western lines of such townships shall be sold as containing only the quantity expressed in the returns and plats respectively, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity.

All lines must be plainly marked upon trees, and measured with chains, containing two perches of 16½ feet each, subdivided into 25 equal links; the chain to be adjusted to a standard kept for that purpose.

Every Surveyor must note in his field-book the true situation of all mines, salt-licks, salt springs, and mill-sites which come to his knowledge; all water-courses, and the quality of the lands.

The field-books are to be returned to the Surveyor-General, whose duty it is to cause a description of the whole of the lands surveyed to be made and transmitted to the officers who superintend the sales. He must cause a fair plat to be made of the townships and fractional parts of townships contained in the lands, describing the subdivisions thereof, and the marks of the corners. This plat to be recorded in books, and a copy kept open at the Surveyor-General's Office for public information, other copies to be sent to the places of sale, and to the General Land Office.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF LAND OFFICES.

There are 98 Registers, and the same number of Receivers, who receive a compensation of $500 a year each, and fees in addition, prescribed by law, their maximum compensation not to exceed $3000 a year each.

They have their offices as follows:

Alabama.—At Montgomery, Mobile, and Huntsville.

Arizona.—At Florence and Prescott.

Arkansas.—At Dardanelle, Harrison, Camden, and Little Rock.

California.—At Susanville, Los Angeles, Shasta, Sacramento, Visalia, Stockton, Humboldt, Marysville, San Francisco, and Bodie.

Colorado.—At Del Norte, Pueblo, Central City, Fair Play, Denver, and Lake City.

Dakota.—At Sioux Falls, Springfield, Fargo, Yankton, Bismarck, Grand Forks, and Deadwood.

Florida.—At Gainesville.

Idaho.—At Boise City, Lewiston, and Oxford.

Iowa.—At Des Moines.

Kansas.—At Larned, Kirwin, Con

cordia, Wichita, Independence, Salina, Topeka, and Hays City.

Louisiana.—At New Orleans, Monroe, and Natchitoches.

Michigan.—At Marquette, Reed City, East Saginaw, and Detroit.

Minnesota.—At Benson, Crookston, New Ulm, Worthington, Fergus Falls, Duluth, St. Cloud, Taylor's Falls, and Redwood Falls.

Mississippi.—At Jackson.

Missouri.—At Boonville, Ironton, and Springfield.

Montana.—At Helena, Miles City, and Bozeman.

Nebraska.—At Bloomington, North Platte, Grand Island, Niobrara, Lincoln, Beatrice, and Norfolk.

Nevada.—At Eureka and Carson City.

New Mexico.—At Santa Fé and La Mesilla.

Oregon.—At Dalles, Lake View, La Grande, Roseburgh, and Oregon City.

Utah.—At Salt Lake City.

Washington Territory. — At Walla Walla, Vancouver, Colfax, Yakama City, and Olympia.

Wisconsin.—At Eau Claire, Bayfield, La Crosse, Wausau, Saint Croix Falls, and Menasha.

Wyoming.—At Cheyenne and Evanston.

Fees Allowed.

For each declaratory statement filed, and for services in acting on pre-emption claims, $1.

On all moneys received, a commission of one per centum.

A commission to be paid by the homestead applicant, at the time of entry, of one per centum on the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for; and a like commission when the claim is finally established, at which time they issue a certificate as the basis of a patent.

A like commission on lands entered under any law to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies.

For locating military bounty-land warrants, and for locating agricultural college scrip, the same commission, to be paid by the holder or assignee of each warrant or scrip, as is allowed for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

A fee, in donation cases, of $5 for each final certificate for 160 acres; $10 for 320 acres; and $15 for 640 acres.

In the location of lands by States and corporations, under grants from Congress, for railroad or other purposes (except for agricultural colleges), a fee of $1, for each final location of 160 acres, to be paid by the State or corporation making such location.

A fee of $5 a day for superintending public land sales at their respective offices; and to each Receiver, travelling expenses in going to and returning from depositing the public moneys received by him.

A fee of $5 for filing and acting on each application for patent or adverse claim filed for mineral lands, to be paid by the respective parties.

They are allowed jointly at the rate of 15 cents per one hundred words for testimony reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing pre-emption and homestead rights; and also the same fee, when the writing is done in the land office, in establishing claims for mineral lands.

The Registers and Receivers in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana are allowed fifty per cent. more for declaratory statement, for entry of land, and for writing testimony, than the rates before given.

The excess of fees received at any land office over the maximum compensation of $3000 allowed to the Register and Receiver must be paid into the Treasury.

They are required to make to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the moneys received by them, and pay over such money pursuant to his instructions; they must also make like returns to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and transmit to him quarterly accounts current of the debits and credits of their several offices with the United States.

They have authority to administer oaths required by law, or the instructions from the General Land Office, in connection with the entry or purchase of public lands, free of charge.

The Register of the land office must note all applications for entry of land under the homestead laws on the tract-books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands are included only within the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois,

Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, and the Territories of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These States and Territories, with the exception of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are divided into land districts.

MANNER OF ACQUIRING TITLES TO PUBLIC LANDS.

Every person may procure *Agricultural Lands:*

The one class at $1.25 per acre, *minimum*, and the other at $2.50 per acre, or *double minimum*, title to which may be acquired in the following manner:

By Purchase at Public Sale; that is, at public auction, pursuant to proclamation by the proper authority.

By "Private Entry" or Location; that is, unsold lands which have been "offered" at public auction, may be purchased for

Cash

by making written application to the Register of the district. Upon the certificate of the Receiver that the tract is vacant, the purchase-money can be paid, and at the close of the month the General Land Office will issue a patent. They may be purchased with

Bounty Land Warrants

by making application, as in cash cases, accompanied by the necessary warrants, duly assigned. Where the warrant or warrants would not be sufficient in amount, the balance must be paid in cash.

FEES.

The following fees are chargeable by the land officers:

For a 40-acre warrant, 50 cents each to Register and Receiver, $1.

For a 60-acre warrant, 75 cents each to Register and Receiver, $1.50.

For an 80-acre warrant, $1 each to Register and Receiver, $2.

For a 120-acre warrant, $1.50 each to Register and Receiver, $3.

For a 160-acre warrant, $2 each to Register and Receiver, $4.

Public lands may also be purchased with

Agricultural College Scrip, by making application as in cash and warrant cases; and the lands that may be so purchased are limited to those not mineral, less than a quarter-section, subject to private entry, or to three sections in a township, or to one million acres in a State.

Agricultural College Scrip is receivable for the payment of pre-emption claims, the same as military land warrants. Also, in payment for homesteads, commuted at the rate at which the land is held, at any time within five years from date of settlement.

Fees in these cases are chargeable the same as in warrant cases.

By pre-emption:

Every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single person, over the age of twenty-one years, and a citizen of the United States, or having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws, has the right to pre-empt one quarter-section, or 160 acres, of offered, unoffered, or unsurveyed lands, and of reserved sections along the line of rail roads, under the following limitations:

1. Where the tract is offered land, the fact of settlement must be filed within thirty days after date of said settlement, and within one year proof of actual residence on, and cultivation of the tract, from date of settlement, must be made. Then upon payment of either cash, warrants, college scrip, or private claim scrip the land may be secured.

2. Where the tract is unoffered land, the fact of settlement must be filed within three months from date of settlement, and within thirty-three months of settlement proof and payment must be made.

3. Where the tract is unsurveyed land, the fact of settlement must be filed at the district land office, within three months after the date of the receipt at that office of the approved plat containing the tract, and within thirty-three months proof and payment must be made.

Joint entry may be made where two or more settlers are found residing on the same portion of land; and should either pre-emptor die, his rights would inure to his legal representatives.

Exceptions.—Proprietors of 320 acres of land; proprietors abandoning their own lands to reside on public land.

By the Homestead Privilege.—Every person who is the head of a family, or who is twenty-one years or more of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, is entitled to enter a homestead of 160 acres of ordinary surveyed lands, or 80 acres of alternate sections lying along the lines of railroads, or other works of internal improvement, under the following conditions:

1. The applicant must, in connection

with his application, make affidavit before the Register or Receiver that he is over the age of twenty-one, or the head of a family; that he is a citizen of the United States, or is to become a citizen; that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. He must then pay the legal fee, and that part of the commission which is payable when entry is made.

2. Where actual settlement has been made by the applicant, and he is prevented by good cause from personally appearing at the district land office, the affidavit may be made before the clerk of the court for the county in which the land is situated. On compliance with the foregoing, the Receiver will issue his receipt for the fee and commission paid.

Upon a faithful observance of the law, at the expiration of five years from date of settlement, or within two years thereafter, upon proper proof and payment to the Receiver of the balance of the commissions due, proper returns will be made to the General Land Office, upon which a patent will be issued.

Any settler desiring to make final proof, must file a written notice at the district land office, describing the land, and giving the names and residences of the witnesses by whom the necessary facts are to be established, with a sufficient deposit to pay the cost of a public notice stating the fact.

When notice has been given in a legal manner, the applicant may appear in person at the district land office with his witnesses, and make affidavit and final proof of his claim, or he may appear with his witnesses before the judge of a court of record having jurisdiction, and make final proof, which, when duly authenticated by the court seal, must be transmitted to the Register and Receiver, together with the proper fees. In the absence of the judge the clerk may act, and so certify.

Proof may be made in any adjacent county in the State or Territory when the homestead is situated in an unorganized county.

If any objection appears at any time, the homestead settler will be advised of his rights.

Final proof having been made, and the full amount of money paid, proper returns will be certified to the General Land Office, and a patent or title to the land will be issued.

In case of the death of the homestead settler, the legal heir or heirs may continue settlement, with all his rights and privileges. If the widow proves up, the title passes to her. If the heirs, on her death, make the proof, the title will pass to them.

Where both parents die, the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of their infant children.

No right of sale inures to any homestead settler before completion of title, and such privilege is not recognized by the General Land Office. A person may relinquish his claim, but the title to the land reverts to the Government.

Where application is made to test the validity of a homestead entry on the ground of abandonment, an affidavit describing the tract, giving the name of the settler, and containing the allegations on which the claim is founded, must be filed in the district land office. A day of hearing will then be set, and the parties in interest will be given due notice, either by personal service or publication. The results of the trial will be transmitted to the General Land Office.

The expenses incident to such a contest must be borne by the contestant; and if the informant desires the land, he must, when notice of cancellation is received at the district land office, make formal application, the land, after notice of cancellation, being open to the first legal applicant, unless withdrawn. *Bona fide* actual settlers always receive preference.

But one homestead privilege is allowed, except where abandonment or relinquishment of the tract is not the wilful act of the settler.

A pre-emption declaration may be changed into a homestead if the pre-emption laws have been complied with, and the time will be credited on the period of residence and cultivation on the homestead. In making final proof the settler must take the additional "pre-emption homestead affidavit."

A homestead settler may, at any time after six months' residence on the homestead, pay for it with cash, warrants, or college scrip, or private land scrip.

All lands obtained under the homestead laws are exempt from liability for debts contracted prior to the issuing of patent therefor.

For homestead entries on lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida commissions and fees are to be paid according to the following table:

Acres.	Price per Acre.	Commissions.		Fee.	Total of Fee and Commissions.
		Payable *when Entry is made.*	Payable when *Certificate* issues.	Payable when Entry is made.	
160	$2.50	$8.00	$8.00	$10.00	$26.00
80	2.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	13.00
40	2.50	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00
160	1.25	4.00	4.00	10.00	18.00
80	1.25	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00
40	1.25	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00

In addition to the States and Territories above named, the same rates will apply to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, if any vacant tracts can be found liable to entry in these three States, where but very few isolated tracts of public land remain undisposed of.

In the Pacific and other political divisions, viz.: on lands in California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, and in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana, the commissions and fees are to be paid according to the following table:

Acres.	Price per Acre.	Commissions.		Fee.	Total of Fee and Commissions.
		Payable *when Entry is made.*	Payable when *Certificate* issues.	Payable when Entry is made.	
160	$2.50	$12.00	$12.00	$10.00	$34.00
80	2.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	17.00
40	2.50	3.00	3.00	5.00	11.00
160	1.25	6.00	6.00	10.00	22.00
80	1.25	3.00	3.00	5.00	11.00
40	1.25	1.50	1.50	5.00	8.00

Adjoining Farm Homestead.

An applicant residing on an original farm may enter contiguous land, which, when added to his original entry, does not exceed 160 acres.

The applicant must make proof of his right to his original farm-tract, and of his making use of the tract he desires to enter as a part of the homestead.

On any railroad or military road land grant heretofore restricted to 80 acres, he may enter 80 acres additional upon the same terms as original entry, but must in any event reside upon and cultivate the additional land for one year.

Surrender of Existing Entry.

A settler may surrender an existing entry for the purpose of making a new one.

He must make proof of his right to his original farm-tract, after which the same rights will inure to him as though he had made no original entry.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Privileges.

Every person who has served in the army or navy of the United States, for not less than ninety days, during the Rebellion of 1861, and who was honorably discharged, may enter, under the provisions of the homestead laws, 160 acres of minimum or double minimum land, with the following privileges:

He will be allowed to deduct his term of service, if honorably discharged, or the term of enlistment if discharged by reason of wounds, from the period of five years' residence required, provided he shall reside at least one year on the homestead.

Any person having entered under the above privilege a smaller quantity than 160 acres, may enter additional land not to exceed a total of 160 acres.

Widows.

The unmarried widow of an officer, soldier, or sailor, of the army or navy, is entitled to all his acquired rights to the

date of his death, with the additional privilege, that if her husband died during his term of enlistment, she shall have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment, to be deducted from the five years of required residence on the homestead.

The minor orphan children, through their guardians, if the widow be deceased or married, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of the widow.

Officers, soldiers, sailors, or their widows or minor children, after their claims are filed, are allowed six months in which to commence settlement and improvement.

Proof Required.

Certified copy of discharge, showing date of enlistment, or proof by disinterested witnesses of the facts, or the person's affidavit to the same.

In the case of a widow, evidence of the military or naval service of the husband, proof of widowhood, date of husband's death.

In the case of minor orphan child, evidence of military service of father, proof of death or marriage of mother, by witnesses or certificate.

MINERAL LANDS.

The mineral lands in the public domain, surveyed or unsurveyed, are open for exploration, occupation, and purchase to all citizens of the United States, and all persons who have declared their intention to become citizens.

Status of Lode or Mine Claims located prior to May 10, 1872.

The Revised Statutes do not change the status of lode or mine claims located previous to the 10th of May, 1872, with regard to their *extent along the lode or width of surface*, and the mining rights acquired under such previous locations are enlarged in the following respect:

The locators, heirs or assignees, so long as they comply with the laws, State and National, and local regulations not in conflict therewith, have the exclusive possessory right to all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins or lodes throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines, extending downward vertically.

Where no patent has been issued for a mining claim, prior to May 10, 1872, $10 must be expended annually in labor or improvements on each claim of 100 feet on the course of the vein or lode, until the issue of the patent.

Where a number of such claims are held in common, labor or improvement may be made at any one point, at the rate of $10 per each 100 feet, for the entire parcel of land.

Failure to make this improvement or to perform this labor subjects the land to relocation.

Upon failure of a co-owner to contribute his portion of the expenditures necessary, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvement may give personal notice to said delinquent in the newspaper published nearest the claim, and if he fails to contribute his portion, his interest passes to the co-owners who have complied with the law.

Patents for Veins or Lodes heretofore issued.

Rights under patents heretofore issued are enlarged by the Revised Statutes, so as to invest the lawful owner with title to all veins, lodes, or ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies within the end and side boundary-lines of his claim on the surface, as patented, extending downward vertically.

It is expressly provided, however, that all veins, lodes, or ledges, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface locations other than the one named in the patent, which were adversely claimed on the 10th of May, 1872, are excluded from such conveyance by patent.

All such patents pending on May 10, 1872, may be prosecuted in the General Land Office to a final settlement.

Manner of Locating Claims, on Veins or Lodes, after May 10, 1872.

From and after May 10, 1872, a citizen, or a person who has declared his intention to become one, or an association of such persons, may locate, record, and hold a mining claim of 1500 linear feet, and no more, along the course of any mineral vein or lode, subject to location.

The lateral extent of locations of veins or lodes shall in no case exceed 300 feet on each or either side of the middle of the vein at the surface; and no such surface rights shall be limited by any mining regulations to less than 25 feet on each or either side of the middle of the vein, at the surface; except where adverse rights already exist. The end lines

of all such claims must in all cases be parallel to each other.

The miners of each district may make rules and regulations, not in conflict with the laws of the State where the district is located, or with the laws of the United States, which may be necessary to retain possession of a claim.

The Revised Statutes require that the location shall be distinctly marked on the ground, in order that its boundaries may be readily traced; that the records shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description as will identify the claim or claims.

No lode claim can be recorded until after the discovery of a vein or lode within its limits. The general course of such vein should be given, in order to determine the boundaries of the claim.

The distance from the discovery shaft to some prominent well-known points or objects should be given, together with the names of adjoining claims, and in case none adjoin, the relative position of the nearest.

A post should be driven, or a pile of stone erected, at each corner of the surface ground, and a post, stick, or board fixed, giving the name of the lode, the name or names of the locators, the number of feet claimed, and the position of the point of discovery within the claim.

The above description must be filed for record with the Recorder of the district within twenty days after location shall have been marked on the ground. The Recorder will then issue his certificate of location.

One hundred dollars' worth of labor must be performed, or improvements to that extent made thereon, within one year, and annually thereafter, or the claim will become subject to relocation.

Tunnel Rights.

The owner, or owners, of a tunnel in process of construction, have the right of possession to all previously unknown veins or lodes within 3000 feet from its face on the line thereof; but failure to prosecute work on the tunnel for six months is an abandonment of the right to all the undiscovered veins or lodes on its line.

The face of a tunnel is the point at which the tunnel enters cover.

The proprietors of a mining tunnel are required, at the time they enter cover, to give proper notice of their tunnel location by post, board, or monument at the face thereof, giving names of claimants, course and direction of the tunnel, height and width thereof, and distance to some well-known objects; they should establish the boundary-lines thereof by stakes or monuments to the terminus of the 3000 feet from the face of the tunnel. Prospecting within these boundaries is prohibited while work on the tunnel is diligently prosecuted. At this time a copy of such notice of location must be filed for record with the Mining Recorder of the district. To this notice must be attached a sworn statement as to the expenditures made in prosecuting the work thereon, the extent of the work, and that it is *bona fide* the intention of the parties to prosecute the work on the tunnel.

The General Land Office will take particular care that no improper advantage is taken of this provision of law for the purpose of monopolizing lands lying in front of tunnels.

Manner of Procedure to obtain Government Titles to Vein or Lode Claims.

Any person, association, or corporation, having the necessary qualifications as to citizenship, and holding the right of possession to a claim, on compliance with law can obtain a patent for the same.

The claimant, association, or corporation is required:

First.—To have a survey made, by the authority of the Surveyor-General having jurisdiction, and to show the exterior surface boundaries, distinctly marked by monuments.

Second.—To file a copy of the plat and field-notes with the proper Register.

Third.—To post a copy of the plat of such survey in a conspicuous place upon the claim, together with a notice of his intention to apply for a patent, showing the date of posting, name of claimant, name of claim, mine, or lode, the mining district or county; whether the location is of record, and, if so, where the record may be found; the number of feet claimed in the vein, and the direction; the number of feet claimed on the lode, in each direction from the point of discovery; the name or names of the adjoining claimants, or, if none adjoin, the names of the nearest claims.

Fourth.—After posting, the claimant will file with the proper Register and Receiver a copy of such plat and field-notes, certified by the oath of two responsible witnesses that such notice has been posted as required, giving date and place, a copy of such notice to be attached to said affidavit; and

Fifth.—The claimant must attach to the field-notes a sworn statement that he has the possessory right to the premises, in virtue of all laws, rules, regulations, or customs governing the matter, such sworn statement to narrate the facts in the case.

This affidavit should be supported by proper evidence from the Mining Recorder's office, and a copy of the location duly attested by the Recorder.

Where an applicant claims he has purchased for a valuable consideration, the continuous chain of evidence must be shown from the original locators to the applicant.

In event of the records having been destroyed by fire, or other casualty, secondary evidence of possessory title will be received, but full and complete notice of such application must be published for a period of sixty days. The claimant must, before the expiration of the sixty days, file a certificate of the Surveyor-General, and endorsed by him, to the fact that not less than $500 worth of labor has been expended on improvements made upon the claim; that the plat and field-notes are correct and will establish the *locus* of the claim.

At the expiration of the sixty days, the claimant will file his affidavit that the proper notice was posted conspicuously upon the claim desired to be patented, giving the dates. The claimant may then pay for the land at the rate of $5 for each acre or fractional part thereof. The claimant will also make a sworn statement of the fees and charges paid by him.

The matter will then be referred to the General Land Office, and if found in conformity with law, a patent will be issued for the claim.

Adverse Claims.

Adverse claims must be filed, under oath, with the Register of the land office where the application for the patent was filed, during the period of publication of notice, and must show, by the plat of the United States Surveyor, duly certified, their nature, extent, and boundaries, and the approximate value of the improvements, describing them. Duly certified copies of papers must accompany the claims showing the possessory right to the land.

Notice will then be given in writing to both parties that such adverse claim has been filed. The adverse claimants will then be required to commence proceedings within thirty days, to determine the question of right of possession; should they fail to commence proceedings within the required time their claim will be considered waived, and the application for a patent will proceed upon its merits.

After such judgment shall have been rendered, the parties entitled to the possession of the claim may file a certified copy of the judgment-roll with the Register, together with the certificate that the requisite amount of labor has been performed or improvements made, with the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the Receiver $5 per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees. The whole subject-matter will then be referred to the General Land Office for adjudication.

Placer Claims.

For placer claims on surveyed lands which conform to legal subdivisions, the law requires no further survey or plat, but all placer mining claims located after May 10, 1872, should conform as nearly as possible with the United States system of public land surveys, and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys. The claimant is limited to the location of twenty acres.

Where claims are located previous to the public survey, and do not conform thereto, plat and entry may be made according to the boundaries thereof.

Proceedings will then be had the same as in obtaining patents for veins or lodes, with but slight modifications, placer claims being sold, however, at the rate of $2.50 per acre, or fractional part thereof.

Forty-acre legal subdivisions may be divided into ten-acre lots for the greater convenience of miners. These ten-acre lots are to all intents and purposes legal subdivisions, and an applicant having a legal claim for one or more of them may make entry thereof, after the usual proceedings, without survey or plat.

In cases of this kind the notice given must state, specifically, what ten-acre lots are sought to be obtained, with the other data usually required. The proofs submitted must show clearly the character and extent of the improvements upon the premises.

When a vein or lode is included in a placer claim, the fact must be stated in the application and included in the posted notice. The vein or lode must be sur-

veyed and shown on the plat, the field-notes and the plat giving the area of the placer claim, and the area of the vein and lode claim separately. If the veins or lodes are owned by other parties, the fact should be stated in the application and notice. Where there is no known vein or lode, the fact must be certified to by one or more witnesses.

Adverse placer claims are proceeded with the same as in cases of veins or lodes.

Quantity of Placer Ground subject to Location.

After July 9, 1870, no location of a placer claim can exceed 160 acres for any one person, or association. Such location shall conform to the United States surveys.

After May 10, 1872, all placer mining claims shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the United States public surveys, and shall not include more than twenty acres for each claimant. Any association of individuals of eight members may locate one hundred and sixty acres.

In placer locations, and the manner of marking them on the ground, it will be necessary to observe the directions heretofore given, with the qualification, however, that where placer claims are on surveyed lands, they must conform to the United States surveys.

Where a person or an association, and their grantors, have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitation for the mining claims of a State or Territory, evidence of such fact will be sufficient to establish a right to a patent in the absence of any adverse claim.

When an applicant desires to make proof of possessory right under this provision of law, he will not be required to produce evidence of location, copies of conveyances, or abstracts of title, as in other cases, but will be required to furnish a duly certified copy of the statute of limitations of mining claims for the State or Territory, together with a sworn statement as to the origin of his title and his continuance in possession; the area of his claim, the nature and extent of the mining which has been done thereon; the opposition to his possession, if any, present or past, showing all the facts, and any additional information within his knowledge. The claimant must support these facts by corroborative testimony.

Mill-Sites.

Non-mineral land, to the extent of five acres, not contiguous to the vein or lode of the proprietor, used or occupied by him for mining or milling purposes, may be embraced or included in an application for a patent, subject to the same requirements as are applicable to veins or lodes.

The owner of a quartz-mill, or reduction works, may also receive a patent for his mill-site.

In every case the land claimed for a mill-site must be proved by disinterested witnesses not mineral in character.

Fees Payable by Applicants for Mineral Lands.

The fees payable to the Register and to the Receiver at the time of filing, for filing and acting upon applications for mineral land patents, are $5 for each officer, and the same amount is payable by an adverse claimant.

Hearings to Establish the Character of Lands.

Hearings of this class are in the nature of contest between parties seeking to enter lands, as to the character of the lands, whether mineral or agricultural.

All affidavits, testimony, and proofs required may be taken and sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths, or before the Register and Receiver, within the district where the claim is situated.

To all parties in interest, ten days' personal notice, and thirty days of published notice, is required.

In the case of lands returned as mineral by the Surveyor-General, or withdrawn as mineral by the General Land Office, there must *also* be posted in a conspicuous place on each forty-acre subdivision, a notice that they are sought to be entered as agricultural. Such notice must describe the land, give the name and address of the claimant, the character of his claim, and the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

Proof of service of notice and publication and posting must be supported by the affidavits of parties having knowledge of the fact, and must be filed at the hearing, at which the claimants and witnesses will be thoroughly examined as to the condition of the land, its agricultural capacities and mineral character.

When the case comes before the Land Office, such an award will be made as the facts in the case seem to justify; and, upon a survey at the expense of the agricultural claimant, if the facts in the case seem to warrant it, a separation of the agricultural from the mineral portion may be made, and each party receive a patent for a specified section.

The fact that a certain tract of land is decided, upon testimony, to be mineral, is by no means equivalent to an award of the land to the miner. He is compelled by law to give sixty days' publication of notice, and posting of diagrams and notice on the land. He must show that the land yields mineral; that he is entitled to the possessory right; that he has expended not less than $500 in labor and improvements, and that no opposition claim exists. After the agricultural claimant meets these proofs, he can, after survey, enter and pay for the land.

COAL LANDS.

The sale of coal lands is provided for—

By ordinary private entry, and by granting a preference right of purchase based on priority of possession and improvement.

The land entered must be *by legal subdivisions*, as made by the regular United States survey. Entry is confined to surveyed lands; to such as are vacant, not otherwise appropriated, reserved by competent authority, or containing valuable minerals other than coal.

Individuals and associations may purchase. If an individual, he must be twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States, or have declared his intention to become such citizen.

If an association of persons, each must be qualified as above.

A person is not disqualified by the ownership of any quantity of other land, nor by having removed from his own land in the same State or Territory.

Any individual may enter by legal subdivisions as aforesaid any area not exceeding 160 acres.

Any association may enter not to exceed 320 acres.

Any association of not less than four persons, duly qualified, who shall have expended not less than $5000 in working and improving any coal mine or mines, may enter not exceeding 640 acres, including such mining improvements.

The price per acre is $10, where the land is situated *more* than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and $20 per acre where the land is *within* fifteen miles of such road.

Where the land lies *partly within* fifteen miles of such road and in *part outside* such limit, the *maximum* price must be paid for all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which lies within fifteen miles of such road.

The term "completed railroad" is held to mean one which is actually constructed on the face of the earth; and lands within fifteen miles of any point of a railroad so constructed will be held and disposed of at $20 per acre.

Any duly qualified person or association must be preferred as purchasers of those public lands on which they have opened and improved, or shall open and improve, any coal mine or mines, and which they shall have in actual possession.

Possession by agent is recognized as the possession of the principal. The clearest proof on the point of agency must, however, be required in every case, and a clearly-defined possession must be established.

The *opening and improving* of a coal mine, in order to confer a preference right of purchase, must not be considered as a mere matter of form; the labor expended and improvements made must be such as to clearly indicate the good faith of the claimant.

These lands are intended to be sold, where there are adverse claimants therefor, to the party who, by substantial improvements, actual possession, and a reasonable industry, shows an intention to continue his development of the mines in preference to those who would purchase for speculative purposes only. With this view, Registers and Receivers will require such proof of compliance with the law, when lands are applied for by adverse claimants, as the circumstances of each case may justify.

In conflicting claims, where improvement has been made *prior to March* 3, 1873, they will, if each party make subsequent compliance with the law, award the land *by legal subdivisions*, so as to secure to each as far as possible his valuable improvements; there being no provision in the act allowing a joint entry by parties claiming separate portions of the same legal subdivision.

In conflicts, when improvements, etc., have been commenced subsequent to March 3, 1873, or shall be thereafter

commenced, priority of possession and improvement shall govern the award when the law has been fully complied with by each party. A mere possession, however, without satisfactory improvements, will not secure the tract to the first occupant when a subsequent claimant shows his full compliance with the law.

After an entry has been allowed to one party, no investigation concerning it, at the instance of any person, can be made, except on instructions from the General Land Office. Registers and Receivers will receive all affidavits concerning such case and forward the same to that office, accompanied by a statement of the facts as shown by their records.

Prior to entry, it is competent for Registers and Receivers to order an investigation, on sufficient grounds set forth under oath of a party in interest, and substantiated by the affidavits of disinterested and credible witnesses.

Notice of contest, in every case where the same is practicable, must be made by reading it to the party to be cited, and by leaving a copy with him. This notice must proceed from the office of the Register and Receiver, and be signed by them. Where such personal service cannot be made, by reason of the absence of the party, and because his whereabouts are unknown, a copy may be left at his residence, or, if this is unknown, by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the tract in controversy, and by publication in a weekly newspaper having the largest general circulation in the vicinity of the land, for five consecutive insertions, covering a period of four weeks next prior to the trial; and in each case requiring such notice a copy must be forwarded with the returns to the General Land Office, accompanied with proof of service by affidavit endorsed thereon.

In every case of contest, all papers in the same must be forwarded to that office for review before an entry is allowed to either party.

Thirty days from the decision will be allowed to enable any party to take an appeal, or file argument to be forwarded to that office.

No appeal will be entertained unless the same shall be forwarded through the district land office.

The party may still further appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior. The appeal must be taken within sixty days after service of notice on the party. This may be filed with the district land officers, and by them forwarded, or it may be filed with the Commissioner, and must recite the points of exception.

If not appealed, the decision is by law made final. After appeal, thirty days are usually allowed for filing arguments, and the case is then sent to the Secretary, whose decision is final and conclusive.

Manner of obtaining title: First, by private entry. The party will present the following application to the Register, and will make oath to the same:

I, ——— ———, hereby apply, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal," to purchase the ——— quarter of section ———, in township ——— of range ———, in the district of lands subject to sale at the land office at ———, and containing ——— acres; and I solemnly swear that no portion of said tract is in the possession of any other party, that I am twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States (or have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States), and have never held nor purchased lands under said act, either as an individual or as a member of an association; and I do further swear that I am well acquainted with the character of said described land, and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having frequently passed over the same; that my knowledge of said land is such as to enable me to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not, to my knowledge, within the limits thereof, any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, or copper, and that there is not within the limits of said land, to my knowledge, any valuable mineral deposit other than coal. So help me God.

——— ———.

To this affidavit the Register will append the usual jurat.

Thereupon the Register, if the tract is vacant, will so certify to the Receiver, stating the price, and the applicant must then pay the amount of purchase-money.

The Receiver will then issue to the purchaser a duplicate receipt, and at the close of the month the Register and Receiver will make returns of the sale to the General Land Office, from whence, when the proceedings are found regular, a patent or complete title will be issued; and on surrender of the duplicate receipt such patent will be delivered, at the option of the patentee, either by the Commissioner at Washington, or by the Register at the district land office.

This disposition at private entry will be subject to any valid prior adverse right which may have attached to the same land, and which is protected by law.

Second. When the application to purchase is based on a priority of possession, etc., as provided for by law, the claimant must, when the township plat is on file, file his declaratory statement for the tract claimed sixty days from and after the first day of his actual possession and improvement. Sixty days, exclusive of the first day of possession, must be allowed.

The declaratory statement must be substantially as follows, to wit:

I, ——— ———, being ——— years of age, and a citizen of the United States (or having declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States), and never having, either as an individual or as a member of an association, held or purchased any coal lands under the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the land of the United States containing coal," do hereby declare my intention to purchase, under the provisions of said act, the ——— quarter of section ———, in township ——— of range ———, of lands subject to sale at the district land office at ———, and that I came into possession of said tract on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, and have ever since remained in actual possession continuously, and have expended in labor and improvements on said mine the sum of ——— dollars, the labor and improvements being as follows: (here describe the nature and character of the improvements;) and I do furthermore solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the character of said described land, and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having frequently passed over the same; that my knowledge of said land is such as to enable me to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not, to my knowledge, within the limits thereof, any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, or copper, and that there is not within the limits of said land, to my knowledge, any valuable mineral deposit other than coal.

——— ———.

When the township plat is not on file at date of claimant's first possession, the declaratory statement must be filed within sixty days from the filing of such plat in the district land office.

When improvements shall have been made prior to June 4, 1873, the declaratory statement must be filed within sixty days from that date.

No sale will be allowed by the Register and Receiver prior to September 4, 1873. One year from and after the expiration of the period allowed for filing the declaratory statement is given within which to make proof and payment, but the Register and Receiver will allow no party to make final proof and payment, except on notice as aforesaid to all others who appear on their records as claimants to the same tracts.

A party who otherwise complies with the law may enter *after* the expiration of said year, *provided* no valid adverse right shall have intervened. He postpones his entry beyond said year at his own risk, and the Government cannot thereafter protect him against another who complies with the law, and the value of his improvements can have no weight in his favor.

One person can have the benefit of one entry or filing *only*. He is disqualified by having made such entry or filing alone, or as a member of an association. No entry can be allowed an association which has in it a single person thus disqualified, as the law prohibits the entry or holding of more than one claim either by an individual or an association. No entry is allowed of lands containing other valuable minerals. The character of the land under the present rules relative to agricultural and mineral lands will be determined. Those that are sufficiently valuable for other minerals to prevent their entry as agricultural lands cannot be entered as coal lands.

Assignments of the right to purchase will be recognized when properly executed. Proof and payment must be made, however, within the prescribed period, which dates from the first day of the possession of the assignor who initiated the claim.

The Register and Receiver will so construe the law in its application as not to destroy or impair any rights which may have attached prior to March 3, 1873. Those persons who may have initiated a valid claim under any prior law relative to coal lands will be permitted to complete their entries under the same.

The Register and Receiver will report at the close of each month as "sales of coal lands," all filings and entries in separate abstracts, commencing with number *one*, and thereafter proceeding consecutively in the order of their reception. Where a series of numbers has already been commenced by sale of coal lands, they will continue the same without change. The affidavit required from each claimant at the time of actual purchase will be as follows, to wit:

I, ——— ———, claiming the right of purchase under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal," approved March 3, 1873, to the ——— quarter of section ———,

in township ——— of range ———, subject to sale at ———, do solemnly swear that I have never had the right of purchase under this act, either as an individual or as a member of an association, and that I have never held any other lands under its provisions; I further swear that I have expended in developing coal mines on said tract in labor and improvements the sum of ——— dollars, the nature of such improvements being as follows: ——— ——— ———; that I am now in the actual possession of said mines, and make the entry for my own use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other party; and I do furthermore swear that I am well acquainted with the character of said described land, and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having frequently passed over the same; that my knowledge of said land is such as to enable me to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not, to my knowledge, within the limits thereof, any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, or copper, and that there is not within the limits of said land, to my knowledge, any valuable mineral deposit other than coal. So help me God.

——— ———.

I, ——— ———, of the land office at ———, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was sworn and subscribed to before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.

In case the purchaser shows by an affidavit that he is not personally acquainted with the character of the land, his duly authorized agent who possesses such knowledge may make the required affidavit as to its character; but whether this affidavit is made by principal or agent, it must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested and credible witnesses having knowledge of its character.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE.

ORIGIN.

The first act of Congress which directed the payment of pensions to soldiers and sailors by the Government after the adoption of the Constitution, was approved September 29, 1789, which provided that the military pensions which had previously been granted and paid by the States respectively to the invalids who had been wounded and disabled during the War of the Revolution, should be continued by the United States for one year from March 4, 1789, and the same was afterwards renewed, and appropriations were made from time to time for their payment.

The granting and payment of pensions was attended to by the War Department from the date named, with no officer designated with those specific duties until the act of March 2, 1833, making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government, included $4000 for clerk-hire, messengers, etc., for the Pension Office, and authorized the appointment, by the President and Senate, of a Commissioner of Pensions at a salary of $2500 a year, with powers to execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the general pension laws as might be prescribed by the President.

It thus follows that this office was established by the act of Congress of March 2, 1833, and it was transferred to the Department of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1849.

BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Pensions is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and performs such duties in the execution of the various pension and bounty-land laws as may be prescribed. He may appoint a person, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to sign his name to certificates or warrants to bounty lands.

He is authorized to detail clerks to investigate suspected frauds affecting any law relating to pensions, and to aid in prosecuting any person implicated, the clerks so detailed to receive the customary additional compensation for special service.

The Medical Referee, who is under the control of the Commissioner of Pensions, has charge of the examination and revision of the reports of examining surgeons, and such other duties touching medical and surgical questions in the Pension Office as the interest of the service demands.

The Commissioner may appoint, at his

discretion, civil surgeons, to make periodical examinations of pensioners, and to examine applicants for pensions.

Under the acts granting military bounty-land warrants, he is empowered to make regulations to govern the admission of evidence to prove the service of the soldier or sailor where no record evidence exists of the service for which a warrant is claimed.

The certificates of examining surgeons in all cases of pensions are subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

It is his duty, upon the application by letter, or otherwise, by or on behalf of any pensioner entitled to arrears of pension, or if any pensioner has died, upon a similar application by or on behalf of any person entitled to receive the accrued pension due such pensioner at his death, to pay or cause to be paid such pensioner or other person all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be entitled to, or, if dead, would have been entitled to had he survived; and no claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

He may designate, in localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any place where a court of record is holden, persons duly qualified to administer oaths relating to any pension or application therefor, before whom declarations may be made and testimony taken, and may accept declarations of claimants residing in foreign countries made before a United States Minister or Consul, or before an officer of the country duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, authenticated by the certificate of a United States Minister or Consul.

It is his duty, when satisfied that fraud has been perpetrated in obtaining any special act of Congress granting a pension, to suspend payment thereupon until the propriety of repealing the act can be considered by Congress.

He must forward the certificate granting a pension to the agent for paying pensions where such certificate is made payable.

He is authorized to organize at his discretion boards of examining surgeons, not to exceed three members, and each member is entitled to a fee of $1 for each examination ordered.

He may require examining surgeons to make special examinations of pensioners, or applicants for pension.

FORCE IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Pensions	$4000
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions	2400
Chief clerk	2000
Medical referee	2250
26 clerks, each	1800
52 " "	1600
84 " "	1400
147 " "	1200
10 " "	1000
1 skilled mechanic and 1 engineer, each	1200
30 copyists, each	900
1 assistant engineer	1000
1 messenger	840
12 assistant messengers, each	720
8 laborers, each	660
2 watchmen, each	720
9 temporary clerks, each	1000
50 " " "	900
75 " " "	720

PENSION AGENTS.

There are seventeen pension agents for the payment of pensions, who receive a salary of $4000 per annum each, and are allowed fees in addition, as follows: $15 per hundred vouchers, or at that rate for a fractional part of a hundred, prepared and paid by them, in excess of 4000 vouchers per annum Also actual necessary expenses for rent, fuel, lights, and for postage on official matter directed to the Executive Departments and Bureaus.

They are located as follows:

Boston, Massachusetts.
Chicago, Illinois.
Columbus, Ohio.
Concord, New Hampshire.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Michigan.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Knoxville, Tennessee.
Louisville, Kentucky.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
New York, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
St. Louis, Missouri.
San Francisco, California.
Syracuse, New York.
Washington, District of Columbia.

They are required, without any fee therefor, to take and certify the affidavits of all pensioners, and their witnesses, who may personally appear before them for that purpose.

INFORMATION RELATING TO PENSIONS.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

WHO MAY HAVE PENSIONS.—Every person specified in the several classes enumerated below, who has been, since March 4, 1861, or who may be after March 3, 1873 (the date of the law), dis-

abled under the conditions stated below, is entitled to be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, upon making due proof of the fact according to the requirements of law, and those imposed by the Pension Office, and they will be entitled to receive, for a total disability, or a permanent specific disability, a certain rate of pension; and for an inferior disability, except in cases of permanent specific disability, for which the rate of pension is expressly provided, an amount proportionate to that provided for total disability, the pension to commence from date of discharge from the military service, and to continue during the existence of the disability.

First class.—Any officer of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer in the navy or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty.

Second class.—Any master serving on a gunboat, or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other person not regularly mustered, serving upon any gunboat or war-vessel of the United States, disabled by any wound or injury received, or otherwise incapacitated while in the line of duty, from procuring his subsistence by manual labor.

Third class.—Any person not an enlisted soldier in the army, or sailor in the navy, serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State, under orders of an officer of the United States, or who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly-organized military or naval force of the United States, or who otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians, disabled in consequence of wounds or injury received in the line of duty in such temporary service. But no claim of a State militiaman, or non-enlisted person, on account of disability from wounds or injury received in battle with rebels or Indians, while temporarily rendering service, shall be valid unless prosecuted to a successful issue prior to the first day of July, 1874.

Fourth class.—Any acting assistant or contract surgeon disabled by any wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty, while actually performing the duties of assistant surgeon or acting assistant surgeon, with any military force in the field, or in *transitu*, or in hospital.

Fifth class.—Any provost-marshal, deputy provost-marshal, or enrolling officer disabled, by reason of any wound or injury received in the discharge of his duty, from procuring a subsistence by manual labor.

Rates of Pension for Total Disability.

For lieutenant-colonel, and all officers of a higher rank in the military service, and in the marine corps; and for captain, and all officers of higher rank, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, lieutenant-commander, and master commanding, in the naval service, $30 per month. For major in the military service and marine corps, and lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon in the naval service, $25 per month. For captain in the military service and in the marine corps, chaplain in the army, and provost-marshal, professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain in the naval service, $20 per month. For first lieutenant in the military service, and in the marine corps, acting assistant or contract surgeon, and deputy provost-marshal, $17 per month. For second lieutenant in the military service and the marine corps, first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot in the naval service, and enrolling officer, $15 per month. For cadet-midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipmen, clerks of admirals, and paymasters, and of other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, masters' mates, and all warrant officers in the naval service, $10 per month. And for all other persons whose rank or office is not mentioned above, $8 per month. And masters, pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war-vessels are entitled to receive the pension allowed to those of like rank in the naval service.

Every commissioned officer of the army, navy, or marine corps is entitled to receive such and only such pension as is stated in the above paragraph for the rank he held at the time he received the injury or contracted the disease which resulted in the disability, on account of which he may be entitled to pension.

Rates of Pension for Permanent Specific Disability.

From June 4, 1872. Loss of both hands, or both feet, or both eyes, or one eye, the other having previously been lost, and in the case of hands and feet the loss of one and total disability of the other, or otherwise so totally disabled as to be utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require regular personal aid and attendance, $31.25 per month, which was increased to $50 per month by act of June 18, 1874. The act of June 16, 1880, provided that all soldiers and sailors who were receiving $50 per month under the act of June 18, 1874, should receive $72 per month from June 17, 1878, thus modifying the act of the latter date.

Amputation of either leg at the hip-joint, $37.50 per month.

One hand and one foot, or totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require regular personal aid and attendance, $24 per month.

One hand and one foot, or totally and permanently disabled in both, the pension allowed for each of the disabilities, at such rates as are provided by existing laws, which would be in amount, if the leg is lost above the knee and the arm above the elbow, $24 for each,—$48. If otherwise. $18 each,—$36 per month.

One leg above the knee, or one arm above the elbow, $24 per month.

The loss of one hand or one foot, or total disability in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, $18 per month.

The loss of the hearing of both ears, $13 per month.

For disability, not permanent, equivalent in degree to any of the above cases stated, the same rate of pension is allowed during the continuance of the disability in such degree.

Pensions to Widows or Children under Sixteen Years.

If any person, who, under the conditions heretofore stated, would have been entitled to a pension had he survived, has died since March 4, 1861, or dies after the passage of the act (March 3, 1873), by reason of any wound, injury, or disease, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death, without payment to her of any part of the pension hereafter mentioned, his child or children under sixteen years of age are entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, to continue to the widow during her widowhood, and to his child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer; and if the widow remarry, the child or children are entitled from date of remarriage.

From July 25, 1866, the pensions of widows are increased $2 per month for each child under sixteen years of age.

In case of the soldier's or sailor's death, leaving no widow or child, but has left relatives dependent upon him for support, such relative or relatives will be entitled to the pension in the following order: First, the mother; secondly, the father; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age, who will be pensioned jointly.

Biennial examinations of pensioners are no longer required.

Artificial Limbs.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted and hired men of the land and naval forces of the United States, who served during the War of the Rebellion of 1861, and who, in the line of their duty as such, shall have lost limbs or sustained bodily injuries depriving them of the use of any of their limbs, are entitled to receive every five years, commencing June 17, 1870, an artificial limb or apparatus for resection, or the money equivalent thereof, at the following rates: artificial legs, $75; arms, $50; apparatus for resection, $50. Application should be made to the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, regulars and volunteers, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted while in the line of duty in actual service in the war with Mexico, or in going to or returning from the same, who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to a pension

proportionate to his disability, not exceeding for total disability half the pay of his rank at the date at which he received the wound or contracted the disease which resulted in such disability; no pension to exceed half the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

In case of the death of a soldier, etc., mentioned in preceding paragraph, the widow or children are entitled to receive the pension.

Pensions to Soldiers and Sailors of the War of 1812.

The surviving officers, and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served fourteen days in the war with Great Britain of 1812, or who were in any engagement, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to pensions, at the rate of $8 per month, during their lives, to begin February 14, 1871, except to those already receiving a pension of $8 per month; and those receiving a pension of less than $8 are entitled to the difference between what they are receiving and $8 per month.

Surviving widows are allowed the same pension as the soldier or sailor would have been entitled to, if living, on the 14th of February, 1871, the pensions to cease when they marry again.

Pensioners of the war of 1812, and those of any Indian wars, whose names were stricken from the rolls by reason of their taking up arms against the United States during the War of the Rebellion, are restored to the rolls, also widows of such, by the act of March 9, 1878.

Revolutionary Pensions.

The last act referred to directed that every widow of a Revolutionary soldier should be placed on the pension rolls at $8 per month.

Number of Pensioners on the Roll at the Termination of each Fiscal Year since 1861.

For the Year ending June 30—	Invalids.	Widows, etc.,	Total.
1861	4,337	4,299	8,636
1862	4,341	3,818	8,159
1863	7,821	6,970	14,791
1864	23,479	27,656	41,135
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986
1866	55,652	71,070	126,722
1867	69,565	83,618	153,184
1868	75,957	93,686	169,643
1869	82,859	105,104	187,963
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686
1871	93,394	114,101	207,495
1872	113,954	118,275	232,229
1873	119,500	118,911	238,411
1874	121,628	114,613	236,241
1875	122,989	111,832	234,821
1876	124,239	107,898	232,137
1877	128,723	103,381	232,104
1878	131,649	92,349	223,998
1879	138,615	104,140	242,755

In the above are included those pensioned for service during the War of 1812; also the widows of the soldiers and sailors of that war.

MANNER OF APPLYING FOR ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

An observance of the following instructions will generally enable a claimant to intelligibly present his claim for pension to the Commissioner for settlement:

A declaration must generally be filed, blank forms of which will be furnished to claimants upon application therefor.

The declaration should set forth the company and regiment in which the applicant served, the name of the commanding officer of the company or organization, and the dates of enlistment and discharge. In navy cases the vessel upon which the claimant served should be stated. If the claim is made on account of a wound or injury, the declaration should set forth the nature and locality of the wound or injury, the time when, the place where, and the circumstances under which it was received, and the duty upon which the applicant was engaged.

If the wound or injury was accidental, the applicant should state whether it happened through his own agency or that of other persons, and he should minutely detail the circumstances under which it was received.

If the claim is made on account of disability from disease, the applicant should state in his declaration when the disease first appeared, the place where he was when it appeared, and the duty upon which he was at the time engaged. He should also detail the circumstances of exposure to the causes which in his opinion produced the disease. Whether the application be made on account of disability from injury or disease, the claimant should state the names, numbers, and localities of all hospitals in which he received medical or surgical treatment.

giving the dates of his admission thereto as correctly as he may be able.

The applicant should state whether he was in the military or naval service prior to or after the term of service in which his disability originated.

The applicant should state his post-office address. In cities, the street and number of his residence should be given.

The identity of the applicant must be shown by the testimony of two credible witnesses, who must appear with him before the officer by whom the declaration may be taken.

Claims of Invalids.

Nature of the Evidence required to sustain a Claim for Invalid Pension.

Upon the receipt of a claim for pension, application is made by the Pension Office, in army cases, to the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General of the army, for a report of the applicant's service and evidence in regard to the disability alleged which may appear upon the rolls and other records in the possession of those officers. In navy cases, application for such evidence is made to the proper Bureaus of the Navy Department.

When the records of the War or Navy Department do not furnish satisfactory evidence that the disability on account of which the claim is made originated in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, the claimant will be required to furnish such evidence, in accordance with the instructions hereinafter given, compliance with which must be full and definite.

If the disability results from a wound or other injury, the nature and location of the wound or injury, the time when, the place where, and the manner in which it was received, whether in battle or otherwise, should be shown by the affidavit of some one who was a commissioned officer and had personal knowledge of the facts.

If the person called upon to give evidence is still in the service as a commissioned officer, his certificate will be accepted in lieu of his affidavit.

The applicant should furnish the testimony of the surgeon by whom he was treated, showing the location and nature of the wound or injury and the circumstances under which it was received. If the disability arises from disease, the testimony of the person who was surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regiment to which the applicant belonged, or the vessel on which he served, should, if possible, be furnished, showing the name or nature of the disease, the time when, the place where it was contracted, and the circumstances of exposure to the causes which in his opinion produced the same.

The surgeon should state whether in his opinion the habits of the applicant had any agency in the production of the disease.

In any claim, whether made on account of injury or disease, if it be shown that the testimony of a surgeon, assistant surgeon, or other commissioned officer cannot be produced as evidence of the origin of the disability alleged, the testimony of other persons having personal knowledge of the facts will be considered.

When a claim is made on account of disability from disease or rupture, the applicant should furnish the affidavit of his family physician to prove his condition at the time of enlistment.

In a claim on account of disability from disease, he must furnish the testimony of the physicians who have attended him since the date of discharge, explicitly setting forth the history of the disease and disability since its first appearance. It is especially important that the physician who first attended the applicant after his discharge should state the date at which his attendance commenced and his condition at that time. If it should not be possible for the applicant to show the condition of his health during the whole period since the date of his discharge by the testimony of physicians, the cause of his inability to do so should be stated by him under oath. The testimony of other persons on this point may then be presented. The statement of the witnesses in regard to the manner in which the applicant was affected should be full and definite, and they should state how they obtained a knowledge of the facts stated by them.

Claims for Increase of Pension.

A pensioner who may deem himself entitled to an increase of pension should file a declaration setting forth the ground upon which he claims such increase.

A declaration for increase of pension may be taken before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, if it should not be convenient for the pensioner to appear before an officer of a court of record. The official character and signature of the person before whom the declaration may be

taken must be certified under the seal of a court of record.

Claims for Renewal of Pension.

Applications for renewal of pension must be made to the Commissioner by a declaration executed as in original claims, setting forth that the cause for which pension was allowed still continues.

In cases of unclaimed pensions, evidence must be filed satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension; and, in invalid claims, medical evidence showing the continuance of the disability.

Blank forms of declaration will be furnished by the Pension Office at the request of the claimant.

CLAIMS OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

The Declaration.

The blank form of declaration, with the accompanying notes, which is furnished by the Pension Office upon the request of a claimant, sufficiently indicates the facts which should be stated by the widow or guardian.

Evidence.

The facts relating to the cause of the soldier's death on account of whom the pension is claimed, including his last illness and date and place of death, should be set forth fully and in detail, and should be proven by the physicians who attended him during his illness; but, when that is impossible, the testimony of other persons who are acquainted with the circumstances may be furnished.

Proof of Marriage in Widow's Claims.

The marriage of the applicant to the person on account of whose service and death the claim is made should be shown—

1st. By a duly verified copy of a church or other public record; or

2d. By the affidavit of the clergyman or magistrate who officiated; or

3d. By the testimony of two or more eye-witnesses to the ceremony; or

4th. By a duly verified copy of the church record of baptism of the children; or

5th. By the testimony of two or more witnesses who know that the parties lived together as man and wife, and who will state how long, within their knowledge, such cohabitation continued.

Special provision, however, is made by Section 4705 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the character of the evidence which shall be required in the claims of widows and children of colored and Indian soldiers and sailors.

Proof of the Dates of Birth of Children.

The dates of birth of children should be proved—

1st. By a duly verified copy of the church record of baptism or other public record; or

2d. By the affidavit of the physician who attended the mother; or

3d. By the testimony of persons who were present at the births, who should state how they are able to testify to the precise dates.

If any child of the person on whose account the claim is made died after the date at which the widow's pension will commence, the date of the death must be shown.

CLAIMS ON BEHALF OF MINOR CHILDREN.

In claims on behalf of minor children the guardian must furnish proof upon the following points:

1st. A copy of his letters of guardianship, bearing the seal of the court making the appointment, together with the certificate of the court that such appointment has not been revoked; which certificate should also state the amount of the guardian's bond.

2d. The cause and date of the father's death, the marriage of the parents, and the dates of birth of the children must be proved. When, however, satisfactory proof upon these points has been furnished in the claim of the widow, it will not again be required in the claim on behalf of the minors.

3d. If the mother of the children is dead, the date of her death must be proved. If she remarried, her remarriage must be proved in the same manner that her marriage to the father of the children is required to be proved. If the claim is made on account of the widow having abandoned the children, or on account of her unfitness to have custody of them, the abandonment or unfitness can be shown only by the certificate of the court having probate jurisdiction.

4th. If the mother of the children died before the father, it must be shown whether he again married.

5th. It must be shown whether the father left any other child than those for

whose benefit the claim is made; and, if so, why such child is not embraced in the application. A guardian is not entitled on account of a child which died prior to the date of the application.

Claims of Dependent Relatives.

Dependent Mothers.

A mother must show her relationship, the date and cause of the son's death, and whether he left a widow or minor children surviving, and her dependence upon him for support at the time of his death.

In proof of dependence it must be shown that previous to the date of the said son's decease her husband had died, or that he had permanently abandoned her support, or that on account of disability from injury or disease he was unable to support her. If the husband is dead, the date of his death must be proved. If he abandoned the support of his family, the date of such abandonment, and all the facts of the case showing whether he ever returned, or ever afterward contributed to the support of the claimant must be fully set forth. If he was disabled, the nature and cause of the disability, and when and to what extent it rendered him unable to support the claimant, must be shown by the testimony of his physician. The extent of his disability during the period from the son's death to the date of application should also be shown.

The value of the property of the claimant and her husband, the income which they derived therefrom, and the other means of support possessed by them while she was receiving the contributions of her said son, and from that time forward, should be shown by the testimony of credible and disinterested witnesses, who must state how they know the facts. The value of property assessed for taxation may be shown by the testimony of the officer having possession of the records relating thereto. The true as compared with the assessed value should be stated.

It must be shown to what extent, for what period, and in what manner her said son contributed to her support, by the testimony of persons for whom the son labored, to whom he paid rent, of whom he purchased groceries, fuel, clothing, or other necessary articles for her use, or of those who otherwise had a knowledge of the contributions of the son, and who must state how they obtained such knowledge. Any letter from the son bearing upon the question of support should be filed. If the son, in any other manner than by actual contributions, acknowledged his obligation to support his mother, or was by law bound to such support, the facts should be shown.

Dependent Fathers.

A father claiming pension on account of the death of his son, upon whom he was dependent for support, must prove—

1st. The cause and date of his son's death; that said son left no widow or minor child surviving him; the cause and extent of his disability during the period in which the son contributed to his support, and from that time to date of application; the amount of his property, and all other means of support possessed by him during that period; and the extent of his dependence upon his son for support. The facts of the case in these respects should be shown by such testimony as is required in the claim of a mother.

2d. The date of his marriage, the date of the death of the mother, and the date of birth of the son must be proved.

In case the mother applied for pension, reference should be made to her application, and the number of the same, or of her certificate, should be given. Evidence upon any point established in her claim will not again be required.

Minor Brothers and Sisters.

The claim on behalf of minor brothers and sisters should be made by a guardian duly appointed, who must furnish the evidence of his or her authority under the seal of the court from which the authority was obtained. He must prove the cause and date of the death of the brother on whose account the claim is made, his celibacy, the dates of death of the mother and father, his relationship to the persons on whose behalf the claim is made, the dates of their births, and their dependence upon the brother for support. If the mother or father applied for pension, the number of his or her application, or of his or her certificate should be given. Evidence upon any point established in the claim of the mother or father will not again be required.

In the administration of the pension laws no distinction is made between

brothers and sisters of the half blood and those of the whole blood.

Magistrates and Witnesses.

All evidence in a claim for pension (other than the declaration) may be verified before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; but no evidence verified before an officer who is engaged in the prosecution of the claim, or who has a manifest interest therein, will be accepted. Any officer before whom testimony in a claim for pension may be taken must therefore set forth in his certificate that he has no interest in the prosecution of such claim.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the proper officer of a court of record under the seal of such court.

When the commission of a notary public, or a certified copy of his appointment, with his official seal and signature attached, and the certificate of the clerk of a court or other proper officer to the genuineness of his signature, is filed in the Pension Office, his own certificate, under his official seal, will be recognized thereafter during his continuance in office; but in the absence of such commission, or certified copy of his appointment, an affidavit taken before such officer will not be received in any case unless it be accompanied by a certificate of the proper officer, showing his authority and the genuineness of his signature. When a general certificate as to the authority and signature of a notary has been filed, upon all papers verified before him thereafter, reference should be made to such general certificate.

When a person authorized to act as a deputy of an officer of a court of record administers an oath to a witness, he must sign his own name to the certificate of the fact, and not that of the person for whom he is acting.

It is desirable that the facts required to be proved in the prosecution of a claim for pension should, if possible, be shown by the testimony of other persons than near relatives of the claimant.

Every fact required to be proved should be shown by the best evidence obtainable. Every witness should state whether he has any interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of the claim in which he may be called to testify, and give his post-office address.

Witnesses should not merely confirm the statements of other parties, but they should give a detailed statement of the facts known to them in regard to the matter concerning which they may testify, and they should state how they obtained a knowledge of such facts. The officer who may take the deposition must certify as to his knowledge of the credibility of the witnesses, and must state how such knowledge was obtained. If they sign by mark, he must certify that the contents of their depositions were fully made known to them before he administered the oath.

It is desirable that affidavits should be free from interlineations and erasures. When an alteration is made in an affidavit, or an addition is made thereto, it must appear by the certificate of the officer who administered the oath that such alteration or addition was made with the knowledge and sworn consent of the affiant.

In all affidavits from surgeons or physicians, it is desirable that that portion detailing the nature of the disability, dates of treatment, and death, symptoms, and opinions as to connection between diseases, or injury and disease, should be in the handwriting of the party by whom it is signed. The testimony of any person as an expert should be drawn up by some one professionally competent to make such a statement.

The official certificates of judicial officers using a seal, or of commissioned officers of the army and navy in actual service, will be accepted without affidavit; but all other witnesses must testify under oath.

Attorneys.

Every officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, is prohibited, under a heavy penalty, from acting as an agent or attorney in claim for pension, or from aiding and assisting in any manner, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, in the prosecution of such claim.

No person can be recognized as an attorney before the Pension Office until he shall have filed the following oath, sworn to before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, whose official character and signature must be certified under seal:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly ——— that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, convention, or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever: and, further, that I will faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

The revocation of power of attorney, and substitution of another attorney, will not be permitted unless with the consent of the party having original power of attorney, or unless a good and sufficient reason be given for said substitution.

In all claims filed after June 20, 1878, and in claims in which the claimant was not represented by attorney prior to that date, the legal fee is $10, to be collected by the agent or attorney without the interference of the Pension Office or its agencies.

No fee will be allowed in a claim for arrears of pension under Section 4711, Revised Statutes, or in a claim for a new certificate or transfer of payment, or in a claim for reissue to correct an error of action, or made necessary by changes in the law, or to exempt from biennial examinations, except where the attorney shall furnish additional testimony upon a call from the Pension Office material to the point at issue

SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

An honorable discharge is necessary, but proof of loyalty is not required in claims under the act of March 9, 1878.

Any application for pension on account of service in the War of 1812, heretofore made under the act of Congress approved February 14, 1871, granting pensions, etc., or under Sections 4736, 4737, 4738, Revised Statutes, now pending, or which stands rejected, will be treated as filed under the amendatory act approved March 9, 1878, upon the claimant filing with the Commissioner of Pensions a statement, signed by him in the presence of two attesting witnesses, requesting that the claim may be adjusted under the act of March 9, 1878. In such cases new applications will not be required.

New applications must be made before a court of record, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal, as in other cases, except where, by reason of infirmity of age, the claimant is unable to travel, in which case the declaration may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The infirmity must be sworn to by the claimant, and certified to by the officer before whom the declaration is made. Applications for restoration to the rolls under the provisions of March 9, 1878, will be made in the usual form for restoration, and executed as provided in such cases.

INDIAN OFFICE.

This Office was established by the act of Congress of July 9, 1832.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

He has the management, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, agreeably to such regulations as the President of the United States prescribes, of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.

All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements are transmitted to him for administrative examination, and by him passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, who, in turn, after examination, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision thereon.

He must transmit annually to Congress tabular statements showing the separate objects of expenditure under his supervision, how much disbursed for each object, describing the articles and quantity of each, and giving the name of each person to whom any part was paid, and how

much and for what objects expenditures for incidentals or miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service were made during the preceding fiscal year.

He must embody in his annual report the reports of all agents or commissioners issuing food, clothing, or supplies of any kind to Indians, stating the number of Indians present actually receiving the same. Rules are enforced prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition within any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians.

There is a Board of Indian Commissioners, composed of ten persons, appointed by the President solely, from men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy, who serve without pecuniary compensation, but whose travelling and other necessary expenses are paid.

This Board has power to supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of the Indians; and it is their duty to inspect all goods purchased for Indians, in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it is to consult the Commissioners in making purchases of such goods. Any member of this Board is empowered to investigate all contracts, expenditures, and accounts in connection with the Indian service, and to have access to all books and papers relating thereto in any Government office.

All merchandise required by Indians under any treaty, payable after making such treaty, are purchased upon proposals received after advertisement; and all merchandise required at the time of making any treaty must be purchased under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by such person as he appoints. All other purchases on account of Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, are made by persons designated by the President for that purpose.

He is authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person being there without authority of law, or whose presence may be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and he may employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent thereat to effect the removal of such person.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

There are five Indian Inspectors, at a compensation of $3000 a year each, and necessary travelling expenses, whose duty it is to visit and inspect, twice a year, Indian agencies. Their examination extends to a full investigation into all matters pertaining to the agency, including accounts, the manner of expending money, the number of Indians provided for, contracts, the condition of the Indians, their advancement in civilization, the extent of the reservations, and what use is made of the lands set apart for that purpose.

Each Inspector has power to examine all books, papers, and vouchers, to administer oaths, and to examine on oath all officers and persons employed in the agency, and all such other persons as may be necessary.

He has power to suspend any agent or employé, and to designate some person in his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President; and upon the conclusion of each examination a report must be forwarded to the President without delay. He has power, by proper legal proceedings, which it is the duty of the proper district attorney of the United States to effectuate, to enforce the laws, and to prevent their violation.

FORCE IN THE INDIAN OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	$3500
Chief clerk	2000
1 financial clerk	2000
4 clerks, each	1800
7 " "	1600
1 stenographer	1600
11 clerks, each	1400
10 " "	1200
13 " "	1000
8 copyists, "	900
1 messenger	840
1 assistant messenger	720
2 laborers, each	660
2 special agents, each	2000

INDIAN AGENTS AND AGENCIES.

		State or Territory.	Per Annum.
1	at the Warm Springs Agency,	Oregon	$1000
1	" Klamath	"	1100
1	" Grand Ronde	"	1000
1	" Siletz	"	1200
1	" Umatilla	"	1200
1	" Malheur	"	1000
1	" Neah Bay Agency,	Wash. Ter.	1100
1	" Yakama	"	2000
1	" Colville	"	1500
1	" Nisqually	"	1200
1	" S'Kokomish	"	1100
1	" Tulalip	"	1500
1	" Quinaielt	"	1000
1	" Round Valley Agency,	Cal	1500
1	" Hoopa Valley	"	1000

			State or Territory.	Per Annum.
1	at the	Tule River Agency,	California	$1000
1	"	Mission	"	1300
1	"	Nevada Agency,	Nevada	1800
1	"	Western Shoshone Agency,	Nev.	1800
1	"	Nez Perces Agency,	Idaho Ter.	1600
1	"	Lemhi	"	1100
1	"	Fort Hall	"	1500
1	"	Flathead Agency,	Montana Ter.	1500
1	"	Blackfeet	"	1800
1	"	Crow	"	2000
1	"	Fort Peck	"	2000
1	"	Fort Belknap Agency,	Montana Ter.	1000
1	"	Yankton Agency,	Dakota Ter.	1600
1	"	Crow Creek	"	1400
1	"	Standing Rock Agency,	"	1700
1	"	Cheyenne River	"	1500
1	"	Fort Berthold	"	1500
1	"	Sisseton	"	1500
1	"	Devil's Lake	"	1200
1	"	Lower Brule	"	1200
1	"	Pine Ridge	"	2200
1	"	Rosebud	"	2200
1	"	Shoshone Agency,	Wyoming Ter.	1500
1	"	Uintah	Utah Ter.	1000
1	"	Pueblo Agency,	New Mexico Ter.	2000
1	"	Navajo	"	2000
1	"	Mescalero	"	1500
1	"	Los Pinos Agency,	Colorado	1500
1	"	White River	"	1400
1	"	Southern Ute	"	1400
1	"	Great Nemaha Agency,	Nebraska	1000
1	"	Omaha and Winnebago Agency,	Nebraska	1600
1	"	Otoe Agency,	Nebraska	1000
1	"	Santee	"	1200
1	"	Pottawatomie Agency,	Kansas	1000
1	"	Ponca Agency,	Indian Ter.	1500
1	"	Pawnee	"	1500
1	"	Sac and Fox Agency,	Indian Ter.	1200
1	"	Quapaw	"	1200
1	"	Osage	"	1600
1	"	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency,	Indian Ter.	2200
1	"	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency,	Indian Ter.	2000
1	"	Union Agency		2000
1	"	White Earth Agency,	Minnesota.	1600
1	"	Sac and Fox	Iowa	1000
1	"	Green Bay	Wisconsin.	1500
1	"	La Pointe	"	2000
1	"	Mackinac	Michigan.	1200
1	"	New York	New York.	1200
1	"	Colorado River Agency,	Arizona Ter.	1500
1	"	Pima and Maricopa Agency,	Arizona Ter.	1800
1	"	San Carlos Agency,	Arizona Ter.	2000
1	"	Moquis Pueblo	"	1300

DUTIES OF INDIAN AGENTS.

Each Indian Agent manages and superintends within his agency the intercourse with the Indians, agreeably to law, and executes and performs such regulations and duties as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Each Agent must reside near, and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he is agent.

The President may require any military officer to perform the duties of an Indian Agent.

There are seventy-six Indian interpreters provided for, at a compensation of $300 a year each, as follows:

For the tribes in Oregon:

Two for the Klamath, one each for Grand Ronde, Silets, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Malheur.

Six for the tribes in Washington Territory.

Three for the tribes in Idaho: one each for Nez Perces, Lemhi, and Fort Hall.

Four for the tribes in Nevada: one each for Pi-Ute, Walker River, Western Shoshone, and Pyramid Lake Reservations.

Six for the tribes in Montana: one each at Flathead, Blackfeet, Belknap, and Crow, and two at Fort Peck.

Twelve for the tribes in Dakota: two each at Fort Berthold and Pine Ridge, and one each at Yankton, Crow Creek, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Sisseton, Devil's Lake, Rosebud, and Lower Brule.

One for the tribes in Wyoming, at the Shoshone Agency.

One for the tribes in Utah.

Four for the tribes in New Mexico: two for Navajo, one each for Mescalero Apaches and Pueblo.

Three for the tribes in Colorado: one each at Los Pinos, Southern Ute, and White River.

Six for the tribes in Nebraska.

Nine for the tribes in the Indian Territory.

Three for the tribes in Wisconsin: one at Green Bay, and two for the La Pointe Agencies.

Four for the tribes in Minnesota; one each for Boise Forte and White Earth, and Red Lake and Leech Lake.

Two for the tribes in Michigan, Mackinac Agency.

Five for the tribes in Arizona: one each for Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, Moquis Pueblo, and two for San Carlos.

A preference is given to persons of Indian descent for appointments as interpreters and other employments for the benefit of the Indians.

The President is authorized to employ capable persons to instruct the Indians in agriculture, and for teaching the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, millers, engineers, physicians, teachers, and persons in other capacities are provided for the several Indian tribes at the public expense, and for certain tribes schools are supported.

The law provides a force of Indian police consisting of 800 privates, at $5 a month each, and 100 officers, at $8 a month each, who are employed to maintain order and to prevent illegal traffic in liquor at the several Indian reservations.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The first act of Congress relating to patents was approved April 10, 1790, which provided that upon petition made by any person to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, setting forth the invention or discovery of any useful art, manufacture, etc., it should be lawful for the said Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, or either of them, to cause letters patent to be made out, the same to bear test by the President, and sealed with the seal of the United States, and to be recorded in the Department of State. That act also required a specification in writing containing a description of the invention, accompanied by explanations and models.

The present Patent Office was established by the act of Congress of March 3, 1849, and reorganized by the act of July 8, 1870, which latter act provided that all records, books, models, drawings, specifications, and other papers and things pertaining to patents, should be safely kept and preserved therein.

All officers and employés of the Patent Office are prohibited from having any right or interest, except by inheritance or bequest, in any patent issued by the office.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Patents superintends, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and performs all duties respecting the granting and issuing of patents directed by law, and has charge of all books, records, papers, models, machines, and other things belonging to the Patent Office.

He may establish regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not inconsistent with law for the conduct of proceedings in this office.

It is his duty to classify and arrange in suitable cases in the rooms and galleries provided for the purpose the models, specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art, and designs deposited therein; and the rooms and galleries must be kept open during suitable hours for public inspection.

MODEL-ROOMS.

Previous to the date of the great fire, September 24, 1877, which destroyed the model-rooms and contents on the west and north sides, comprising 87,000 models, the model-room as an entirety comprised the whole of the third story, and consisted of four grand halls, opening into one another, and affording a promenade of about one-fourth of a mile around the four sides of a quadrangle. The halls were fitted up with two tiers of cases, one above the other. Each case was eight feet in height by from sixteen to twenty feet in length, with glass sides and ends. The cases could be opened and their contents inspected at any time in the presence of an employé. It contained about 200,000 models of American invention, besides many curiosities and mementos, specimens of home manufactures, and treasures of historic interest. Among them were Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, his uniform, camp-chest, and other personal effects; the coat which General Jackson wore at the battle of New Orleans; the printing-press first used by Benjamin Franklin, and many other interesting relics and trophies, all of which relics were saved.

This gallery was begun in 1836. The ravages of the fire have in a great measure been repaired, and the model-room now presents a very magnificent as well as interesting appearance. Thousands of persons visit it yearly, and it affords them an opportunity which is not only valuable, but highly entertaining.

The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to restore to the respective applicants such of the models belonging to

rejected applications as he thinks are not necessary to be preserved, or he may sell or otherwise dispose of them after the application has been finally rejected for one year, paying the money into the Treasury of the United States.

A library of scientific works and periodicals, foreign and American, to aid the officers in the discharge of their duties, is provided.

The Commissioner may, for gross misconduct, refuse to recognize any person as a patent agent, either generally or in a particular case, the reasons for refusal to be recorded, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

He may require all papers filed in the office, if not legibly and correctly written, to be printed, at the cost of the parties filing them. He may print copies of the claims of current issues, and such laws, decisions, regulations, and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public. He is authorized to print, for gratuitous distribution, not to exceed 150 copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent issued, with suitable indexes, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States, except when such offices are located at capitols, and one in the Library of Congress. Also to print such additional number of copies of specifications and drawings, for sale, as the actual demands for the same require; and to furnish complete sets to any public library which will pay for binding the same into volumes, and for their transportation, the same to be preserved and to be of easy access to the public.

The price to be paid for uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings is fixed by the Commissioner.

It is the duty of the Commissioner to lay before Congress in the month of January, annually, a report, giving a detailed statement of all moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, or from any other source; a detailed statement of all expenditures for miscellaneous expenses; a list of all patents which were granted during the preceding year; an alphabetical list of all the patentees, with their places of residence; a list of all patents which have been extended during the year, and such other information of the condition of the Patent Office as may be useful to Congress or the public.

PATENT EXAMINERS.

The Examiners-in-Chief are required to be persons of competent legal knowledge and scientific ability, whose duty it is, on the written petition of the appellant, to revise and determine upon the validity of the adverse decisions of the Examiners upon applications for patents, and for reissue of patents, and in interference cases; and, when required by the Commissioner, to hear and report upon claims for extensions.

Written or printed copies of any records, books, papers, or drawings belonging to the Patent Office, and of letters patent authenticated by the seal and certified by the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner of Patents, shall be evidence in all cases wherein the originals could be evidence; and any person making application therefor, and paying the fee required by law, may have certified copies thereof.

FORCE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Patents	$4500
Assistant Commissioner of Patents	3000
Chief clerk	2250
3 examiners-in-chief, each	3000
1 examiner of interferences	2500
1 " " trade-marks	2400
1 examiner of designs	2400
22 principal examiners, each	2400
23 first assistant examiners, each	1800
23 second " " "	1600
23 third " " "	1400
1 financial clerk	2000
1 librarian	2000
1 machinist	1600
4 clerks, each	1800
5 " "	1600
19 " "	1400
30 " "	1200
42 " "	1000
85 copyists, each	900
4 draughtsmen, each	1200
1 clerk and messenger	1000
6 assistant messengers, each	720
1 skilled laborer	1200
10 attendants in model-room, each	800
25 laborers, each	660
14 " "	600
20 " "	480

INFORMATION RESPECTING PATENTS.

Patents are issued in the name of the United States. They are signed by the Secretary of the Interior, countersigned by the Commissioner of Patents, and recorded, with the specifications, in the Patent Office. Every patent contains a short description of the invention or discovery, indicating its nature and design, and grants to the patentee, his heirs or

assigns, for a term of seventeen years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and Territories.

In patents granted prior to March 2, 1861, which run before that date for fourteen years, wherein cases which have not afforded a reasonable remuneration, the Commissioner may, on proper proofs, extend the patent for a term of seven years, making twenty-one years in all.

Every patent bears date as of a day not later than six months from the time at which it was allowed, and if the final fee is not paid within that time, the patent is withheld.

What Inventions are Patentable.

Any person who invents or discovers any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his discovery or invention thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees required by law, and other due proceedings had, obtain a patent therefor.

Requisites of Application, Description, etc.

The inventor or discoverer must make application in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, and file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated trying the principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions; and he must particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish one copy, signed by the inventor or his attorney, in fact, and attested by two witnesses.

When the invention or discovery is of a composition of matter, the applicant must furnish, if required by the Commissioner, specimens of ingredients and of the composition.

In all cases which admit of representation by model, a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of the invention must be furnished, if required.

The applicant must make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, etc., for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe the same was ever before known or used; and must state of what country he is a citizen.

Every patent or interest therein is assignable in law, by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right, under his patent, to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

Caveats.

Any citizen of the United States who makes any new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of the fees required, file in the Patent Office a caveat, setting forth the design thereof, and of its distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention; which will be filed in secret and be operative for one year.

Patents for Designs.

Any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-rilievo, or bass-relief; any new and original design for the printing of woollen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, patent, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication, may, upon payment of the fee prescribed and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries, obtain a patent therefor.

Patents for designs may be granted for the term of three years and six months,

for seven years, or fourteen years, as the applicant may desire.

RATES FOR PATENT FEES.

	Each.
On filing original application for a patent	$15
On issuing original patent	20
On filing caveat	10
On application for reissue of a patent	30
On filing disclaimer	10
On appeal for first time from primary examiners to examiners-in-chief	10
On appeal from examiners-in-chief to Commissioner	20
For certified copies of patents and other papers, 10 cents per 100 words.	
For recording assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of 300 words or under, $1; of over 300 and under 1000 words, $2; of over 1000 words, $3.	
For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them.	

Design Cases.	Each.
For three years and six months	$10
For seven years	15
For fourteen years	30

Patent fees may be paid to the Commissioner of Patents, or to the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, any designated depositary, National bank, or receiver of public money, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and such officer is required to give the depositor a receipt or certificate of deposit therefor.

TRADE-MARKS.

The law heretofore existing, and under which the right for the exclusive use of trade-marks has been granted, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

CENSUS OFFICE.

It is provided that a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States and Territories shall be taken on or for the date June 1, 1880, and that subsequent censuses shall be taken in the same manner as the tenth, below outlined, unless Congress shall otherwise provide.

The Census Office is attached to the Department of the Interior, and the chief officer thereof is denominated the Superintendent, whose duty it is, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to superintend and direct the taking of the tenth census of the United States.

The Superintendent's salary is $5000 per annum.

The Secretary of the Interior may appoint a chief clerk of the Census Office; six clerks at $1800 per annum; ten at $1600; fifteen at $1400; and such number at $1200, and of copyists and computers, at salaries not less than $700 or more than $1000 per annum, as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt compilation and publication of the results of the enumeration of the census; upon the completion of which the office of Superintendent will cease, and the period of service of the clerks and other assistants will end.

It is provided that the Secretary of the Interior shall, on or before March 1, 1880, designate the number, whether one or more, of Supervisors of the census to be appointed within each State and Territory, who shall be residents of the State or Territory; the total number not to exceed one hundred and fifty. Each Supervisor will be entitled to receive, upon the completion of his duties, $500, in full for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him, except an allowance for clerk-hire, which may be made at the discretion of the Superintendent.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISORS.

It is the duty of each Supervisor to propose to the Superintendent the apportionment of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purposes of enumeration. To designate suitable persons, and, with the consent of the Superintendent, to employ such persons as enumerators within his district, one for each subdivision and resident therein; and to transmit to the enumerators the printed forms and schedules issued from the Census Office. To instruct enumerators in their duties. To advise with them in person and by letter. To cause the enumerators to distribute the schedules to be filled up by householders and others. To transmit the returns of enumerators as early as practicable, which

he must examine and scrutinize to see that their work has been performed in full compliance with the law. To forward to the Census Office complete returns of his district; also the accounts to ascertain the amount of compensation due to each enumerator.

DUTIES OF ENUMERATORS.

It is the duty of each Enumerator to visit personally each dwelling-house in his subdivision and each family therein, each individual living out of the family, making inquiry from the head of each family, or the member thereof deemed most worthy of trust, or the individual out of the family, to obtain all the information and particulars required.

If no person of the family is competent to give the answers, the Enumerators may obtain the information from persons living nearest. He must forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the Supervisor of his district.

Enumerators will be allowed, in subdivisions where such allowance is deemed sufficient, not exceeding 2 cents for each living inhabitant, 2 cents for each death reported, 10 cents for each farm, and 10 cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned. For all other subdivisions their compensation to be fixed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary, according to the difficulties of the enumeration, which shall not average in any district east of the one hundredth meridian to exceed $4 per day of ten hours' work, and west of said meridian not to exceed $6 per day.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

This Bureau was established by the act of Congress, March 2, 1867, which declared the purpose and duties of the same to be to collect statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and to diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

The management of the office is intrusted to the Commissioner of Education, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner is required to present annually to Congress a report of his investigations and such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, subserve the purpose for which the office is established.

FORCE OF THE BUREAU.

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Education	$3000
Chief clerk	1800
Statistician	1800
1 clerk	1800
1 "	1600
1 translator	1600
1 clerk	1400
2 clerks	1200
6 copyists, each	900
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

AUDITOR OF RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

The act of Congress of June 19, 1878, established the Office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts as a Bureau of the Interior Department.

DUTIES OF THE AUDITOR.

It is his duty, under and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, and to which the United States have granted any loan of credit or subsidy in bonds or lands; to examine the books and accounts of each of said rail-

road companies once in each fiscal year, and at such other times as may be deemed by him necessary to determine the correctness of any report received from them; to assist the Government directors of any of said railroad companies in all matters which come under their cognizance whenever they may request such assistance; to see that the laws relating to said companies are enforced; to furnish such information to the several Departments of the Government, in regard to tariffs for freight and passengers, and in regard to the accounts of said railroad companies, as may be by them required, or in the absence of any request therefor, as he may deem expedient, and to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, on the first day of November of each year, on the condition of said railroad companies, their road, accounts, and affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, preceding.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Auditor	$3600
Book-keeper	2400
Assistant book-keeper	2000
Railroad engineer	2000
1 clerk	1400
1 copyist	900
1 messenger	600

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

The Architect of the Capitol devises plans for the alterations and repairs of the Capitol building, and superintends the employés and workmen engaged upon the same.

He also has charge of the grounds belonging to and surrounding the Capitol.

FORCE EMPLOYED BY THE ARCHITECT.

	Per Annum.
Architect	$4500
2 clerks, each	1800
1 draughtsman	1800
1 civil engineer	1800
1 foreman	1500
1 superintendent of meters	1200
1 messenger	900
3 foremen, each	900
2 superintendents of heating apparatus, each	864
1 laborer	720
6 watchmen, each	720
2 lamp-lighters, each	720
6 watchmen, each	660
4 laborers, "	660
3 watchmen, "	600

	Per Diem.
1 artist	$10.00
1 foreman of painters	4.25
1 plumber	4.00
1 marble-cutter	4.00
1 foreman	3.50
1 stone-cutter	3.50
4 carpenters, each	3.00
1 coppersmith	3.00
1 plasterer	3.00
1 blacksmith	3.00
5 painters, each	2.75
3 watchmen, "	2.50
1 carpenter	2.50
1 mason	2.50
1 rigger	2.50
6 painters, each	2.25
1 messenger	2.00
8 carters, each	2.00
2 assistant gasfitters, each	2.00
1 blacksmith's helper	1.75
1 painter	1.75
2 riggers, each	1.75
3 polishers, "	1.75
3 hod-carriers, each	1.75
1 rodman	1.75
7 laborers, each	1.75
14 " "	1.50
62 " "	1.25

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

By the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, the Office of Director of the Geological Survey was established, under the Interior Department, with a salary of $6000 a year, which officer has the direction of said survey, and the classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

The Director and members of the Survey are prohibited from having any personal or private interests in the lands or mineral wealth of the region under survey, and cannot execute any examinations or surveys for private parties or corporations. For this service the sum of $100,000 was appropriated by Congress.

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1877, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a Commission, to consist of three skilled entomologists, to report upon the depredations of the Rocky Mountain locusts in the Western States and Territories, and the best practicable methods of preventing their recurrence, or guarding against their invasions, and appropriated the sum of $18,000 to meet their expenses; and further appropriations for continuing and completing the work of said Commission of $10,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1879 and 1880, have been made.

OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNDER INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

It is his duty to record all deeds and other instruments in writing authorized to be recorded, and perform all required services connected therewith.

Legal Fees.—For filing, recording, and indexing, or for making certified copy of any instrument containing 200 words or less, 50 cents, and 15 cents for each additional 100 words; for each certificate and seal, 25 cents; for searching book extending back two years or less, 25 cents, and 5 cents for each additional year; for recording town plat, 3 cents for each lot; for filing and indexing any paper required by law to be filed in his office, 15 cents; for each examination of title by the party or his attorney, 50 cents; for taking any acknowledgment, 50 cents.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

The Register of Wills for the District of Columbia receives his compensation by fees allowed by law for registering wills, etc.

INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

	Per Annum.
Inspector of Gas Meters	$2000
1 assistant	1000

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was organized under the act of March 3, 1855. It is situated on the highlands, across the Anacostia River, southeast of Washington, in full view of the Capitol.

The objects of the institution are the humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy, marine corps, and revenue-cutter service of the United States, and of all persons who have become insane since

their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and who are indigent, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia.

EXTENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The extent of the grounds belonging to the United States, connected with the Government Hospital for the Insane, is four hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less.

The original hospital edifice, with its two detached buildings for the colored insane, was designed to accommodate three hundred and fifty patients, with their attendants; it has been extended and enlarged at different times, so that its present capacity may be fairly estimated at six hundred patients. The Relief Building, now in process of completion, will afford room for more than two hundred cases where the insanity is of a mild type. The number of inmates in January, 1880, was eight hundred and sixty.

The buildings connected with the hospital, not occupied by patients, are a boiler-house, a laundry, a bake-house, with store-rooms, a machine-shop, with carpenter- and blacksmith-shops, a pump-house, a porter's lodge, a gas-house, a stable, and a stock-barn, with piggery and hen-house. With the exception of the stock-barn, all of these buildings are substantial brick structures. There are also eleven dwelling-houses.

The United States has invested more than half a million dollars in this hospital property.

About one thousand persons receive treatment in the Government Asylum for the Insane yearly.

There is a farm and garden belonging to the institution, upon which the inmates work, and it is found that, besides being sources of profit and income to the institution, they interest the inmates, quicken a new life, and afford a diversion and a solace to them, and thus aid to restore their reason.

The estimated value of the products of the farm and garden for the year 1879 was $17,571.89.

The total receipts of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $176,809.41, which were derived as follows:

Appropriated from the Treasury of the United States	$150,000.00
By the District of Columbia and other sources for board of patients	26,809.41
Total	$176,809.41

FORCE EMPLOYED.

9 honorary visitors.....no compensation.

	Per Annum.
Superintendent	$2500
1 assistant physician	1100
1 " "	1000
1 " "	800
1 chief clerk	1300

1 clerk at $600 per annum, 1 at $500, 1 at $270 per annum, and 208 others, housekeepers, stewards, supervisors, engineers, watchmen, attendants, seamstresses, etc., with compensation from $96 to $900 per annum each.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established by act of Congress of February 16, 1857, as a corporation, to have perpetual succession. It is situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

The real and personal property of the institution must not be devoted to any other purpose than the education of the deaf and dumb, nor can any portion of the real estate be sold, except under authority of a special act of Congress.

OFFICERS.

The President of the United States, patron; a President of the Institution; a Secretary and a Treasurer; a Board of Directors, consisting of eight persons, one of whom shall be a Senator of the United States, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House. Salaries and wages, per annum, $29,000.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, upon satisfactory evidence produced by the President of the Columbia Institution that any deaf and dumb person of teachable age, belonging to the District of Columbia, is in indigent circumstances, and cannot command the means to secure an education, to authorize such person to enter the Institution for instruction.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS FROM STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Deaf-mutes not exceeding forty in number, residing in the several States and Territories, applying for admission to the collegiate department of the Columbia Institution, shall be received upon the same terms and conditions as those prescribed for those from the District of Columbia, at the discretion of the President of the Institution. No student coming from either of the States shall be supported by the United States during any portion of the time he remains therein.

During the year ended June 30, 1879, there were 118 pupils in the Institution.

The receipts for the support of the Institution during that year were $55,202, $51,000 of which was appropriated by Congress, the remainder was made up from the sale of products of the farm belonging to the Institution, and the sale of old material. There were also appropriated by Congress $5000 for improvements on buildings and grounds.

REGULATIONS.

The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning the first of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the President.

The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

The charge for pay-pupils is $150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the Board of Directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the Institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

All letters concerning pupils or application for admission should be addressed to the President.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

The Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum was established primarily for the reception of sick freedmen, in which they could receive medical treatment, nursing, and care.

Both white and colored patients are now treated, and the Hospital has become a general one for the reception of all classes of patients within the District of Columbia. Many of the patients are non-residents.

The Hospital is located near Seventh Street and Boundary Street.

During the year 1879 about 900 patients were treated in the Hospital, and about 4000 prescriptions were put up for the numerous poor who constantly apply for aid and medical treatment.

OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.

	Per Annum.
Surgeon-in-Charge	$2000
Assistant surgeon	1800
Executive officer	1400
Engineer	720
Matron	216
9 nurses, each	from $72 to 240
2 cooks, each	180
1 cook	96
24 laborers, each	from $60 to 720

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

REESE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum was created by act of Congress of June 1, 1866. It is situated in the square bounded by Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, M, and L Streets, northwest, and fronts Pennsylvania Avenue. The grounds comprise two-thirds of the square, and the building is a large three-story and mansard-roof structure of brick.

The objects of the Asylum are the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and where those unable to pay therefor shall be furnished with board, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance gratuitously.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, 299 patients were treated in this Hospital. There were 126 cases of delivery during the same period. Besides the patients treated in the Hospital, the management offered relief to a large number of poor women. There were 38 paying patients treated during the year, and the amount received from them was $1381. Congress appropriated $12,000 for the support of this Hospital for the year 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

A President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, seventeen Directors, three of whom must be Members of Congress, and appointed by Congress, who serve without additional compensation, and the other officers before named serve without compensation.

	Per Annum.
A Resident Physician and Surgeon-in-Charge	$1800
A matron	600
13 nurses, cooks, laundresses, laborers, and others, with compensation ranging from $96 to $240 each, per annum.	

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department was temporarily established by the act of Congress of September 22, 1789, permanently by the act of May 8, 1794.

The Postmaster-General is the head of this Department.

There are three Assistant Postmasters-General, at a salary of $3500 a year each.

There is also an Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department (mentioned under the Department of Justice), at a salary of $4000 a year.

DUTIES OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

It is the duty of the Postmaster-General:

To establish and discontinue post-offices.

To decide on the forms of all official papers.

To prescribe the manner of keeping and stating accounts.

To enforce the prompt rendition of returns relative to accounts.

To control, subject to the settlement of the Sixth Auditor, all expenses incident to the service of the Department.

To superintend the disposal of the moneys of the Department.

To direct the manner in which balances shall be paid over; issue warrants to cover money into the United States Treasury; and to pay out the same.

To superintend generally the business of the Department, and execute all laws relative to the postal service.

He may negotiate and conclude postal treaties with foreign countries, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage on mail-matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries, in order to counteract adverse measures by foreign countries.

No person employed in the Post-Office Department shall become interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as agent for any contractor or person offering to become a contractor in any business before the Department, on penalty of dismissal from office, and liability to pay as much money as would have been realized from the contract, to be recovered by action of debt, for the use of the Department.

The Postmaster-General reports the operations of his Department to Congress, annually.

The postal revenues, and all debts due the Post-Office Department, when collected, are paid into the Treasury of the United States, by warrants of the Postmaster-General, countersigned by the Sixth Auditor.

The Postmaster-General may prescribe such general rules and modes of proceeding for the government of the Sixth Auditor in ascertaining the fact in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or alleged liability for any sum of money by way of damage, or otherwise, under any law in relation to the officers, employés, operations, or business of the postal service; and upon the fact being ascertained in any case, the Auditor may, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, or compromise, release, or discharge such claim for such sum of money and damages, and on such terms as the Auditor may deem just and expedient.

The Postmaster-General may discharge from imprisonment any person confined in jail on any judgment in a civil case obtained in behalf of the Post-Office Department, if it be made to appear that the defendant has no property of any description.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

He may establish post-offices at such places on post-roads established by law as he may deem expedient, and he may discontinue any post-office when the safety and security of the postal service

and revenues are endangered from any cause whatever, or when the efficiency of the service requires it, and he must give prompt notice of such establishments and discontinuances to the Sixth Auditor.

He must supply vacancies of postmasters without delay, and when the exigencies of the service require, he may place vacant offices in charge of special agents.

The Postmaster-General must furnish to postmasters at the termination of each route a schedule of the time of arrival and departure of the mail at their offices, respectively; also shall notify them of any change in the arrival and departure ordered; and must cause registers to be kept, at short intervals, showing the exact time of the arrivals and departures of the mails.

He must direct every postmaster to keep a record of all postage-stamps, envelopes, and other property received from his predecessor, or from the Department; of all receipts in money for postages and box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of the postal service.

He prescribes the form in which every postmaster shall render, under oath, a quarterly account of all moneys received or charged by him, or at his office, for postage, rent of boxes, etc.

NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

The exact number of postmasters can never be given, as changes are being made every day, and discontinuances and establishments almost every hour in the day. The approximate number now existing is 41,000, and that number is probably not one hundred, more or less, than the exact number.

The highest compensation paid is $4000 a year, except at New York City, which, by special enactment, is $8000.

Offices of the fourth class receive no fixed salary, but are allowed their box-rents and commissions on cancelled stamps. Some of this class receive as low as $5 per annum.

COMPENSATION.

The respective compensation of postmasters of the *first*, *second*, and *third* classes is their annual salaries, assigned in even hundreds of dollars, and payable quarterly; fixed by the Postmaster-General, by adding to an amount of the box-rents of the office received or estimated not exceeding $1350, when the boxes are supplied and owned by the postmaster, and two-thirds of the box-rents, and not to exceed $1000, when the boxes are hot supplied and owned by the postmaster, commissions on all the other postal revenues of the office to an amount not exceeding $1350, at the following rates, namely: On the first $100 per quarter, sixty per centum; on all over $100 and not over $300 per quarter, fifty per centum; on all over $300 and not over $700 per quarter, forty per centum; and thirty per centum on all revenues exceeding $700 per quarter, but the aggregate of the said commissions not to exceed $1350; and at all offices where the total revenues exceed, respectively, $4000 per annum, there is added to the compensation from box-rents and commissions a percentage of the gross revenues at the following rates, namely: One per centum on all sums over $4000 and not exceeding $10,000; nine-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000; eight-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $20,000 and not exceeding $40,000; six-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $40,000 and not exceeding $80,000; five-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $80,000 and not exceeding $160,000; four-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $160,000 and not exceeding $320,000; three-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $320,000 and not exceeding $640,000; two-tenths of one per centum on all sums over $640,000 and not exceeding $1,280,000; and one-tenth of one per centum on all sums exceeding $1,280,000; and in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the Auditor at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case: *Provided*, That at offices where the letter-carrier system is now, or may hereafter be, established, the box-rents, in fixing the compensation of the respective postmasters at such offices, must be estimated at not less than $1000 per annum; but at all such offices where the compensation is now $4000, they must be estimated at an amount which, with the commissions and percentages hereby allowed, will make the salaries of the postmasters thereat not less than $3000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The compensation of postmasters of the fourth class is the whole of the box-rents

collected at their offices, and commissions upon the amount of the cancelled postage-due stamps, on amounts received from waste-paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold, and on postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and newspaper and periodical stamps cancelled on matter actually mailed at their offices, at the following rate, namely: On the first $100 or less per quarter, sixty per centum; on all over $100 and not over $300 per quarter, fifty per centum; and on all over $300 per quarter, forty per centum; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the accounts of such postmasters, upon their sworn quarterly returns: *Provided*, That when the compensation of any postmaster of this class reaches $1000 per annum, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, and when the returns to the Auditor for four quarters show him to be entitled to a compensation in excess of that amount, the Auditor must report such fact to the Postmaster-General, who must assign him to his proper class, and fix his salary: *Provided further*, That in no case must there be allowed to any postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $250 in any one quarter, exclusive of money-order commissions.

The Postmaster-General may adjust salaries of the first, second, and third classes (except New York) once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient.

The Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing or separating offices, and where any such office is of the third or fourth class, he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for necessary cost of clerk-hire.

CLERKS IN POST-OFFICES.

There are now employed in the different post-offices throughout the United States about 5000 clerks. They are appointed and their compensation is fixed by the local postmasters, and it is paid out of an allowance made by the Postmaster-General for clerk-hire. Their salaries range all the way from $100 to $4000 per annum, the chiefs of divisions in the New York City Post-Office each receiving the latter sum. This class of employés, as may be said of all branches of the postal service, is constantly on the increase.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

It is the duty of the Postmaster-General to cause the employment of letter-carriers at every place containing a population of 50,000 within the delivery routes of its post-office.

They may be employed at any city of 20,000 inhabitants within its corporate limits, or at cities the post-offices at which produce $20,000 a year.

Letter-carriers are classified, with compensation at $1000, $850, and $800 per annum, each, with a provision for the employment of a class called auxiliaries at the largest offices, with compensation at $400 per annum each.

Two-thirds of the whole number employed in any city may be placed in the $1000 class, and not less than one-half must be so placed, the remaining one-third or one-half to receive $800.

Letter-carriers are employed and their pay fixed by the Postmaster-General as follows:

	No.	Per Annum.
Albany, New York	18	$1000
" "	9	800
Allegheny, Pennsylvania	11	850
Atlanta, Georgia	6	850
Baltimore, Maryland	42	1000
" "	23	800
" "	2	400
Bangor, Maine	4	850
Bloomington, Illinois	6	850
Boston, Massachusetts	106	1000
" "	55	800
Brooklyn, New York	62	1000
" "	31	800
" "	8	400
Buffalo, New York	24	1000
" "	12	800
Burlington, Iowa	6	850
Camden, New Jersey	6	850
Charleston, South Carolina	8	850
Chicago, Illinois	108	1000
" "	54	800
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	1000
" "	25	800
Cleveland, Ohio	22	1000
" "	14	800
Columbus, Ohio	12	850
Covington, Kentucky	5	850
Davenport, Iowa	8	850
Dayton, Ohio	12	850
Des Moines, Iowa	7	850
Detroit, Michigan	20	1000
" "	11	800
Dubuque, Iowa	5	850
Easton, Pennsylvania	6	850
Elizabeth, New Jersey	6	850
Elmira, New York	7	850
Erie, Pennsylvania	7	850
Evansville, Indiana	7	850
Fall River, Massachusetts	6	850
Fort Wayne, Indiana	7	850
Grand Rapids, Michigan	8	850

	No.	Per Annum.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	6	$850
Hartford, Connecticut	11	850
Hoboken, New Jersey	4	850
Indianapolis, Indiana	18	1000
" "	10	800
Jersey City, New Jersey	12	1000
" "	6	800
Kansas City, Missouri	15	850
Lafayette, Indiana	5	850
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	5	850
Lawrence, Massachusetts	8	850
Leavenworth, Kansas	5	850
Louisville, Kentucky	20	1000
" "	10	800
Lowell, Massachusetts	10	850
Lynn, Massachusetts	7	850
Manchester, New Hampshire	5	850
Memphis, Tennessee	13	850
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	16	1000
" "	10	800
Minneapolis, Minnesota	10	850
Mobile, Alabama	6	850
Nashville, Tennessee	10	850
Newark, New Jersey	16	1000
" "	8	800
New Bedford, Massachusetts	7	850
New Haven, Connecticut	16	850
New Orleans, Louisiana	30	1000
" "	17	800
New York, New York	262	1000
" "	133	800
" "	45	400
Norfolk, Virginia	5	850
Oakland, California	6	850
Omaha, Nebraska	6	850
Oswego, New York	6	850
Paterson, New Jersey	7	850
Peoria, Illinois	7	850
Petersburg, Virginia	5	850
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	168	1000
" "	85	800
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	22	1000
" "	12	850
Portland, Maine	10	850
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	4	850
Poughkeepsie, New York	6	850
Providence, Rhode Island	14	1000
" "	7	800
Quincy, Illinois	7	850
Reading, Pennsylvania	8	850
Richmond, Virginia	16	850
Rochester, New York	14	1000
" "	10	800
Saint Joseph, Missouri	7	850
Saint Louis, Missouri	70	1000
" "	37	800
" "	8	400
Saint Paul, Minnesota	12	850
Salem, Massachusetts	6	850
San Francisco, California	32	1000
" "	18	800
Savannah, Georgia	6	850
Springfield, Illinois	5	850
Springfield, Massachusetts	8	850
Syracuse, New York	16	850
Toledo, Ohio	14	850
Trenton, New Jersey	6	850
Troy, New York	15	850
Utica, New York	12	850
Washington, District of Columbia	28	1000
Washington, District of Columbia	16	$800
Wheeling, West Virginia	6	850
Wilmington, Delaware	10	850
Worcester, Massachusetts	11	850

All expenses of letter-carriers, branch offices, and receiving-boxes, or incident thereto, must be kept and reported in a separate account, and the Postmaster-General is guided in the expenditures for this branch of the service by the income derived therefrom.

The Postmaster-General may establish within any post-office delivery one or more branch offices for the receipt and delivery of mail matter, and the sale of stamps and envelopes.

The Postmaster-General furnishes to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he may deem expedient, postal balances denominated in grains of the metric system, fifteen grains of which are equivalent, for postal purposes, of one-half ounce avoirdupois.

He may prescribe the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage; and postmasters at the office of delivery may remove the wrappers and envelopes from mail-matter not charged with letter postage, when it can be done without destroying them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is anything about them which would authorize a higher rate of postage.

He may prescribe the terms upon which route agents may receive from publishers, or any news agents, packages of newspapers and other periodicals, and deliver the same as directed.

POSTAGE-STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster-General may from time to time adopt such improvements in postage-stamps and stamped envelopes as he may deem advisable.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

He may establish a uniform system of registration, but the Post-Office Department or its revenue is not liable for the loss of any mail-matter on account of its having been registered.

He may upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any

kind, or in conducting any scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, instruct postmasters at any post-offices at which registered letters arrive directed to any such person, to return all such registered letters to the postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped on the outside of such letters; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof.

CONTRACTS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Postmaster-General must, before making any contract for carrying the mail, give public notice by advertising once a week for six weeks in one or more, not exceeding five, newspapers published in the State or Territory where the service is to be performed, one of which to be published at the seat of government of such State or Territory; such notice to describe the route, the time at which the mail is to be made up, the time at which it is to be delivered, and the frequency of the service. Contracts with railway companies may be made without advertising for bids, also with owners or masters of steamboats plying upon the waters of the United States, or of any steamship or other vessel plying between ports of the United States, for carrying the mail for any length of time less than four years.

Bids must be opened and marked in the presence of the Postmaster-General and one or two of the Assistant Postmasters-General.

It is his duty to record a true abstract of all proposals made to him for carrying the mail, with full particulars, and the original proposals must be placed on file.

The Postmaster-General may accept new surety upon any contract, in substitution for and release of any existing surety. Contracts are made for a period of not longer than four years.

Whenever by error or other cause any route was omitted at the regular letting, it is the duty of the Postmaster-General to advertise as soon as the omission is discovered.

He may make deductions from the pay of contractors for failures to perform service according to contract, and impose fines upon them for any delinquencies. He may deduct the price of the trip in all cases when the trip is not performed; and not exceeding three times the price, if the failure is occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier. Mail contracts are not assignable. There are about 5660 mail contractors.

POST-ROADS. CARRYING THE MAIL.

The following are established post-roads:

All the waters of the United States, during the time the mail is carried thereon.

All railroads or parts of railroads which are in operation.

All canals during the time the mail is carried thereon.

The road on which the mail is carried to supply any court-house which may be without a mail, and the road on which the mail is carried under contract made by the Postmaster-General for extending the line of posts to supply mails to post-offices not on any established route, during the time such mail is carried thereon.

All letter-carrier routes established in any city or town for the collection and delivery of mail-matter.

It is the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide for carrying the mail on all post-roads established by law as often as he, having due regard for productiveness and other circumstances, may think proper. Also to cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post-office on any established road to the court-house of any county in the United States which is without a mail.

He may contract for carrying the mail on the navigable canals of the several States, in his discretion; also on any plank-road in the United States, also in any steamboat or other vessel used as a packet on any of the waters of the United States.

He may make contracts for carrying the mail, not exceeding one year, in steamships between any ports in the United States.

He may enter into contracts for extending the line of post to supply mails to post-offices not on any established route.

He may change the terminus of post-roads connecting with or intersecting railways, when the service can be thereby improved.

Whenever, in his opinion, the postal service cannot be safely continued, the revenues collected, or the laws maintained on any post-road, he may discontinue the

service on such road or any part thereof until the same can be safely restored.

He may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post-office; but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, he must report the same to Congress at its next meeting, and such service will cease at the end of the next session, unless such route is established by Congress.

He may pay to the master or owner of any vessel not regularly employed in carrying the mail two cents for every letter carried by such vessel between ports or places in the United States.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

It is the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange the railway-routes on which the mail is carried into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed at which they are carried, and the frequency and importance of the service, so that each railway company will receive a proportionate and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed.

Schedule of Rates for Railroad Mail Service.

Average Weight of Mails Whole Distance per Day.	Pay per Annum per Mile of Route's Length. Railroads Land Grant.
200 pounds	$34.20
500 "	51.30
1,000 "	68.40
1,500 "	85.50
2,000 "	102.60
3,500 "	119.70
5,000 "	136.80
7,000 "	153.90
9,000 "	171.00
11,000 "	188.10
13,000 "	205.20
15,000 "	222.30
17,000 "	239.40
19,000 "	256.50
21,000 "	273.60
23,000 "	290.70
25,000 "	307.80
27,000 "	324.90
29,000 "	342.00
31,000 "	359.10
33,000 "	376.20
35,000 "	393.30
37,000 "	410.40
Railway post-office cars, 40 feet (per daily line)	25.00
Railway post-office cars, 45 feet (per daily line)	30.00
Railway post-office cars, 50 feet (per daily line)	40.00
Railway post-office cars, 55–60 feet (per daily line)	50.00

Average Weight of Mails Whole Distance per Day.	Pay per Annum per Mile of Route's Length. On Railroads not Land Grant.
200 pounds	$42.75
500 "	64.12½
1,000 "	85.50
1,500 "	106.87½
2,000 "	128.25
3,500 "	149.62½
5,000 "	171.00
7,000 "	192.37½
9,000 "	213.75
11,000 "	235.12½
13,000 "	256.50
15,000 "	277.87½
17,000 "	299.25
19,000 "	320.62½
21,000 "	342.00
23,000 "	363.37½
25,000 "	384.75
27,000 "	406.12½
29,000 "	427.50
31,000 "	448.87½
33,000 "	470.25
35,000 "	491.62½
37,000 "	513.00
Railway post-office cars, 40 feet (per daily line)	25.00
Railway post-office cars, 45 feet (per daily line)	30.00
Railway post-office cars, 50 feet (per daily line)	40.00
Railway post-office cars, 55–60 feet (per daily line)	50.00

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General may, after advertising for proposals, enter into contracts or make arrangements for transporting the mail through foreign countries, between any two points in the United States.

He may, after advertising for proposals, enter into contract for the transportation of the mail between the United States and any foreign country; which contracts cannot be for a longer period than two years.

Foreign mail must be by steamship, unless the service can be facilitated by carrying it in sail-vessels.

The Postmaster-General may allow, as compensation for carrying the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States when the steamship touches at a foreign port, a sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage.

He may impose a fine, not exceeding one-half the contract price of the trip, for any one default, on any contractor transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country, for any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in the

departure of such mail or the performance of the trip.

He may, with the approval of the President, allow the mails of Canada, or other country adjoining the United States, to be transported over the territory of the United States from one point in such country to any other point in the same, at the expense of the country to which the mail belongs, upon obtaining a like privilege for the transportation of the United States mail through the country to which the privilege is granted.

He is authorized, under the direction of the President, to charge upon and collect from all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port of the United States, in any foreign packet ship or other vessel, the same rates of charge, for American postage, which the Government to which the vessel belongs imposes upon like matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or other vessels as the postage of such Government; and it is the duty of all custom-house officers and other proper agents to carry the same into effect, and they may open packages, etc., on suspicion of fraud, in the presence of two or more respectable persons, citizens of the United States, and may prevent the vessel from entering, breaking bulk, or making clearance until such letters or other mailable matter are delivered into the United States Post-Office.

SPECIAL, LOCAL, AND ROUTE AGENTS.

The Postmaster-General may employ two Special Agents for the Pacific Coast, and such number of other Special Agents as the good of the service and safety of the mail may require. Their compensation is fixed by law at a salary of $1600 per annum, and not exceeding $5 per diem for actual and necessary travelling expenses when actually engaged in travelling on the business of the Department, except not exceeding ten in number appointed to perform duty at important points designated by the Postmaster-General, and nine Assistant Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, who may be detailed to act as Superintendents of Division of Railway Mail Service, whose salary is $2500 a year each.

He may employ the Assistant Postmasters-General and Superintendents of his Department as Special Agents, and while so employed allow them their necessary travelling expenses.

He may appoint one Agent to superintend the Postal Railway Service, at a salary of $3500 a year, and actual expenses while travelling on the business of the Department.

Special Agents are intrusted with the keys to the several mail-locks in use, and are authorized to open and examine the mails, when necessary. They are empowered to enter and examine any post-office.

Special Agents are the representatives of the Postmaster-General, and as such all postmasters, contractors, and others in the service are subordinate to them.

Payment of Special Agents is made as follows:

The salary and per diem expenses of the Agents who are Assistant Superintendents of the Postal Railway Service out of the appropriation for mail transportation. The salary and per diem of the Agent of the Free Delivery System out of the appropriation therefor; and those Agents employed in the Money-Order Service are paid out of the proceeds of that service.

The following Special Agents are employed:

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Attached to the Office of the Postmaster-General.

8 at $2500 per annum, each.
7 at $1600 per annum, each, and $5 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
3 at $1600 per annum, each, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
17 at $1500 per annum, each, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
7 at $1200 per annum, each, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 at $1400 per annum, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 at $1400 per annum, and $3 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 at $1400 per annum.
1 at $100 per annum.

Assigned to Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

General Superintendent at $3500 per annum.
9 assistant superintendents at $2500 per annum, each.
1 assistant superintendent at $1600 per annum, and $5 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 assistant superintendent at $1600 per annum, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 assistant superintendent at $1500 per annum, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 assistant superintendent at $1200 per annum, and $5 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 assistant superintendent at $1200 per annum, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.

Assigned to Money-Order Service.

3 at $1600 per annum, each, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 at $1500 per annum, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
2 at $1400 per annum, each, and $4 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.
1 at $2500 per annum.
1 at $1200 per annum.

Assigned to Letter-Carriers.

2 at $1600 per annum, each, and $5 per diem for travelling expenses and subsistence.

Besides the above, who are permanently employed, Special Agents are sometimes employed temporarily.

Resident Foreign Mail Agencies.

The Postmaster-General may establish Resident Mail Agencies at the ports of Panama and Aspinwall, New Grenada; Havana, Cuba; St. Thomas, and at such other foreign ports at which United States mail-steamers touch to land and receive mails as in his judgment may promote the efficiency of the Foreign Mail Service, and may pay the agents so employed, out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, a reasonable compensation, and necessary expenses for office-rent, clerk-hire, office furniture, and other incidentals.

The following Agents are so employed:

One at Aspinwall, who is United States Consul, and is allowed $235 per quarter for office expenses.

One at Panama, New Grenada, who is also United States Consul, and is allowed $350 per quarter for office expenses.

Route Agents.

He may employ as many Route Agents as may be necessary for the prompt and safe transportation of the mail, at a compensation not less than $900 nor more than $1200 a year, each, to be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail.

	Per Annum.
72 route agents, each	$1000
3 " " "	980
49 " " "	960
85 " " "	940
26 " " "	920
894 " " "	900

Railway Postal Clerks.

The Postmaster-General may appoint clerks for the purpose of assorting and distributing the mail in railway post-offices, at a salary of not more than $1400 a year each to the head clerks, nor more than $1200 a year each to the other clerks, to be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail.

	Per Annum.
41 head clerks, each	$1400
356 clerks, each	1300
443 " "	1150
178 " "	1000
69 " "	900
1 clerk	840
2 clerks, each	600
1 clerk	500

Local Mail Agents.

	Per Annum.
1	$1800
4, each	1400
1	1300
9, each	1200
1	1100
1	1080
23, each	1000
3, "	960
23, "	900
21, "	800
1	750
7, each	720
3, "	700
1	680
15, each	600
5, "	500
2, "	360
4, "	300
1	250
2, each	240
2, "	150
2, "	100
1	4

Mail Route Messengers.

	Per Annum.
1	$880
1	860
8, each	850
6, "	840
2, "	820
56, "	800
9, "	750
1	720
39, each	700
2, "	660
6, "	650
6, "	640
61, "	600
1	550
8, each	500
3, "	450
5, "	400
1	360
2, each	300
1	240
6, each	120
1	60
11, each	12
2 "	4
5 "	1

The Postmaster-General may empower any Special Agent or other officer of the post-office establishment to make searches for mailable matter transported in violation of law; and the agent or officer so authorized may open and search any car or vehicle passing, or having lately before passed, from any place at which there is a post-office of the United States to any other such place, or any box, package, or packet being, or having lately before been, in such car or vehicle, or any store or house, other than a dwelling-house, used or occupied by any common carrier or transportation company, in which such box, package, or packet may be contained, whenever such agent or officer has reason to believe that mailable matter, transported contrary to law, may therein be found.

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

To promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the mail, the Postmaster-General may establish and maintain a uniform money-order system at all suitable post-offices.

The postmaster of every city where branch post-offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to issue, or cause to be issued by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post-offices or stations, postal money-orders, payable at his own or at any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and the postmaster and his sureties shall, in every case, be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business.

In case of sickness, or unavoidable absence from his office, of the postmaster of any money-order office, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk of his office, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster. The postmaster is responsible on his bond for the acts of the person so acting.

The Postmaster-General may cause a new money-order to be issued in lieu of one not presented for payment within a year, on application made by the remitter or payee.

He may, upon satisfactory evidence that any person is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or in conducting any scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any postmaster to any such person of any postal money-order drawn to his order or in his favor; and may provide by regulations for the return to the remitter of the sums named in such money-orders.

The Postmaster-General may pay out of the proceeds of the money-order business the cost of stationery and such incidental expenses as are necessary for the transaction of that business.

He may conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign Governments, with which postal conventions are concluded, for the exchange, by means of postal orders, of small sums of money, not exceeding $50 in amount, at such rates of exchange, and compensation to postmasters, and under such rules and regulations, as he may deem expedient.

MISCELLANEOUS POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

Whenever the Postmaster-General is satisfied that money and property stolen from the mail, or the proceeds thereof, have been received at the Department, he may, upon satisfactory evidence as to the owner, deliver the same to him.

He may dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, preserving the accounts current and all accompanying vouchers, and use such portion of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of them, but the accounts must be preserved entire for at least two years.

The Postmaster-General must transmit a copy of every postal convention to the Secretary of State for the purpose of being printed, and the printed copy thereof must be revised by the Post-Office Department instead of by the Secretary of State.

He has power to fix annually the rates for telegraphing on Government business over the lines of any telegraph company to which has been given the right of way, timber, or station-lands from the Government domain.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Contracts signed by the First Assistant.

The bonds of all postmasters may, by the direction of the Postmaster-General, be approved and accepted, and the approval and acceptance signed by the First Assistant Postmaster General in the name of the Postmaster-General; and all contracts for stationery, wrapping-paper, letter-balances, scales, and street letter-boxes for the use of the postal service, may be signed in like manner by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, in the place and stead of the Postmaster-General, and his signature shall be attested by the seal of the Post-Office Department.

Contracts signed by the Second Assistant.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, on the order of the Postmaster-General, may sign with his name, in the place and stead of the Postmaster-General, and attest his signature by the seal of the Post-Office Department, all contracts made in the said Department for mail transportation, and for supplies of mail-bags, mail-catchers, mail-locks and keys, and all other articles necessary and incidental to mail transportation.

Contracts signed by the Third Assistant.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General, when directed by the Postmaster-General, may also sign, in his name, in the place and stead of the Postmaster-General, and attest his signature by the seal of the Post-Office Department, all contracts for supplies of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, postal cards, registered-package envelopes, locks, seals, and official envelopes for the use of postmasters, and return of dead letters, that may be required for the postal service.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Office of the Postmaster-General.

The duties of this office are under the immediate supervision of the chief clerk of the Department, and relate to the miscellaneous correspondence of the Department not specially connected with its other offices; the appointment of Department employés; the recording of orders promulgated by the Postmaster-General; the fixing of rates for the transmission of Government telegrams; the supervision of the advertising, and management of the general work of the Department not otherwise assigned. To it is attached the office of the Topographer, charged with the duty of keeping up the maps in constant use in the Department proper, with the preparation and publication of new and revised post-route maps, with supplying maps to all branches of the postal service,* and with furnishing information for the settlement of all governmental mileage and telegraph accounts; the office of the Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk, to which is assigned the supervision of all repairs, the care of the public property in, and the furnishing of the Departmental building, and the disbursement of the salaries of the officers and employés of the Department; the office of the Chief Special Agent, to which are referred all cases of losses or irregularities in the mails, and all reported violations of the postal law; and the Division of Special Agents and Mail Depredations, to which are referred all accounts of Special Agents for salary, per diem, and allowance.

The Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

To this office is assigned the duty of preparing all cases for the establishment, discontinuance, and change of name or site of post-offices, and for the appointment of all postmasters, and employés of the Railway Mail Service, and all correspondence incident thereto; the duty of readjusting the salaries of postmasters, and the consideration of allowances for rent, fuel, and lights, clerk-hire, and miscellaneous expenditures; of receiving and recording appointments, of receiving, entering, and filing bonds and oaths of postmasters and issuing their commissions. This office is also charged with the correspondence with postmasters and the public upon questions relating to the character and classification of mail-matter, and the rates of postage thereon, under the direct supervision of the Law Clerk of the Department. To it is

* The Postmaster-General may authorize the sale of one or more of these maps to individuals at the cost thereof; the proceeds to be applied as a further appropriation towards the preparation and publication of post-route maps (including the miscellaneous expenses of the Topographer's office). It is impliedly understood that sales can only be made from surplus copies, after the immediate wants of the Department are supplied; postmasters and others in the service being furnished with these maps only in cases deemed needful by the Department. For tariff of prices and other information, application should be made to the Topographer of the Post-Office Department.

attached the Division of Free Delivery, having in charge the preparation of cases for the inauguration of the system in cities, the appointment of letter-carriers, and the regulation of allowances for incidental expenses, as well as the general supervision of the free-delivery system throughout the United States; and also the Blank Agency, to which is assigned the duty of supplying the post-offices entitled thereto with blanks, wrapping-paper, and twine, letter-balances, and cancelling-stamps, and the Department with stationery.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mails between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and has charge of the annual and miscellaneous mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for mail service or change of mail arrangements, and for mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service. From this office all postmasters at the end of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting the accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports to Congress of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year. The rates of pay for the transportation of the mails on railroad routes, according to the amount and character of the service, are adjusted by this office. It also directs the weighing of the mails on the same, and authorizes new service on railroad routes. The issuing of mail-locks and keys, mail-pouches and sacks, and the supervision of the construction of mail-bag-catchers, is also in charge of this office. To it is attached the Division of Inspection, to which is assigned the duty of receiving and inspecting the monthly registers of arrivals and departures, reporting the performance of mail service; also special reports of failures or delinquencies on the part of mail contractors or their agents, and of noting such failures or delinquencies, and preparing cases of fines or deductions by reason thereof; of conducting the correspondence growing out of reports of failures or delinquencies in the transportation of the mails; of reporting to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, at the close of each quarter, by certificate of inspection, the fact of performance or non-performance of contract or recognized mail service, noting therein such fine or deduction as may have been ordered; of authorizing the payment of all employés of the Railway Mail Service; also the payment of such acting employés as may be employed by this office through the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service in cases of emergency, and of authorizing the Auditor to credit postmasters with sums paid by them for such temporary service; and such other duties as may be necessary to secure a faithful performance of the mail service. All complaints against mail contractors or their agents, relating to failures or other irregularities in the transportation of the mails, whether made by postmasters or others, should be promptly forwarded to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, marked "Division of Inspection."

THE OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

This office is charged with the duty of issuing drafts and warrants in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors or other persons; the superintendence of the collection of revenue at depository, draft, and depositing post-offices, and the accounts between the Department and Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers and specially designated depositories of the United States. It receives all accounts, monthly or quarterly, of the depository or draft post-offices, and certificates of deposit from depositing post-offices. This office is also charged with the duty of preparing instructions for the guidance of postmasters respecting registered matter, and all correspondence connected with the Registry System of the United States.

To it is attached the Division of Postage-Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes, and Postal Cards, having charge of the issuing of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and postal cards, and the supplying of postmasters with envelopes for their official use, and registered-package envelopes and seals; the Division of Dead Letter (so designated in the law, but more properly called The Return Letter Office), having assigned to it the examination and return to the writers of undelivered mail-matter, and all correspondence relating thereto. The agencies having the supervision of the manufacture of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, are also under the direction of this office.

Office of the Superintendent of the Money-Order System.

The general supervision and control of the postal money-order system throughout the United States, and the superintendence of the international money-order correspondence with foreign countries is exercised by this office.

Office of the Superintendent of the Foreign Mails.

To this office are assigned all foreign postal arrangements, and correspondence connected with the foreign mail service, and the supervision of the ocean mail-steamship service.

Office of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

To this office are intrusted the distribution and despatch of mails on all railroads and inland steamboat mail lines, the management of the postal-car service, and the general direction of the mail service on railroads and inland steamboats after that service has been contracted for or recognized under the law by the Postmaster-General, and the general direction of the distribution and despatch of mails from all post-offices.

Office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.

To this office are referred, when deemed advisable by the Postmaster-General and the heads of the several offices of the Department, questions concerning the construction of the laws and regulations which may arise in the administration of the business of the Department.

FORCE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk to the Postmaster-General	$2200
Appointment clerk	1800
1 stenographer	1800
1 law clerk	2250
3 clerks, each	1200
1 assistant messenger	720
1 topographer	2500

Temporary employés, $14,000.

FORCE OF THE OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$2000
3 clerks, each	1800
12 " "	1600
7 " "	1400
12 " "	1200
4 " "	1000
3 assistant messengers, each	720
1 superintendent blank agency	1800
1 assistant superintendent blank agency.	1600
4 assistants to superintendent blank agency, each	1200
2 assistants to superintendent blank agency, each	900
1 assistant messenger	720
2 laborers, each	660
1 superintendent free delivery	2100
1 clerk	1000

FORCE OF THE OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$2000
Chief of division of inspection	2000
Superintendent of railway adjustment	2000
8 clerks, each	1800
28 " "	1600
14 " "	1400
13 " "	1200
5 " "	1000
2 assistant messengers, each	720

FORCE OF THE OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

	Per Annum.
Chief clerk	$2000
Chief of division of dead letters	2250
Chief of division of postage-stamps	2250
6 clerks, each	1800
16 " "	1600
25 " "	1400
34 " "	1200
6 " "	1000
57 female clerks, each	900
3 assistant messengers, each	720
7 laborers, each	660
4 female laborers, each	480
Superintendent of foreign mails	$3000
Chief clerk	2000
1 clerk	1800
3 clerks, each	1600
1 clerk	1400
2 clerks, each	1000
1 assistant messenger	720

	Per Annum.
Superintendent money-order system	$3000
Chief clerk	2000
4 clerks, each	1800
7 " "	1600
5 " "	1400
9 " "	1200
1 clerk	1000
5 clerks, each	900
1 assistant messenger	720
3 laborers, each	660
Chief of division of mail depredations	$2250
1 clerk	1600
1 "	1400
3 clerks, each	1200
1 clerk	1000
Disbursing clerk and superintendent of building	$2100
1 clerk (accountant)	1400
1 " (storekeeper)	1200
1 engineer	1400
1 assistant engineer	1000
1 fireman and blacksmith	900
1 " " steam-fitter	900
1 fireman	720
1 carpenter	1200
1 assistant carpenter	1000
1 captain of watch	1000
16 watchmen, each	720
26 laborers, each	660

RATES OF POSTAGE ON DOMESTIC MAIL-MATTER.

First-Class Matter.

Matter which is in writing, or other matter containing a written inscription in the nature of personal correspondence, and matter which is sealed against inspection, are alone by their nature and the intent of the law first-class matter, and subject to the postage rate of *three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.*

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is established, *two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.*

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, *one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.*

Second-Class Matter.

Mailable matter of the second class embraces all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year. It must bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

It must be issued from a known office of publication.

It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding.

It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers, and not designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

Publications of the second class, except as provided in the next paragraph, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at two cents a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid, as now provided by law.

Publications of the second class, one copy to each actual subscriber residing in the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon at the rate prescribed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, that the rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject, when delivered by such carriers, to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Periodical publications, on their receipt at the office of mailing, shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a *special adhesive stamp*, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same or upon a memorandum of such mailing.

Mailable matter of the second class, deposited in a letter-carrier post-office for local delivery, shall be delivered through boxes, or the general delivery, on prepayment of postage at the rate of two cents per pound; but when delivered by carriers the following rates must be prepaid by postage-stamps affixed:

On newspapers (except weeklies), one cent each, without regard to weight.

On periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each.

On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each.

The rate on weekly newspapers of the second class, deposited by the publisher in a letter-carrier post-office for local delivery, is two cents per pound, whether the same are delivered by carriers, or through boxes, or the general delivery.

Mailable matter of the second class shall contain no writing, print, mark, or sign thereon or therein, in addition to the original print, except the name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, and index figures of subscription book, either written or printed, the printed title of the publication, the printed name and address of the publisher or sender of the same, and written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to such matter will end.

Third-Class Matter.

Mail-matter of the third class embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current, with prices filled out in writing, printed commercial papers filled out in writing (provided such writing is not in the nature of personal correspondence), such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds, way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, insurance policies, and the various documents of insurance companies, hand-bills, posters, chromo-lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, heliotypes, lithographs, photographic and stereoscopic views with title written thereon, printed blanks, printed cards; and postage shall be paid thereon at the rate of *one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.*

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper enclosing the same, the sender may write his own name or address thereon, with the word "from" above and preceding the same, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book, or of any printed matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription that does not partake of the nature of a personal correspondence.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped, with open sides or ends, that their contents may be readily examined by postmasters.

Third-class matter may be registered.

The limit of weight of packages is four pounds, except in cases of single volumes of books in excess of said weight, and books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, or official matter emanating from any of the Departments of the Government, or from the Smithsonian Institution.

Fourth-Class Matter.

Mailable matter of the fourth class embraces blank cards, card-board, and other flexible material, flexible patterns, letter envelopes and letter-paper, without printing thereon, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, drawings, plans, designs, original paintings in oil or water-colors, and any other matter not included in the first, second, or third classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service. Postage rate thereon, *one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof.*

Other articles of the fourth class which, unless properly secured, might destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails when they conform to the following conditions: 1st. They must be placed in a bag, box, or removable envelope made of paper, cloth, or parchment. 2d. Such bag, box, or envelope must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding, clasp, or screw lid. 3d. In case of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, or envelope must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton, or spongy substance. 4th. In case of sharp-pointed instruments, the points must be capped or encased, so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their enclosure; and where they have blades, such blades must be bound with wire, so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other. 5th. The whole must be capable of easy inspection. Seeds, or other articles not prohibited, which are liable from their form or nature to loss or damage, unless specially protected, may be put up in sealed envelopes, provided such envelopes are made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly, without opening.

Upon any package of matter of the fourth class the sender may write or print his own name and address, preceded by the word "from," and there may also be written or printed the number and names of the articles enclosed; and the sender thereof may write or print upon, or attach to any such articles, by tag or label, a mark, number, name, or letter, for purpose of identification.

The limit of weight of packages is four pounds.

UNMAILABLE.

Liquids, poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, fatty substances easily liquefiable, live or dead animals (not stuffed), insects, and reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter, confectionery, pastes, or confections, and substances exhaling a bad odor; and every letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which, indecent, lewd, obscene, or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms, or language may be written or printed, and all matter concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses.

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable on letters and newspapers to the foreign countries and places named in alphabetical order:

LETTERS.	For each Half Oz.	For each 15 Grammes.	NEWSPAPER.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Argentine Confederation	5	5	2
Aspinwall, direct mail	*5	5	2
Australia, *via* San Francisco	*5	5	2
" British mail, *via* Brindisi	19	*19	6
Austria	5	5	2
Belgium	5	5	2
Bermuda, from New York	5	5	2
Bolivia, British mail, *via* Aspinwall	*†17	17	4
Brazil	5	5	2
Canada	3	*3	1
Cape of Good Hope, British mail	15	15	4
Chili, British mail, *via* Aspinwall	5	5	2
China, *via* San Francisco	.....	.....	2
Denmark	5	5	2
Ecuador, *via* Aspinwall and Panama	*20	20	2
France	5	5	2
Germany	5	5	2
Great Britain and Ireland	5	5	2
Holland	5	5	2
Italy	5	5	2
Japan, *via* San Francisco	5	5	2
Liberia, British mail, *via* Southampton	5	5	2
Mexico, *via* New York or New Orleans, or Overland	5	5	2
Newfoundland	5	5	2
Norway and Sweden	5	5	2
Peru, British mail, *via* Aspinwall	5	5	2
Portugal	5	5	2
Russia	5	5	2
Switzerland	5	5	2
Turkey, European and Asiatic	5	5	2
Venezuela, British mail, *via* St. Thomas	13	*†13	6
West Indies (British), *via* St. Thomas	13	*†13	4
" " by direct steamer	*5	5	2

* Prepayment is compulsory; if matter is not fully prepaid it will not be forwarded. In all cases where the * is not used prepayment of letters is optional.

† Additional charge is made on delivery; where the † is not used no additional charge is made.

POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS.

DOMESTIC.

The fees or charges for money-orders are as follows:

On orders not exceeding $15 ..... 10 cents.
On orders over $15 and not exceeding $30 ..... 15 "
On orders over $30 and not exceeding $40 ..... 20 "
On orders over $40 and not exceeding $50 ..... 25 "

When a larger sum than $50 is required, additional orders to make it up must be obtained. But postmasters are instructed to refuse to issue in one day, to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee, more than *three* money-orders payable at the same post-office.

FOREIGN.

Money-orders to Great Britain and Switzerland: Not exceeding $5, 15 cents; over $5 to $10, 25 cents; over $10 to $20, 50 cents; over $20 to $30, 75 cents; over $30 to $40, $1; over $40 to $50, $1.25. Money-orders to Germany: Not exceeding $10, 25 cents; over $10 to $20, 50 cents; over $20 to $30, 75 cents; over $30 to $40, 80 cents; over $40 to $50, $1. Money-orders to Canada: Not exceeding $10, 20 cents; over $10 to $20, 40 cents; over $20 to $30, 60 cents; over $30 to $40, 80 cents; over $40 to $50, $1. No fraction of cents to be introduced.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney-General is the head of this Department. To assist the Attorney-General there is in the Department of Justice an officer learned in the law, called the Solicitor-General, who receives a salary of $7000 a year. There are also three Assistant Attorneys-General, with salaries of $5000 a year each, and an Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, with a salary of $4000; a Solicitor of Internal Revenue, at $4500; and an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, at $3500 a year.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Duties.

The Attorney-General gives his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President, and also when required by the head of any Executive Department as to questions of law arising in his Department.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General conduct and argue suits and writs of error and appeals in the Supreme Court, and suits in the Court of Claims, in which the United States Government is interested, and also in any of the United States courts, when deemed necessary.

It is the duty of the officers of the Department of Justice, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and heads of Departments, and the heads of Bureaus, and other officers in the Departments, to discharge their respective duties; and to procure, on behalf of the United States, the proper evidence for, and conduct, prosecute, or defend all suits and proceedings in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Claims, in which the United States, or any officer thereof, as such officer, is a party, or may be interested; and no fees shall be allowed or paid to any other attorney or counsellor-at-law for any such service required of said officers, except whenever the Attorney-General is of opinion the public interest requires it, he may employ and retain, in the name of the United States, such attorneys and counsellors-at-law as he may think necessary to assist the District Attorneys in the discharge of their duties, and shall stipulate with such assistant attorneys and counsel the amount of compensation, and shall have supervision of their conduct and proceedings.

Whenever the head of a Department or Bureau gives the Attorney-General due notice that the interests of the United States require the service of counsel upon the examination of witnesses touching any claim, or upon the legal investigation of any claim, pending in such Department or Bureau, the Attorney-General must provide for such service.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to examine the title to land purchased by the United States upon which to erect armories, arsenals, forts, navy-yards, custom-houses, post-offices, and all public buildings, and no money can be paid for land until he gives a written opinion in favor of the validity of its title.

The Attorney-General exercises general superintendence of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the United States courts, also over their accounts.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of moneys appropriated for the Department of Justice, out of the Treasury, subject to the same control as is exercised on like estimates or accounts by the First Auditor or First Comptroller of the Treasury.

When proceedings at law for money due the Post-Office Department are fruitless, the Department of Justice may direct the institution of a suit in chancery,

in any United States District or Circuit Court, to set aside fraudulent conveyances or trusts, or attach debts due the defendant, or obtain any other proper exercise of the powers of equity to have satisfaction of any judgment against such defendant.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to cause, from time to time, to be edited, and printed at the Government Printing Office, an edition of 1000 copies of such of the opinions of the law officers, authorized by law to be given, as he may deem valuable for preservation in volumes.

He must make to Congress, at the commencement of each regular session, a report of the business of his Department for the last preceding fiscal year, and of any other matters pertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including a statement of the several appropriations which are placed under its control, the amount appropriated, and a detailed statement of the amounts used for defraying the expenses of the United States courts in each judicial district; also the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and a statement of the number of causes, civil and criminal, pending during the preceding year in each of the several courts of the United States.

The Attorney-General must make an annual report to Congress of the names of all persons employed or retained as attorneys or counsellors-at-law, to assist any district attorneys in the performance of their duties, stating where and upon what business each was employed, and the compensation paid to each.

The Department of Justice is charged with the distribution to the various judges and courts of the statutes, reports, and other judicial documents provided by law; and to keep a register of the statutes of the United States, and reports of the Supreme Court, showing the quantity of each kind received by it from the Secretary of the Interior.

In all suits brought against the United States in the Court of Claims, founded upon any contract, agreement, or transaction with any Department or Bureau, officer, or agent of a Department or Bureau, when the matter or thing on which the claim is based has been passed upon and decided by any Department, Bureau, or officer authorized to adjust it, the Attorney-General shall transmit to such Department, Bureau, or officer a printed copy of the petition filed by the claimant, with a request to be furnished with all the facts, circumstances, and evidence touching the claim in their possession, which must be so furnished without delay.

It is his duty to prescribe such regulations for the government of the marshals and the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, in relation to their duties under the statutes, as will enable him to determine the actual and reasonable expenses incurred.

The Attorney-General is authorized to designate a suitable jail or penitentiary in which to confine convicts convicted in any court of the United States, and whose punishment is imprisonment in a District or Territory where there is no penitentiary or jail suitable for the confinement of prisoners. He is directed to contract with the proper authorities having control of such prisoners for the imprisonment, subsistence, and proper employment of them, and to give the court having jurisdiction notice of the jail or penitentiary where such prisoners will be confined.

He is also authorized to designate the houses of refuge in which juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States, being under the age of sixteen years, convicted of crime, are to be confined, and to contract with the managers having control of such houses of refuge for the subsistence, imprisonment, and proper employment of such juvenile offenders.

FORCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Per Annum
Chief clerk	$2200
Law clerk and examiner of titles	2700
1 stenographer	1800
1 disbursing clerk	2000
1 pardon clerk	2000
1 law clerk	2000
3 clerks, each	1800
1 clerk	1400
2 clerks, each	1200
1 telegraph operator	1000
5 copyists, each	900
2 assistant messengers, each	720
2 laborers, each	660
2 watchmen, each	720

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The Solicitor has charge of the books, papers, and records formerly appertaining to the office of Agent of the Treasury, or to the superintendence of the collection of outstanding direct taxes and internal duties, transferred to him by the act of Congress of May 29, 1830, and of the seal adopted for the office.

It is his duty, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to take cognizance of all frauds or attempted frauds upon the revenue, and to exercise a general supervision over the measures for their prevention and detection, and for the prosecution of persons charged with the commission thereof.

Whenever the Solicitor of the Treasury receives information from a collector of duties that such collector has delivered any bond for duties to a district attorney for suit, the Solicitor must make entry thereof, charging the attorney therewith until the amount has been paid to the United States, or he has obtained judgment thereon.

He must make constant and strict examinations and comparisons of the reports made by collectors of bonds for duties delivered by them to district attorneys for suit, and of the returns made by district attorneys of such bonds received by them.

The Solicitor shall establish such regulations not inconsistent with law, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, for observance of collectors of customs, and with the approbation of the Attorney-General, for the observance of district attorneys and marshals respecting suits in which the United States are parties, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States; except to suits for taxes, forfeitures, or penalties arising under the internal revenue laws.

He must report all moneys recovered or collected under his direction to the officer from whom the bond or other evidence of debt was received, who will give proper credit therefor; and report in like manner all credits allowed by due course of law on any suits under his direction.

He has power to instruct the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the Circuit and District Courts in all matters and proceedings appertaining to suits in which the United States is a party or interested, except suits for taxes, penalties, or forfeitures under the internal revenue laws, and to cause them to report to him from time to time any information he may require in relation to the same.

The Solicitor receives returns of every marshal of proceedings had upon all writs of execution, or other process which have been placed in his hands for the collection of moneys adjudged and decreed to the United States in the Circuit and District Courts.

He receives from every clerk of a Circuit or District Court a list of all judgments and decrees, to which the United States are parties, which have been entered in said courts, respectively, during each term, showing the amount adjudged or decreed.

Copies of any documents, records, books, or papers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, certified by him under the seal of his office, or when his office is vacant, by the officer acting as Solicitor for the time, shall be evidence equally with the originals.

It is the duty of the Solicitor, within sixty days after the accounting officers of the Treasury have reported, at the request of the party, to him the balance due to the United States by any officer whose compensation is withheld, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Whenever any seizure is made for the purpose of enforcing any forfeiture, the collector or other person causing such seizure to be made shall immediately give information thereof to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

It is the duty of the Solicitor, when any collector of internal revenue fails either to collect or to render his account, or to pay over in the manner or within the times provided by law, after the same has been reported to him by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent collector, directed to the marshal of the district, expressing therein the amount with which the said collector is

chargeable, and the sums, if any, which have been paid over by him, as far as the same are ascertainable; and the marshal shall immediately proceed to levy and collect the sum which remains due, and five per centum thereon, and all expenses and charges of collection, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels or any personal effects of the delinquent collector; and for want of personal property the real estate, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the warrant, shall be sold at public auction.

It requires the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury before the Secretary of the Treasury can compromise a claim in favor of the United States, upon a report and recommendation in favor of a compromise of a district or special attorney having charge of the claim.

The Solicitor has power to appoint an agent to bid in behalf of the United States, at every sale, on execution, at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor.

Whenever any collector of revenue, receiver of public money, or other officer who has received the public money before it is paid into the Treasury of the United States, fails to render his account, or pay over the same in the manner or within the time required by law, it shall be the duty of the First Comptroller of the Treasury (or the Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be) to cause to be stated the account of such officer, exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States, and to certify the same to the Solicitor, who shall issue a warrant of distress against the delinquent officer and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district in which such officer and his sureties reside.

In case of the failure of a disbursing officer to account according to law or regulations for the moneys in his hands, the Solicitor is directed in the same manner to proceed against such disbursing officer.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to rent, for a period not exceeding three years, or to sell, at public sale, any unproductive lands, or other property of the United States acquired under judicial process or otherwise in the collection of debts, after advertising the time, place, and conditions of such sale for three months preceding the same in some newspaper published in the vicinity thereof, in such manner and upon such terms as may, in his judgment, be most advantageous to the public interest.

He has charge of all lands and other property which have been or may be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts; and of all trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of debts due them; and of the sale and disposal of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts or vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts, except in debts arising under the internal revenue laws. If any debt is afterward paid in lawful money, the Solicitor may release by deed or otherwise convey the same real estate to the debtor, or if deceased, to his heirs or devisees.

FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

	Per Annum.
Solicitor	$4500
Assistant Solicitor	3000
Chief clerk	2000
4 clerks, each	1800
3 " "	1600
2 " "	1400
2 " "	1200
1 assistant messenger	720
1 laborer	660

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is under the charge of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The general design and duties of this Department are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is not a member of the President's Cabinet, although at the head of a Department.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books, correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office, and by the collection of statistics, and any other appropriate means within his power; to collect new and valuable seeds and plants, which he shall test by cultivation, and propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and shall distribute them among agriculturists.

The purchase and distribution of seeds shall be confined to such seeds as are rare and uncommon to the country, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another; and the purchase, propagation, and distribution of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, and cuttings shall be confined to such as are adapted to general cultivation, and to promote the general interests of horticulture and agriculture throughout the United States.

He has charge of the investigation of the diseases of swine, and infectious and contagious diseases to which all other classes of domesticated animals are subject; for which purpose the sum of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of June 16, 1880.

Also, of the investigation into the habits of the cotton-worm and other insects injurious to the cotton-plant and to agriculture, with a view of preventing their injuries, for which purpose the sum of $5000 was appropriated by the same act of Congress.

The following subordinate officers and employés are provided for the Department of Agriculture:

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Agriculture	$3500
Chief clerk	2000
1 entomologist	2000
1 chemist	2000
1 assistant chemist	1600
1 " "	1200
1 superintendent of experimental garden, etc.	2000
1 statistician	2000
1 disbursing clerk	1800
1 superintendent of seed-room	1800
1 librarian	1400
1 botanist	1800
1 microscopist	1800
1 engineer	1200
3 clerks, each	1800
4 " "	1600
5 " "	1400
6 " "	1200
5 " "	1000
1 superintendent of folding-room	1200
1 lady superintendent of flower-seed room	900

Temporary clerks, copyists, laborers, watchmen, carpenters, attendants in museum, and laborers, $10,000.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

The Chief Justice receives $10,500 a year, and the Associate Justices $10,000 a year each.

A Clerk and a Marshal are appointed by the Court.

The Clerk receives fees for the performance of the duties of his office; and, unlike other court clerks, there is no maximum fixed of the amount of fees to be retained by him.

The Marshal receives $3000 a year.

A Reporter is appointed, whose salary is $2500 a year, and $1500 additional when he shall publish a second volume of the Supreme Court decisions.

The Supreme Court must hold one regular term a year, commencing on the second Monday in October, and such special terms as may be necessary.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, or between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter cases it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction.

Exclusively of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestic servants; and original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul is a party.

It has power to issue writs of prohibition in the District Courts when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any United States courts, or to persons holding office under the United States, where a State or an ambassador or other public minister or consul or vice-consul is a party.

Appeals from the Circuit and District Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

The judicial districts of the United States are divided into nine circuits, as follows:

The first circuit includes the districts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

The second, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York.

The third, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The fourth, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The fifth, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

The sixth, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The seventh, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

The eighth, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas.

The ninth, California, Oregon, and Nevada.

ALLOTMENTS.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are allotted among the circuits by an order of the Court.

For each circuit a circuit judge is appointed, with a salary of $6000 a year.

Circuit courts are held by the circuit justice or by the circuit judge of the circuit, or by the district judge sitting alone or by any two of the said judges sitting together.

The Chief Justice and each Justice of the Supreme Court must attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each

district of the circuit to which he is allotted during every two years.

A clerk is appointed for each Circuit Court by the circuit judge.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

First. Of all suits of a civil nature where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of $500, and an alien is a party, or between citizens of different States.

Second. Of all suits in equity, of $500, and the United States are petitioners.

Third. Of all suits at common law by United States officers.

Fourth. Suits under import, internal revenue, and postal laws.

Fifth. Suits for the enforcement of penalties as to laws regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Sixth. Suits and proceedings for condemnation of property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Seventh. Suits arising under laws relating to the slave-trade.

Eighth. Suits on debenture, customs duties.

Ninth. Suits under the patent or copyright laws.

Tenth. Suits by or against National banks.

Eleventh. Suits to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency.

Twelfth. Suits for injuries on account of acts done under laws of the United States for protection or collection of the revenues, or to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States.

Thirteenth. Suits to recover offices where the question arises out of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Fourteenth. Suits for removal of officers holding contrary to the fourteenth amendment.

Fifteenth. Suits for penalties under laws to enforce the elective franchise.

Sixteenth. Suits to redress deprivation of rights secured by the Constitution and laws.

Seventeenth. Suits on account of injuries by conspirators in certain cases.

Eighteenth. Suits against any person having knowledge of a conspiracy and neglects or refuses to prevent the same.

Nineteenth. Suits against officers and owners of vessels.

Twentieth. Of all crimes and offences cognizable under authority of the United States, except where otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of crimes and offences cognizable therein.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.

By an act to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1875, it was provided:

That the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of $500, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, or a controversy between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign states, citizens, or subjects, and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a Circuit or District Court. And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving such process, or commencing such proceeding, except as provided; nor shall any Circuit or District Court have cognizance of any suit founded on contract in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover thereon if no assignment had been made, except in cases of promissory notes negotiable by the law merchant and bills of exchange. And the Circuit Courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts under the regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

The United States are divided into judicial districts.

The States of California, Connecticut,

Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, and Colorado each constitute one judicial district.

The State of Alabama is divided into three districts: the southern, middle, and northern.

The State of Arkansas into two: the eastern and western.

The State of Florida into two: the northern and southern.

The State of Georgia into two: the northern and southern.

The State of Illinois into two: the northern and southern.

The State of Iowa constitutes one district, divided into four divisions.

The State of Michigan is divided into two: the eastern and western.

The State of Mississippi into two: the northern and southern.

The State of Missouri into two: the eastern and western.

The State of New York into three: the northern, eastern, and southern.

The State of North Carolina into two: the eastern and western.

The State of Ohio into two: the northern and southern.

The State of Pennsylvania into two: the eastern and western.

The State of Tennessee into three: the eastern, western, and middle.

The State of Texas into three: the eastern, western, and northern.

The State of Virginia into two: the eastern and western.

The State of Wisconsin into two: the eastern and western.

A district judge is appointed for each district, except in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee one only is appointed, who is district judge for each district in the State for which he is appointed.

District judges receive the following yearly salaries:

The judge of the district of California	$5000
" " " Louisiana	4500
The judges of the district of Massachusetts; of the northern, southern, and eastern districts of New York; the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania; the district of New Jersey; of Maryland; the southern district of Ohio; and the northern district of Illinois, each	4000
The judges of all other districts, each	3500

RESIGNATIONS.

When a judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

CLERKS.

A clerk is appointed for each District Court by the judge thereof, and in the eastern district of Arkansas two are appointed: one to keep his office at Little Rock, and one at Helena.

In Kentucky, a clerk is appointed for each place of holding the court. One or more deputies to any clerk may be appointed, for whose acts the clerk is responsible.

Clerks receive $3500 a year each, made up of fees.

JURISDICTION.

The District Courts have jurisdiction as follows:

First. Of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, the punishment of which is not capital.

Second. Of all cases arising under any act for the punishment of piracy, when no circuit court is held in the district.

Third. Of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States.

Fourth. Of all suits brought at common law by the United States.

Fifth. Of all suits in equity to enforce the lien of the United States upon any real estate for any internal revenue tax.

Sixth. Of all suits for the recovery of any forfeiture or damages for frauds against the United States.

Seventh. Of all causes of action arising under the postal laws.

Eighth. Of all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and of all seizures on land and on waters not within admiralty jurisdiction, and of all prizes.

Ninth. Of all proceedings for the condemnation of property taken as prize, except property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Tenth. Of all suits by the assignee of any debenture for drawback of duties.

Eleventh. Of all suits on account of injuries by conspirators in certain cases.

Twelfth. Of all suits to redress deprivation of rights secured by the Constitution and laws.

Thirteenth. Of all suits to recover offices, except of electors of President and Vice-President, Representatives, or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State legislature.

Fourteenth. Of all suits for the removal from office of any person, except a member of Congress, or of a State legislature, contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Fifteenth. Of all suits by or against National banks.

Sixteenth. Of all suits brought by any alien for a tort only in violation of the rights of nations, or of a treaty of the United States.

Seventeenth. Of all suits against consuls.

Eighteenth. Of all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims consists of a Chief Justice and four Judges, who receive $4500 a year each.

A chief clerk, at $3000 a year; an assistant clerk, at $2000 a year; a bailiff, at $1500, and a messenger, at $840 a year, are provided.

JURISDICTION.

In general the Court of Claims has jurisdiction of all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, and all claims which may be referred to it by either House of Congress.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

The Chief Justice receives annually $4500.

The Associate Justices receive annually, each $4000.

JURISDICTION.

This Court possesses the same powers and exercises the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Any one of the justices may hold a special term, with the same powers and jurisdiction possessed and exercised by District Courts of the United States.

Any one of the justices may hold a criminal court for the trial of all crimes and offences arising within the District.

This Court has jurisdiction of actions, suits, etc., in equity and law arising under the copyright and patent laws; also of bankruptcy cases, and of divorces.

Original process is confined to inhabitants of the District of Columbia, or to persons found within it.

It has power to proceed in all common law and chancery causes.

It shall not hold original plea of any debt or damage in cases within the jurisdiction given to justices of the peace under $50.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from the police court shall be tried on information filed in the court below.

It shall hear the allegations and proofs of both parties, and determine the matter at the same term.

Cases of appeal from the decision of a justice of the peace.

Sitting in banc, shall have jurisdiction of all appeals from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents.

Writs and processes may be tested in the name of any justice of the Court.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

There is appointed in each district (except in the middle district of Alabama, the northern district of Georgia, and the western district of South Carolina) a person learned in the law to act as Attorney for the United States. For the districts excepted the District Attorneys for the other districts of the same States perform the duties.

DUTIES OF ATTORNEYS.

It is the duty of every District Attorney to prosecute in his district all delinquents for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States are concerned.

The compensation of District Attorneys is made up from fees, regular rates being prescribed by statutes, and it shall not exceed $6000 a year, with some exceptions, wherein an allowance is made for extra services.

DUTIES OF MARSHALS.

A Marshal is appointed in each district except in the district where no District Attorney is provided for, and for said district the Marshals of adjoining districts perform the duties.

Marshals may appoint deputies.

It is the duty of every Marshal to attend the District and Circuit Courts, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.

The maximum compensation of each Marshal is $6000 a year, made up also from fees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

The executive power of each Territory is vested in a Governor, who holds office for four years. He must reside in the Territory for which appointed, and is commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and reprieves, and remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the laws of the Territory, and respites for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon. He shall commission all officers who are appointed under the laws of such Territory, and take care that the laws thereof are faithfully executed.

There is also appointed a Secretary for each Territory, who holds office four years, and who must reside in the Territory for which he is appointed. In case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall execute all the powers and perform all the duties of Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor is appointed and qualified.

It is the duty of the Secretary to record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and all acts and proceedings of the Governor in the Executive Department; and to prepare the acts passed by the Assembly for publication.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The legislative power in each Territory is vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Council and House of Representatives. The members must have the qualifications of voters. The Council of each must not exceed 12 members, and the House of Representatives 24 members.

The members are chosen for the term of two years, and the sessions of the Assemblies are biennial, and limited to forty days.

All laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor of any Territory (except Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming) must be submitted to Congress, and, if disapproved, are null and void.

The legislative power of every Territory extends to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. No law can be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax imposed upon the property of the United States; and the lands and other property of non-residents must not be taxed higher than the lands, etc., of residents.

The members receive a compensation of $4 per diem, each, during the session of forty days, and mileage, which is $3 for every 20 miles of travel in going to and returning from the sessions, in New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Dakota, Arizona, and Wyoming; and $4 in Idaho and Montana; the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House receive $6 a day each.

The following subordinate officers are provided for each branch of every Territorial Legislative Assembly:

One chief clerk, per day, $6; 1 enrolling clerk, 1 engrossing clerk, and 1 sergeant-at-arms at $5 per day, each; 1 doorkeeper, at $5 per day; 1 messenger and 1 watchman, at $4 per day each; and 1 chaplain, at $1.50 per day during the sessions.

Every Territory has the right to send a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

JUDICIAL POWER.

The judicial power, in all the Territories except Arizona, is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace; in Arizona, in a Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe.

The Supreme Court consists of one chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom constitute a quorum, who hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In Dakota three associate justices are provided for. They must hold a term annually at the seat of government of the Territory for which they are respectively appointed.

Every Territory is divided into three judicial districts; and a District Court is held in each district by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such time and place as is prescribed by law, and each judge, after assignment, must reside in the district to which he is assigned.

Each Supreme Court appoints its own clerk, whose compensation is made up from fees; and each judge of the Supreme Court appoints a clerk of the District Court over which he presides.

There is appointed in each Territory a person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States, who holds office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

There is also a marshal for each Territory, appointed for the same term. He executes all processes issuing from the Territorial courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

The compensation of the attorney of the United States for each Territory is not to exceed $6000 a year; $250 of which is salary, and the remainder is made from fees of office, except the one for Utah, which must not exceed $3500 a year.

The compensation of each marshal is the same as that of each attorney, Utah not excepted.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN EACH TERRITORY.

ARIZONA.

	Per Annum.
Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	$2600
Secretary	1800
Interpreter and translator	500

DAKOTA.

	Per Annum.
Governor, chief justice, and three associate judges, each	$2600
Secretary	1800

IDAHO.

Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	2600
Secretary	1800

MONTANA.

Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	2600
Secretary	1800

NEW MEXICO.

Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	2600
Secretary	1800
Interpreter and translator in executive office	500

UTAH.

Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	2600
Secretary	1800

WASHINGTON.

Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	2600
Secretary	1800

WYOMING.

Governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, each	2600
Secretary	1800

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is governed by a commission of three persons, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom must be an officer of the Engineer Corps of the army above the rank of captain, and the other two are appointed from civil life. The compensation of the latter, who hold office for a term of three years, is $5000 per annum each, and the military member receives his pay and allowances as an officer of the army, and no more.

Each of the Commissioners must, before entering on the discharge of his duties, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon him by law; and each of the Commissioners appointed from civil life must

give bond in the penal sum of $50,000, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President may detail from the Engineer Corps of the army not more than two officers of subordinate rank to the Engineer Commissioner, to act as assistants to him, and to have control and charge, subject to the general supervision of the Commissioners, of the work of repair and improvement of all streets, avenues, alleys, sewers, roads, and bridges in the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners exercise such powers only as are conferred upon them specifically by act of Congress.

It is the duty of the Commissioners to submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his examination and approval, a statement, showing in detail the works proposed to be undertaken by them during the fiscal year next ensuing, and the estimated cost thereof; the cost of constructing, repairing, and maintaining all bridges across the Potomac River; the cost of maintaining all public institutions of charity, reformatories, and prisons belonging to or controlled in whole or in part by the District of Columbia; the expenses of the Washington Aqueduct and its appurtenances; and an itemized statement and estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for each fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Treasury must consider the estimates, and approve, disapprove, or suggest such changes in the same as he may think the public interest demands. He must then make a certified statement of the amount approved by him, which, together with the original estimates, he must deliver to the Commissioners, who must then transmit them to Congress. To the extent to which Congress shall approve said estimates Congress shall appropriate the amount of fifty per centum thereof, the remaining fifty per centum to be raised by taxation of private property. The rate of taxation is $1.50 on every $100, according to cash valuation.

There are nineteen trustees of public schools, who are appointed by the Commissioners, and they serve without compensation.

A physician is appointed by the Commissioners to the Health Officer, at a compensation of $3000 a year, whose duty it is, under the direction of the Commissioners, to execute all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics. They may also appoint, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, not exceeding six Sanitary Inspectors, at a compensation of $1200 a year each, two of whom must be physicians, and one a person skilled in matters of drainage and ventilation.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.—WILL OF JAMES SMITHSON.

I, James Smithson, son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords of Audley, and niece of Charles the Proud, Duke of Somerset, now residing in Bentinck Street, Cavendish Square, do this 23d day of October, 1826, make this my last will and testament.

I bequeath the whole of my property of every nature and kind soever to my bankers, Messrs. Drummonds, of Charing Cross, in trust, to be disposed of in the following manner, and desire of my said executors to put my property under the management of the Court of Chancery. To John Fitall, formerly my servant, but now employed in the London Docks, and residing at No. 27 Jubilee Place, North Mile End, Old Town, in consideration of his attachment and fidelity to me, and the long and great care he has taken of my effects, and my having done but very little for him, I give and bequeath the annuity or annual sum of £100 sterling for his life, to be paid to him quarterly, free from legacy, duty, and all other deductions, the first payment to be made to him at the expiration of three months after my death. I have at divers times lent sums of money to Henry Honore Juilly, formerly my servant, but now keeping the Hungerford Hotel, in the Rue Caumartin at Paris, and for which sums of money I have undated bills or bonds signed by him. Now, I will and direct that if he desires it, these sums of money be let remain in his hands at an interest of five per cent. for five years after the date of the present will.

To Henry James Hungerford, my nephew, heretofore called Henry James Dickinson, son of my late brother, Lieut.-Col. Henry Louis Dickinson, now residing with Mr. Auboin, at Bourg la Reine, near Paris, I give and bequeath for his life the whole of the income arising from my property of every nature and kind whatever, after the payment of the above annuity, and after the death of John Fitall that annuity likewise, the payments to be at the time the interest or dividends become due on the stocks or other property from which the income arises. Should the said Henry James Hungerford have a child or children, legitimate or illegitimate, I leave to such child or children, his or their heirs, executors, and assigns, after the death of his, her, or their father, the whole of my property of every kind absolutely and forever, to be divided between them, if there is more than one, in the manner their father shall judge proper, and in case of his omitting to decide this, as the Lord Chancellor shall judge proper.

Should my nephew Henry James Hungerford marry, I empower him to make a jointure.

In case of the death of my said nephew without leaving a child or children, or of the death of a child or children he may have had under the age of twenty-one years or intestate, I then bequeath the whole of my property, subject to the annuity of £100 to John Fital, and for the security and payment of which I mean stock to remain in this country, to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

I think it proper here to state, that all the money which will be standing in the French five per cents. at my death in the names of the father of my above-mentioned nephew, Henry James Hungerford, and all that in my name, is the property of my said nephew, being what he inherited from his father, or what I have laid up for him from the savings upon his income.

JAMES SMITHSON. [L.S.]

PROGRAMME OF ORGANIZATION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

(*Presented to the Board of Regents December* 8, 1847.)

By Prof. Joseph Henry.

Will of Smithson. The property is bequeathed to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

The bequest is for the benefit of mankind. The Government of the United States is merely a trustee to carry out the design of the testator.

The Institution is not a national establishment, as is frequently supposed, but the establishment of an individual, and is to bear and perpetuate his name.

The objects of the Institution are, 1st, to increase, and, 2d, to diffuse knowledge among men.

These two objects should not be confounded with one another. The first is to increase the existing stock of knowledge by the addition of new truths, and the second to disseminate knowledge, thus increased, among men.

The will makes no restrictions in favor of any particular kind of knowledge, hence all branches are entitled to a share of attention.

Knowledge can be increased by different methods of facilitating and promoting the discovery of new truths, and can be most efficiently diffused among men by means of the press.

To effect the greatest amount of good, the organization should be such as to enable the Institution to produce results in the way of increasing and diffusing knowledge, which cannot be produced by the existing institutions in our country.

The organization should also be such as can be adopted provisionally, can be easily reduced to practice, receive modifications, or be abandoned, in whole or in part, without a sacrifice of the funds.

In order to make up for the loss of time occasioned by the delay of eight years in establishing the Institution, a considerable portion of the interest which has accrued should be added to the principal.

In proportion to the wide fields of knowledge to be cultivated the funds are small. Economy should therefore be consulted in the construction of the building; and not only should the first cost of the edifice be considered, but also the continual expense of keeping it in repair, and of the support of the establishment necessarily connected with it. There should also be but few individuals permanently supported by the Institution.

The plan and dimensions of the building should be determined by the plan of organization, and not the converse.

It should be recollected that mankind in general are to be benefited by the bequest, and that, therefore, all unnecessary expenditure on local objects would be a perversion of the trust.

Besides the foregoing considerations, deducted immediately from the will of Smithson, regard must be had to certain requirements of the act of Congress establishing the Institution. These are a library, a museum, and a gallery of art, with a building on a liberal scale to contain them.

Plan of Organization, in Accordance with the Smithson Will.

To increase knowledge, it is proposed:

To stimulate men of talent to make original researches, by offering suitable rewards for memoirs containing new truths; and

To appropriate annually a portion of the income for particular researches, under the direction of suitable persons.

To diffuse knowledge, it is proposed:

To publish a series of periodical reports on the progress of the different branches of knowledge; and

To publish occasionally separate treatises on subjects of general interest.

Details of the Plan to increase Knowledge.

By stimulating researches.

Rewards, consisting of money, medals, etc., offered for original memoirs on all branches of knowledge.

The memoirs thus obtained to be published in a series of volumes, in a quarto form, and entitled Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

No memoir on subjects of physical science to be accepted for publication which does not furnish a positive addition to human knowledge resting on original research, and all unverified speculations to be rejected.

Each memoir presented to the Institution to be submitted for examination to a commission of persons of reputation for learning in the branch to which the memoir pertains, and to be accepted for

publication only in case the report of this commission is favorable.

The commission to be chosen by the officers of the Institution, and the name of the author, as far as practicable, concealed, unless a favorable decision be made.

The volumes of the memoirs to be exchanged for the transactions of literary and scientific societies, and copies to be given to all the colleges and principal libraries in this country. One part of the remaining copies may be offered for sale, and the other carefully preserved, to form complete sets of the volumes, to supply the demand from new institutions.

An abstract, or popular account of the contents of these memoirs, to be given to the public through the annual report of the Regents to Congress.

By appropriating a portion of the income annually to special objects of research, under the directions of suitable persons.

The objects and the amounts to be appropriated to be recommended by Counsellors of the Institution.

Appropriations in different years to different objects, so that in course of time each branch of knowledge may receive a share.

The results obtained from these appropriations to be published, with the memoirs before mentioned, in the volumes of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

Examples of Objects for which Appropriations may be made.

System of extended meteorological observations, for solving the problem of American storms.

Explorations in descriptive natural history, and geological, magnetical, and topographical surveys; to collect materials for the formation of a physical atlas of the United States.

Solution of experimental problems, such as a new determination of the weight of the earth; of the velocity of electricity and of light; chemical analyses of soils and plants; collection and publication of articles of science accumulated in the offices of Government.

Institution of statistical inquiries, with reference to physical, moral, and political subjects.

Historical researches, and accurate surveys of places celebrated in American history.

Ethnological researches, particularly with reference to the different races of men in North America; also explorations and accurate surveys of the mounds and other remains of the ancient people of our country.

Details of the Plan for Diffusing Knowledge.

By the publication of a series of reports, giving an account of the new discoveries in science, and of the changes made from year to year in all branches of knowledge not strictly professional.

These reports will diffuse a kind of knowledge generally interesting, but which, at present, is inaccessible to the public. Some of the reports may be published annually, others at longer intervals, as the income of the Institution or the changes in the branches of knowledge may indicate.

The reports are to be prepared by collaborators eminent in the different branches of knowledge.

Each collaborator to be furnished with the journals and publications, domestic and foreign, necessary to the compilation of his report; to be paid a certain sum for his labors, and to be named on the title-page of the report.

The reports to be published in separate parts, so that persons interested in a particular branch can procure the parts relating to it without purchasing the whole.

These reports may be presented to Congress for partial distribution, the remaining copies to be given to literary and scientific institutions, and sold to individuals for a *moderate* price.

The following are some of the subjects which may be embraced in the report:

Physics, including astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and meteorology.

Natural history, including botany, zoology, geology, etc.

Agriculture.

Application of science to arts.

Ethnology, including particular history, comparative philology, antiquities, etc.

Statistics and political economy.

Mental and moral philosophy.

A survey of the political events of the world; penal reform, etc.

Modern literature.

The fine arts, and their application to the useful arts.

Bibliography.

Obituary notices of distinguished individuals.

By the publication of separate treatises on subjects of general interest.

These treatises may occasionally consist of valuable memoirs, translated from foreign languages, or of articles prepared under the directions of the Institution, or procured by offering premiums for the best exposition of a given subject.

The treatises should in all cases be submitted to a commission of competent judges previous to their publication.

As examples of these treatises, expositions may be obtained of the present state of the several branches of knowledge mentioned in the table of reports. Also of the following subjects, suggested by the committee on the organization, viz.: the statistics of labor, the productive arts of life, public instructions, etc.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, PROVIDING FOR THE TWO MODES OF INCREASING AND DIFFUSING KNOWLEDGE.

The act of Congress establishing the Institution contemplated the formation of a library and a museum; and the Board of Regents including these objects in the plan of organization, resolved to divide the income into two equal parts.

One part to be appropriated to increase and diffuse knowledge by means of publications and researches, agreeable to the scheme before given. The other part to be appropriated to the formation of a library and a collection of objects of nature and of art.

These two plans are not incompatible with one another.

To carry out the plan before described, a library will be required, consisting, 1st. Of a complete collection of the transactions and proceedings of all the learned societies in the world. 2d. Of the more important current periodical publications, and other works necessary in preparing the periodical reports.

The Institution should make special collections, particularly of objects to verify its own publications.

Also a collection of instruments of research in all branches of experimental science.

With reference to the collection of books, other than those mentioned above, catalogues of all the different libraries in the United States should be procured, in order that the valuable books first purchased may be such as are not to be found in the United States.

Also catalogues of memoirs, and of books in foreign libraries, and other materials, should be collected for rendering the Institution a centre of bibliographical knowledge, whence the student may be directed to any work which he may require.

It is believed that the collections in natural history will increase by donation as rapidly as the income of the Institution can make provision for their reception, and therefore it will seldom be necessary to purchase any articles of the kind.

Attempts should be made to procure for the gallery of art casts of the most celebrated articles of ancient and modern sculpture.

The arts may be encouraged by providing a room, free of expense, for the exhibition of the objects of the Art Union and other similar societies.

A small appropriation should annually be made for models of antiquities, such as those of the remains of ancient temples, etc.

The duty of the Secretary will be the general superintendence, with the advice of the Chancellor and other members of the establishment, of the literary and scientific operations of the Institution; to give to the Regents, annually, an account of all of the transactions; of the memoirs which have been received for publication; of the researches which have been made; and to edit, with the assistance of the Librarian, the publications of the Institution.

The duty of the Assistant Secretary, acting as Librarian, will be to assist in taking charge of the collections, to select and purchase, under the direction of the Secretary, and a committee of the Board, books and catalogues, and to procure the information before mentioned; to give information on plans of libraries, and to assist the Secretary in editing the publications of the Institution, and in the other duties of his office.

The Secretary and his assistants, during the session of Congress, will be required to illustrate new discoveries in science, and to exhibit new objects of art; also distinguished individuals should be invited to give lectures on subjects of general interest.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Presiding Officer (*ex officio*).—The President of the United States.

Chancellor.—The Chief Justice of the United States.

Fourteen Regents, consisting of the

Chief Justice of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, three members each of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and six distinguished citizens.

Members ex officio of the Institution:

The President of the United States.

The Vice-President of the United States.

The Chief Justice of the United States.

The Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of Patents.

ACTIVE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

	Per Annum.
Secretary and Director of the Institution	$4500
Chief clerk	2500
Corresponding clerk	1800
1 clerk	1200
1 "	1000
2 clerks, each	900
1 clerk	780
1 "	750
2 clerks, each	600
1 clerk	552
2 clerks, each	540
1 laborer	480

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES

The Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries was authorized by act of Congress of February 9, 1871. The Commissioner is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the civil officers or employés of the Government, and must be a person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast, and who must serve without additional salary.

It is the duty of the Commissioner to prosecute investigations and inquiries on the subject of fish, with the view of ascertaining whether any and what diminution in number of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States has taken place; and, if so, to what causes the same is due; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises.

The Commissioner may take at all times from the waters of the sea-coast of the United States where the tide ebbs and flows, and also from the waters of the lakes, such fish or specimen thereof as may in his judgment, from time to time, be needful or proper for the conduct of his duties.

APPOINTMENTS.

HOW APPOINTMENTS TO ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES—CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL—ARE MADE, SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY, IN WHAT MANNER, THE TESTS REQUIRED, AND THEIR TERM OR TENURE OF OFFICE.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

ELECTED BY THE SENATE.

Secretary, chief clerk, executive clerk, principal legislative clerk, chaplain, official reporter, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, and postmaster.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

A private secretary and one messenger.

APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Journal clerk, financial clerk, enrolling clerk, the other clerks employed in the Secretary's office, librarian, assistant librarian, keeper of stationery, assistant keeper of stationery, messenger, special policeman, page, and laborers.

APPOINTED BY THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Assistant doorkeeper, acting assistant doorkeepers, clerk to sergeant-at-arms, assistant postmaster, assistants in post-office, superintendent of document-room, assistants in document-room, superintendent of folding-room, assistant superintendent of folding-room, messengers, telegraph operator, chief engineer, assistant engineers, firemen, laborers, pages, female attendant, and folders.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Clerks of Senate committees are appointed by the chairmen thereof, respectively.

A messenger to Committee on Appropriations is appointed by the committee

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Clerk of the House, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, postmaster, and chaplain.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER.

Private secretary, two clerks, messenger, official reporters and stenographers, and telegraph operator.

APPOINTED BY THE CLERK.

Chief clerk, journal clerk, file clerk, disbursing clerk, assistant disbursing clerk, reading clerks, and other clerks in the service of the House, superintendent of document room, House librarian and assistants, and messengers.

APPOINTED BY THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Cashier, paying teller, messenger, laborer, and page.

APPOINTED BY THE DOORKEEPER.

Assistant doorkeeper, clerk to doorkeeper, file clerk to doorkeeper, clerks, messengers, superintendent of folding-room, chief clerk in folding-room, clerks in folding-room, janitor, superintendent of the document-room attached to folding-room, assistant superintendent of the

document-room attached to folding-room, folders, pages, laborers, and cloak-room men.

APPOINTED BY THE POSTMASTER.

Assistant postmaster, messengers, and laborer.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Clerks, assistant clerks, messengers, etc., to committees of the House are appointed by the chairmen of the committees, respectively.

APPOINTED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE SPEAKER.

Electrician, chief engineer, assistant engineers, firemen, and laborer.

All engineers and others engaged in ventilating the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO CLERKS IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The clerks in the Executive Departments are arranged in six classes, distinguished as the $900 (per annum), $1000, first ($1200), second ($1400), third ($1600), fourth ($1800) classes.

No clerk can be appointed in either of the four classes—*i.e.*, first, second, third, or fourth—until he or she has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners, to consist of the chief of bureau, or office, into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks, to be selected by the head of the Department.

The disbursing clerks authorized for each Department must be appointed by the heads of the Departments, respectively, from the list of clerks of the fourth class ($1800 per annum).

STATE DEPARTMENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for an Unlimited Term, or during the Pleasure of the President.

The Secretary of State.
The Assistant Secretaries of State.
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.
Ministers Resident.
Chargés d'Affaires.
Secretaries of Legation.
Consuls-General.
Consuls.
Commercial Agents.

BY THE PRESIDENT ALONE.

Interpreters and consular clerks.

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Unlimited Term.

Chief clerk, chiefs of bureaus, translator, clerks of the several classes, messengers, watchmen, laborers, and other employés of the Department.

Vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, vice-commercial agents, deputy consuls, and deputy commercial agents are appointed under regulations prescribed by the President in the following manner: by the Secretary of State, on the nomination of the principal consular officer, approved by the consul-general, or if there be no consul-general, then by the minister.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

The Public Printer is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for an unlimited term, and he must be a practical printer, and versed in the art of book-binding.

The Public Printer appoints or employs all persons in this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for an Unlimited Term.

The Secretary of the Treasury.
The Assistant Secretaries.
Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels.
Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service.
First Comptroller.
Second Comptroller.
Commissioner of Customs.

First Auditor.	Second Auditor.
Third Auditor.	Fourth Auditor.
Fifth Auditor.	Sixth Auditor.
Treasurer.	Register.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Deputy First Comptroller.
Deputy Second Comptroller.
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
Deputy First Auditor.
Deputy Second Auditor.
Deputy Third Auditor.
Deputy Fourth Auditor.
Deputy Fifth Auditor.
Deputy Sixth Auditor.
Assistant Treasurer.

Assistant Register.
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Superintendent of the Life-saving Service.

MINT OFFICERS.

Carson, Nevada.

Superintendent, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner.

Denver, Colorado.

Assayer in charge, melter and refiner.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Superintendent, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Superintendent, assayer, coiner, engraver, melter and refiner.

San Francisco, California.

Superintendent, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner.

ASSAY OFFICES.

Assayer, Boise City, Idaho.
Superintendent, New York, New York.
Assayer, New York, New York.
Melter and refiner, New York, New York.
Assayer and melter, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Assayer in charge, Helena, Montana.
Melter, Helena, Montana.

Assistant collectors of customs.
Appraisers of customs.
Collectors of internal revenue.
Examiners of drugs.
Supervising inspectors of steam vessels.
The members of the National Board of Health, three of whom are officers detailed from Departments.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Captains.
First lieutenants.
Second lieutenants.
Third lieutenants.
Chief engineers.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

No person will be originally appointed to a higher grade than Cadet, or second assistant engineer; nor until he shall have passed a physical and professional examination. The physical examination shall precede the professional, and if a candidate be condemned physically, he will not be examined further.

A candidate for an appointment as second assistant engineer must be not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty years of age; he must be of good moral character and correct habits; he must have worked not less than eighteen months in a steam-engine manufactory, or else have served not less than that period as an engineer on board a steamer provided with a condensing engine, and must produce favorable testimonials from the director or head engineer as to his ability; he must be able to describe and sketch all the different parts of the marine steam-engine and boilers, and explain their uses and mechanical operation, the manner of putting them in operation, regulating their action, and guarding against danger.

He must be well acquainted with arithmetic, rudimentary mechanics, write a fair legible hand, and have some knowledge of the chemistry of combustion and corrosion.

Candidates who exhibit the highest degree of practical experience and professional skill will be given the preference, both in admission and promotion.

Any person producing a false certificate of age, time of service, or character, or making a false statement to a board of examination will be dropped immediately.

Cadets.

1. No person will be appointed a Cadet in the Revenue Marine Service who does not furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and that he is of sober and correct habits.

2. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-five years of age, and no person will be appointed whose age is not within these limits.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to their physical qualifications, by a board of medical officers, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. They must

be of robust constitution, physically sound and well formed, and not be less than five feet in stature.

4. The candidates must pass a satisfactory examination before a board of officers, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. All the examinations, except in reading, will be written.

5. A standard for proficiency will be fixed, and if candidates fall below such standard, they will receive a second and final examination in the subjects on which they fail. Deficiency in any one of the subjects on the second examination will be sufficient to cause the rejection of the candidate.

6. Candidates who pass the required standard in both the physical and mental examinations will be eligible for appointment, and will be placed upon a list in the order of the proficiency exhibited by them in their examinations respectively, and from this list names will be selected for appointment to all existing vacancies, and from time to time to fill such as may occur before the convening of another examining board.

It is to be observed, however, that the passing of the required standard does not guarantee a candidate's appointment, as the list may not be exhausted before the convening of a subsequent examining board.

7. Upon receiving appointments, candidates will be required to take the prescribed oath of office.

8. Cadets will be required to provide themselves with the proper uniform, and to wear the same on board the vessels to which they may be assigned, and upon all occasions of duty.

9. Cadets will be appointed for a probationary period of two years, during which time they will be required to pursue such course of study as may hereafter be prescribed, and perform such duties on board ship, or elsewhere in the service, as may be required of them, and at the end of two years they will be examined for promotion to the grade of third lieutenant.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

In the physical examination any one of the following defects will be sufficient cause for rejection, viz.:

Decided cachexia, or predisposition.

Defects of either of the extremities or articulations, causing permanent inefficiency.

Unnatural curvature of spine, or other deformity.

Impaired vision, or chronic disease of the visual organs.

Apoplexy, epilepsy, or tendency to convulsions.

Chronic affection or disease of the ears, chronic nasal catarrh, polypi, or serious tonsillar enlargement.

Tubercular or strumous diathesis.

Chronic ulcers.

Chronic cardiac affections.

Hernia, sarcocele, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, fistula, or hemorrhoids.

Large varicose veins of lower limbs.

Besides the above, any other physical deformity or abnormal condition, of such character as to incapacitate the candidate for the performance of his duties, will be cause for rejection.

A careful discretion will be exercised in the consideration of the foregoing conditions, and no candidate who is likely to prove physically efficient will be rejected on the physical examination.

The following is the general scope of the examination required, to wit:

ARITHMETIC.—*Notation and Numeration.*—Candidates will be required to explain the Roman and Arabic systems of notation, and to write in words and express in figures any given number.

Compound Numbers.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of compound numbers, embracing denominations of money, weights, and measures in common use; the number of cubic inches in a gallon; reduction of differences in longitude to their equivalents in time, and *vice versa.*

Properties of Numbers.—Including resolution into prime factors, finding greatest common divisor and least common multiple, the divisibility of numbers, etc.

Fractions.—Common and decimal fractions, with methods of contracted multiplications and divisions of the latter, and reasons for inverting divisor, cancellation of common factors, etc., in processes involving the former.

Ratio and Proportion, and Percentage, Interest and Discount. — Including explanation of the nature of each, and the solution of examples.

Mensuration and Evolution.—Including measurement of surfaces and volumes, and extraction of square and cube roots.

Practical Questions.—Under this head, problems involving processes under the various subjects treated of in arithmetic will be given for solution, as a test of the power of analysis of candidates. A

thorough knowledge of arithmetic will be insisted upon in all cases.

GRAMMAR.—The examination in this branch will embrace the whole of English grammar, with every subject of which candidates must be familiar; *nouns*, their classification, person, number, gender, case, and, under these, the rules for the formation of the plurals of proper names, and of irregular nouns, the different uses of the three cases, etc.; *articles*, and their uses; *adjectives*, and the rules for their comparison, etc.; *numerals*, and their classification; classification of *pronouns*, peculiarities in the use of personal pronouns; the uses of compound personal pronouns; the double uses of relatives, and the distinctions in their application; compound relative pronouns, interrogatives, adjective pronouns, and their classification; *verbs*, their classification and conjugation; the distinctions between transitive and intransitive; regular and irregular verbs, and their principal parts; auxiliary verbs and their uses; impersonal verbs, voice, moods, tense, number, and person, etc.; *participles*, and their uses; *adverbs*, with rules for use, and their classification; conjunctive adverbs; *prepositions*, *interjections*, and *conjunctions;* rules of construction; correction of false syntax.

Parsing, of which the following is a sample:

Noun.—Class, gender, person, number, and case, and its relations. *Article.*—Definite or indefinite, and what it qualifies. *Adjective.*—Class, comparison, noun which it qualifies. *Pronouns.*—Whether personal, relative, interrogative, or adjective; gender, person, number, and case; if relative, its antecedent; if adjective, the noun it qualifies. *Verb.*—Class, form, principal parts, mood, tense, person, number, subject. *Adverb.*—Class, comparison, relation. *Preposition.*—Words related by it. *Interjection.*—Kind of emotion expressed. *Conjunction.*—Class, words or sentences connected.

READING.—Exercise in reading aloud will be required.

WRITING.—Candidates will be required to write a letter of not less than two pages, as a test of penmanship and composition.

SPELLING.—A written exercise in spelling, of not less than thirty words, will be required, and failure to pass the minimum standard in spelling will be sufficient cause of itself for rejection of the candidate.

GEOGRAPHY.—The examination will embrace questions on the grand divisions of land and water; the direction and position of mountain chains, and locality of principal peaks; location and course of rivers and their tributaries; position of seas, gulfs, bays, and lakes; position and boundaries of political divisions of land, and location of their capital cities; position and direction of peninsulas and situation of capes; straits, sounds, channels, and canals; position and political connection of important islands; locality of cities of historical, political, or commercial importance; character and general directions of coast lines.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a term of Five Years.

Director of the Mint.
Comptroller of the Currency.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a Term of Four Years.

Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California.

Collectors, surveyors, and naval officers of customs.

BY THE PRESIDENT ALONE.

The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

BY THE SEC'Y OF THE TREASURY.

The chief clerk, disbursing clerks, chiefs of divisions, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, assistant superintendent Life-Saving Service, assistant chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the supervising architect, assistant supervising architect and chief clerk, clerks of the several classes, fourth, third, second, first, $1000, and $900.

Every application for a clerkship in the Treasury Department should be made, in the handwriting of the applicant, to the Secretary of the Treasury. It must be dated, and must state: (1) Applicant's name in full; (2) place and date of birth; (3) legal residence (including the town or municipality as well as the State or Territory), and how long it has been

such; (4) post-office address; (5) education; (6) occupation, past and present; (7) whether ever employed in the civil service of the United States, and, if so, when, how long, in what branch and capacity, and reasons for leaving the service; and (8) whether ever in the regular or volunteer army or navy, and, if so, when, and in what organization and capacity.

Candidates for appointment will be subjected to a written examination upon the following subjects;

(1) Penmanship; (2) writing and briefing letters; (3) elements of English grammar, chiefly orthography and syntax; (4) arithmetic: fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, and discount; (5) elements of accounts and book-keeping; (6) history and geography; general questions, principally such as relate to the United States; and (7) prominent features of the Government of the United States.

Proficiency in penmanship, orthography, and punctuation will be determined principally by a review of the examination papers, and as far as possible the examination in all the branches will be confined to practical exercises.

In examinations for appointments to positions requiring special or technical knowledge, such additions may be made by the board of examiners to the list of subjects as the nature of the case may require.

Local inspectors of steamboat hulls.

Assistant inspectors of steamboat hulls.

Local inspectors of steamboat boilers.

Assistant inspectors of steamboat boilers.

Clerks to local boards of inspectors of hulls and boilers.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Gaugers, storekeepers and gaugers, storekeepers and inspectors of tobacco.

The management of these appointments is left to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the practice is that nominations of the persons to be appointed are submitted by collectors of internal revenue to the Commissioner, who prepares the appointments for the signature of the Secretary and countersigns them himself.

Deputy collectors and clerks of internal revenue are appointed by the collectors, and they may revoke such appointments, giving due notice to the Commissioner.

Special agents of internal revenue are appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—(CONTINUED).

Special agents of customs.

Special inspectors on Isthmus of Panama.

Special agents at Seal Islands.

All the various subordinate officers in the custom-houses not included in the foregoing, such as deputy collectors, inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, examiners, clerks, samplers, watchmen, messengers, openers and packers, and others; deputy naval officers and deputy surveyors, etc. The principal officers of the customs, however, namely, collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and appraisers, are authorized by law to nominate the persons to be employed by them (the number and compensation of whom are either fixed by law or by the Secretary) to the Secretary of the Treasury, who may, in his discretion, approve or disapprove the nominations when made, and in case of disapproval, direct the nominating officer to name other suitable persons. The same may be said of the subordinate officers and clerks in the sub-treasuries.

Cadets in the Revenue Marine Service.

First and second assistant engineers in the Revenue Marine Service.

UNITED STATES MINTS.

Subordinate officers, clerks, and employés of the various grades in the mints are appointed by the superintendents, or other principal officers in charge, with the approval of the Director of the Mint at Washington.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Superintendents and keepers of this service are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; the former on the recommendation of the general superintendent, and the latter on the nomination of the superintendent, approved by the general superintendent. Surfmen by the keepers of stations.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Keepers of light-houses, beacons, and stations, employés on board of tenders, and those in the offices of inspectors and engineers, by the Secretary, on the nomi-

nation of the superintendent of lights (collectors of customs), the inspectors and engineers, approved and recommended by the Light-House Board at Washington.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS

are appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; term unlimited.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Surgeons and assistant surgeons are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after passing a successful examination, similar to that required in the army. The clerks in the Surgeon-General's office and the employés in the hospitals are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the former upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, and the latter upon the nomination of the surgeon in charge, approved by the Surgeon-General.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Original appointments of medical officers in the United States Marine Hospital Service will be made to the grade of assistant surgeon only.

Medical officers in the Marine Hospital Service will in no case be appointed to any particular station, but to the general service, being subject to change of station as the exigencies of the service may require, and shall serve in any part of the United States wherever assigned to duty by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No person will be appointed an assistant surgeon whose age is less than twenty-one or more than thirty years, and, as a preliminary to a recommendation for appointment, the applicant must have graduated in medicine at some respectable medical college, and must pass a satisfactory physical and professional examination before a board of surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, which will be convened from time to time, for that purpose, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The passing of an examination must not be considered as giving assurance of appointment, as the Department will select those of the highest attainments in case there should be more candidates than vacancies.

No qualified candidate will be eligible for appointment more than one year. If not appointed within that time, he may, if he desire, be re-examined, when, if successful, he will take position with the class last examined.

An applicant failing at one examination may be allowed a second examination, after one year, but not a third.

Assistant surgeons, after three years' service, at least one year of which shall have been at a United States Marine Hospital, shall be entitled to an examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon. The application for this examination must be accompanied with testimonials of correct deportment and habits of industry from the surgeons with whom they have served, and the applicant must be familiar with the regulations.

A vacancy in the grade of surgeon will be filled by promotion from among the passed assistant surgeons.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

There are no civilian officers of this Department appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, besides the Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR AN UNLIMITED TERM, OR DURING HIS PLEASURE.

Agent for collection of Confederate records.
Anatomist, Surgeon-General's office.
Chief clerk of Department.
Chief clerks of bureaus and divisions.
Clerks of the several grades in all the bureaus.
Copyists.
Disbursing clerk.
Draughtsmen.
Engineers.
Firemen.
Laborers.
Messengers.
Superintendents of buildings.
Watchmen.
Superintendents of National cemeteries.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

The superintendent, the commandant of cadets, and the professors are appointed by the President. The assistant professors and the adjutant are army officers detailed by the Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers in the army are made as follows:

One-fourth of the number from non-commissioned officers in the army. The remaining vacancies not filled by the graduates from the Military Academy are appointed from civil life. These appointments are all made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they hold for life or during good behavior.

Candidates for appointment must pass a satisfactory examination before a board of army officers.

PROMOTIONS.

General, from officers in the military service; lieutenant-general, from grade of major-general; major-general, from grade of brigadier-general; brigadier-general, from grade of colonel.

All vacancies in regiments and corps to the rank of colonel are filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency.

Promotions to the rank of captain are made regimentally, to major and lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, according to the arm of service; and in the staff, engineer, and ordnance, according to corps.

Promotions *vice* officers retired to be by seniority.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a Term of Four Years.

Chiefs of seven bureaus of the Department, viz.:

Yards and Docks.
Equipment and Recruiting.
Navigation.
Ordnance.
Construction and Repair.
Steam Engineering.
Provisions and Clothing.
Medicines and Surgery.

The five first named must be selected from the list of officers of the navy, not below the grade of commander; and the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair must be also a skilful naval constructor; the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering must be appointed from the chief engineers of the navy; the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing from the list of paymasters of the navy of not less than ten years' standing; and the chief of the Bureau of Medicines and Surgery from the list of surgeons of the navy. These chiefs of bureaus have the rank and pay of commodore while serving as such.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

For an Unlimited Term, or during his Pleasure.

Assistant astronomers, Naval Observatory.
Chief clerk of the Department.
Chief clerks of bureaus.
Clerks of the several grades.
Computers in Hydrographic Office.
Disbursing clerk.
Draughtsmen.
Engravers.
Instrument-makers, Nautical Almanac Office.
Laborers.
Messengers and assistant messengers.
Porters.
Printers, Hydrographic Office.
Stenographer.
Watchmen.
Writers, Hydrographic Office.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

Professors of drawing, languages, physics, chemistry, etc., the secretary, boxing-masters, clerks, and other officers, servants, and employés, by the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of the superintendent thereof.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

All line officers on the active list, and all officers in the several staff corps of the navy, are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they hold during good behavior, or until retired.

The following are the grades included in the foregoing:

LINE OFFICERS.

Admiral.
Vice-Admiral.
Rear-Admirals.
Commodores.
Captains.
Commanders.
Lieutenant-commanders.
Lieutenants.
Masters.
Ensigns.
Midshipmen.

STAFF OFFICERS.

MEDICAL CORPS.—Medical directors, medical inspectors, surgeons, assistant surgeons.

PAY CORPS.—Pay directors, pay inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, assistant paymasters.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Chief engineers of the three grades, viz.: captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders or lieutenants; first assistant engineers, with rank of lieutenants or masters; second assistant engineers, with rank of masters or ensigns.

Chaplains.

Naval constructors and assistant naval constructors.

Civil engineers and naval storekeepers.

Professors of mathematics.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

During war they shall be selected from those officers on the active list, not below the grade of commander, who shall have eminently distinguished themselves by courage, skill, and genius in their profession, but no officer shall be so promoted unless, upon the recommendation of the President, by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service.

During peace, vacancies in the grade of rear-admiral shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of commodores, subject to examination according to law.

No line officer below the grade of commodore, and no officer not of the line, shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the navy until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea have been established to the satisfaction of the board of examiners appointed by the President. [There is a standing board for the examination of officers for retirement and promotion, which consists at present of one vice-admiral, two rear-admirals, one passed assistant engineer, one medical director, and two medical inspectors.] And no officer shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the navy until he has been examined by a board of naval surgeons, and pronounced physically qualified to perform all the duties at sea, except in a case where the officer would otherwise be regularly entitled to the promotion, and when the medical board reports that the physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, and that such wounds do not incapacitate him for other duties in the grade to which he shall be promoted.

The grades established for the staff corps shall be filled by appointment from the highest members in each corps, according to seniority; and new commissions shall be issued to the officers so appointed, in which the grades shall be inserted, and no existing commission shall be vacated in the staff corps except by the issue of the new commissions so required; and no officer shall be reduced in rank or lose seniority in his own corps by any change which may be required by such provisions.

Any officer of the navy may, by the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism, and any officer who is nominated to a higher grade on such account shall be promoted notwithstanding the number of said grade may be full; also one grade, if, upon the recommendation of the President by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

A vote of thanks by Congress to any officer of the navy affects the said officer only, and whenever as an incident thereof an officer who would otherwise be retired is retained on the active list, such retention shall not interfere with the regular promotion of others who would otherwise have been entitled by law to promotion.

No promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the final retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of an officer who has received a vote of thanks, unless the number of officers left in the grade where the vacancy occurs shall be less than the number authorized by law.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons are required to pass an examination before a board of naval surgeons, and must be of an age not under twenty-one or over twenty-six years.

No person shall be appointed surgeon until he has served as an assistant surgeon at least two years on board a public vessel of the United States at sea, nor until he has been examined and approved for such appointment by a board of naval surgeons.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PAYMASTERS AND ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster who is less than twenty-one or more than twenty-six years of age, nor until his physical, mental, and moral qualifications have been examined and approved by a board of paymasters.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS AND ENGINEER OFFICERS.

No person under nineteen or over twenty-six years of age shall be appointed a second assistant engineer in the navy; nor shall any person be appointed or promoted in the Engineer Corps until after he has been found qualified by a board of competent engineers and medical officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and has complied with existing regulations.

Cadet engineers, who are graduated with credit in the scientific and mechanical class of the Naval Academy, may, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as second assistant engineers; they may also be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CHAPLAINS.

A chaplain shall not be less than twenty-one nor more than thirty-five years of age at the time of his appointment.

FAILURE IN EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Any officer on the active list of the navy, below the grade of commodore, who, upon examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion one year, with corresponding loss of date when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination, he shall be dropped from the service.

BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and CARPENTERS are appointed by the President alone, in such numbers as may be necessary for the vessels in actual service, and they are classed as warrant officers. And the President may, if he deem it conducive to the interest of the service, give assimilated rank to them, after five years' service, as *ensigns*, and after ten years' service, as *masters*.

CADET ENGINEERS, not exceeding fifty at any time, may be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and no persons other than a midshipman shall be eligible for such appointment, unless they shall produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and shall have passed an examination as to their mental and physical qualifications.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS, in such number as the exigencies of the service may require, may be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, for temporary service, who shall receive the compensation allowed assistant surgeons.

STOREKEEPERS on foreign stations may be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, when suitable officers of the navy cannot be ordered on such service, or when, in the Secretary's opinion, the public service will be thereby promoted.

MATES may be rated, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, from seamen and ordinary seamen who have enlisted in the naval service for not less than two years, but such rating shall not discharge him from his enlistment.

Seamen, distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers, upon the recommendation of their commanding officers, approved by the flag-officer and the Secretary of the Navy, and upon such recommendation they shall receive a gratuity of $100 and a medal of honor.

MARINE CORPS.

The officers of the Marine Corps are appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, subject to examination, and their qualifications to be approved under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy; and candidates must be not under twenty or over twenty-five years of age.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for an Unlimited Term.

Secretary of the Interior.
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
Architect of the Capitol extension.
Assistant Commissioner of Patents.
Assistant Inspector of Gas Meters in the District of Columbia.
Auditor of Railroad Accounts.
Commissioner of Education.
Commissioner of General Land Office.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Commissioner of Patents.

Commissioner of Pensions.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.
Director of Geological Survey.
Examiners-in-chief of Patent Office.
Inspector of Gas Meters in the District of Columbia.
Principal clerk of Private Land Claims.
Principal clerk of Public Lands.
Principal clerk of Surveys.
Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.
Recorder of General Land Office.
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia.
Superintendent of the Census.
Supervisors of the Census.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a Term of Four Years.

Governors of Territories.
Indian agents.
Indian inspectors.
Pension agents.
Receivers of public moneys.
Registers of land offices.
Secretaries of Territories.
Surveyors-general.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a Term of One Year.

Members of the Hot Spring Commission (Arkansas).

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Commissioners to codify the land laws, for an unlimited term.
Members of Board of Indian Commissioners, for an unlimited term.
Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for a term of one year.
Visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane, for a term of six years.

BY THE SECRETARY,

For an Unlimited Term.

Book-keepers.
Chief clerk of the Department.
Chief clerks of bureaus.
Chiefs of divisions.
Clerks of the four classes.
Copyists.
Draughtsmen.
Engineers.
Entomological Commission, members of.
Examiners in Patent Office.
Finance clerk.
Fire Commissioner for the District of Columbia.
Firemen.
Geologists.
Laborers.
Law clerks.
Librarians.
Machinists.
Medical referee.
Messengers.
Packers.
Special agents.
Statistician.
Stenographers.
Superintendent of Cherokee schools in North Carolina.
Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.
Superintendent of the Hot Springs in Arkansas.
Superintendent of Public Documents.
Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.
Surgeon-in-chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, in District of Columbia.
Telegraph operator.
Topographers.
Translators.
Watchmen.

INDIAN INTERPRETERS.

These are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, on the nomination of the Indian agents.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed in the same manner. His term differs from the other heads of Departments, which is for and during the term of the President by whom he is appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless sooner removed.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for an Unlimited Term, and removable in the Same Manner.

First, Second, and Third Assistant Postmasters-General.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a Term of Four Years, unless sooner removed.

The postmaster at New York City.

Postmasters of the first, second, and third classes.

The commissions of all postmasters appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are made out and recorded in the Post-Office Department, must be under the seal of the Department, and countersigned by the Postmaster-General.

BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

For an Unlimited Term.

Appointment clerk.
Assistant Attorney-General for Post-Office Department.
Carpenters.
Chief clerk to the Postmaster-General.
Chief clerks to Assistant Postmasters-General.
Chief clerk to Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
Chief clerk to Superintendent of Money-Order System.
Chief of Division of Dead Letters.
Chief of Division of Inspection.
Chief of Division of Mail Depredations.
Chief of Division of Postage-Stamps.
Chief of Special Agents.
Clerks — fourth, third, second, first classes: $1000 and $900 classes.
Disbursing clerk and superintendent of the building.
Engineers.
Firemen.
Fireman and blacksmith, fireman and steam-fitter.
Laborers—male and female.
Law clerk.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Letter-carriers are appointed by the Postmaster-General, on the nomination and recommendation of the local postmaster.

Nominees must be over twenty-one and under forty-five years of age, they must be intelligent, temperate, and physically fitted for the service, and must be able to read and write and understand the fundamental rules of arithmetic.

Applications must state the name in full, age, previous occupation, etc.

It is provided by law that new appointments of letter-carriers in cities having two or more classes, shall be made to the class having the minimum compensation, and promotion from lower grades shall be made to the higher grades to fill vacancies, after one or more years' service, on the certificate of the postmaster of efficiency and faithfulness during the preceding year.

LOCAL MAIL AGENTS.

By the Postmaster-General, on the nomination of the local postmaster.

Messengers.
Postmasters of the fourth class.
Railway postal clerks.
Route agents.
Special agents.
Stenographer to the Postmaster-General.
Superintendent of the Blank Agency.
Assistant superintendents of the Blank Agency.
Superintendent of Free Delivery.
Superintendent of Money-Order System.
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
Topographer.
Watchmen.
Clerks and other employés in post-offices are appointed by the postmasters.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MAILS.

Clerks in post-offices of the first and second classes to superintend the distribution of the mail, are appointed by the Postmaster-General on the nomination of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for an Unlimited Term.

The Attorney-General of the United States.
Assistant Attorneys-General, of which there are three.
Solicitor-General.
Examiner of Claims in the Department of State.
Solicitor of Internal Revenue.
Solicitor of the Treasury.
Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury.

BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

For an Unlimited Term.

Assistant to Assistant Attorneys-General in preparation of cases for the Court of Claims.
Chief clerk of Department of Justice.
Chief clerk office Solicitor of the Treasury.
Clerks — fourth, third, second, first classes.
Clerks — fourth, third, second, first classes, office Solicitor of the Treasury.

Copyists.
Law clerk, law clerk and examiner of titles.
Laborers.
Messengers and assistant messengers.
Stenographer.
Telegraph operator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for an unlimited term.

The chief clerk, clerks of the several classes, entomologist, chemist, assistant chemist, superintendents, statistician, disbursing clerk, librarian, botanist, microscopist, engineer, copyists, laborers, watchmen, and other employés, are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture; and when authorized and provided for by Congress he employs other persons for such time as their services may be needed, including chemists, botanists, entomologists, and other persons skilled in natural sciences pertaining to agriculture.

JUDICIARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to hold their Offices during Good Behavior.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Circuit Judges of the United States.
District Judges of the United States.
Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Claims.
Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for a Term of Four Years.

Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Courts of the Territories.
District Attorneys of the United States.
Marshals of the United States Courts.
Attorneys of the United States in the Territories.
Marshals of the United States in the Territories.
Clerks of the District Courts are appointed by the judges thereof, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

In the Western District of North Carolina, the circuit and district judges appoint three clerks, one of whom is clerk both of the Circuit and District courts of said Western District of North Carolina.

In the Western District of Virginia, the circuit and district judges appoint four clerks, each of whom is clerk both of the Circuit and District Courts for said district.

In the Western District of Wisconsin, the circuit and district judges appoint two clerks, each of whom is clerk both of the Circuit and District Courts of said district.

Deputies of clerks of the District Courts are appointed by the courts, on the application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of the judges authorized to make the appointments.

Clerks of the Circuit Courts are appointed by the courts, the circuit and district judges concurring; and in case of a disagreement between the judges, the appointment shall be made by the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to such Circuit Court, except in cases otherwise specially provided by law.

Deputies of clerks to the Circuit Courts are appointed by the court, on application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of the judges authorized to make the appointments.

The Supreme Court of the United States appoints a clerk, a marshal, a reporter, and deputies of the clerk.

The Court of Claims appoints a clerk, an assistant clerk, a bailiff, a messenger, and the clerks may be removed for misconduct or incapacity, but the court shall report such removals to Congress, with the reasons therefor. The bailiff holds office four years, unless removed for cause. The court also appoints Commissioners.

Each Circuit Court may appoint in different parts of the district for which it is held so many discreet persons as it may deem necessary, who shall be called "Commissioners of the Circuit Courts," and shall exercise the powers which are or may be expressly conferred by law upon Commissioners of the Circuit Courts.

District Courts of the Territories may appoint Commissioners.

Deputy marshals are appointed by the marshals, and are removable from office by the judge of the District Court, or by the Circuit Court for the district, at the pleasure of either.

BONDS OF DISBURSING AGENTS.

The following information respecting the requirement of bonds from disbursing officers of the Government, and the amounts thereof, is believed to embrace all officers of whom bonds are required: and the amount is given specifically, or in classes, except in certain cases where the number of officers is so large, and the different amounts so varied, that it would be impracticable to do so, such as postmasters, consuls, etc. In these cases, however, sufficient is stated to show the general practice.

APPLICABLE TO THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Each disbursing clerk shall give a bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, in such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall from time to time renew, strengthen, and increase his official bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

[See under the head of each Department for the amount required in each case.]

Whenever it becomes necessary for the head of any Department or officer to employ special agents other than officers of the army or navy, who may be charged with the disbursement of public moneys, such agents are required, before entering on duty, to give bond in such form and with such security as the head of the Department or office employing them may approve.

SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate gives bond in the sum of $20,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives in the sum of $20,000.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Public Printer must give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in the penal sum of $100,000, with two sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Disbursing clerk of	$20,000

Every consul-general, consul, and commercial agent, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, must give bond to the United States, with such sureties, who must be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than $1000, and in no case less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and not more than $10,000, and in such form as the President prescribes, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which may come into his hands, etc. Every vice-consul must also give bond, in a penal sum not less than $2000 nor more than $10,000, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and for accounting for all money and property which may come into his possession.

The bonds to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amount of bond required of consuls is double the amount of their salary respectively. Of vice-consuls and commercial agents, $2000 each.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Comptroller of the Currency must give bond to the United States in the penalty of $100,000, with not less than

two responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Comptroller of the Currency likewise gives bond in the penalty of $50,000.

DISBURSING CLERKS.

	Bond.
1 disbursing clerk, in the sum of	$20,000
1 " " "	10,000
1 " of Register's office	10,000
1 " of Sixth Auditor's office	10,000

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Bond.
Albany, New York	$10,000
Atlanta, Georgia	10,000
Austin, Texas	5,000
Boston, Massachusetts	10,000
Chicago, Illinois	20,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	10,000
Covington, Kentucky	10,000
Evansville, Indiana	10,000
Fall River, Massachusetts	10,000
Grand Rapids, Michigan	5,000
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	15,000
Hartford, Connecticut	10,000
Kansas City, Missouri	5,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	10,000
Memphis, Tennessee	5,000
Nashville, Tennessee	5,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	10,000
St. Louis, Missouri	20,000
San Francisco, California	5,000
Topeka, Kansas	5,000
Trenton, New Jersey	10,000
Utica, New York	10,000
Washington, District of Columbia	5,000

SUPERINTENDENTS OF REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

	Bond.
Louisville, Kentucky	$5,000
New York, New York	5,000
Providence, Rhode Island	20,000
Wilmington, North Carolina	5,000

SUPERINTENDENTS OF GRANITE CUTTING.

	Bond.
Clark's Island, Maine	$5,000
Dix Island, Maine	10,000
Fox Island, Maine	10,000
Hurricane Island, Maine	10,000

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

It is provided by law that every collector, naval officer, and surveyor of customs shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give a bond to the United States, with one or more sufficient sureties, for the true and faithful discharge of the duties thereof according to law, which bonds must be approved by the Commissioner of Customs and filed in his office.

The amounts of penalties on these bonds are prescribed by statute, subject to be regulated (increased or decreased) by the President, and are as follows:

COLLECTORS.

District and Port.	Bond.
Alaska (Sitka)	$10,000
Albemarle (Edenton), North Carolina	10,000
Alexandria, Virginia	20,000
Annapolis, Maryland	5,000
Apalachicola, Florida	5,000
Aroostook (Houlton), Maine	10,000
Baltimore, Maryland	75,000
Bangor, Maine	20,000
Barnstable, Massachusetts	10,000
Bath, Maine	10,000
Beaufort, North Carolina	5,000
Beaufort, South Carolina	10,000
Belfast, Maine	5,000
Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts	100,000
Brazos (Brownsville), Texas	30,000
Bridgeton, New Jersey	5,000
Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island	10,000
Brunswick, Georgia	5,000
Buffalo Creek (Buffalo), New York	25,000
Burlington (Trenton), New Jersey	5,000
Cape Vincent, New York	25,000
Castine, Maine	10,000
Champlain (Platteburgh), New York	25,000
Charleston, South Carolina	50,000
Cherrystone (Eastville), Virginia	5,000
Chicago, Illinois	200,000
Corpus Christi, Texas	30,000
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio	20,000
Delaware (Wilmington), Delaware	10,000
Detroit, Michigan	30,000
Duluth, Minnesota	25,000
Dunkirk, New York	20,000
Eastern (Crisfield), Maryland	10,000
Edgartown, Massachusetts	5,000
Erie, Pennsylvania	5,000
Fairfield (Bridgeport), Connecticut	5,000
Fall River, Massachusetts	10,000
Fernandina, Florida	5,000
Frenchman's Bay (Ellsworth), Maine	10,000
Galveston, Texas	30,000
Genesee (Rochester), New York	15,000
Georgetown, District of Columbia	10,000
Georgetown, South Carolina	5,000
Gloucester, Massachusetts	10,000
Great Egg Harbor (Somers' Point), New Jersey	5,000
Huron (Port Huron), Michigan	30,000
Kennebunk, Maine	10,000
Key West, Florida	25,000
Little Egg Harbor (Tuckerton), New Jersey	5,000
Machias, Maine	5,000
Marblehead, Massachusetts	10,000
Miami (Toledo), Ohio	10,000
Michigan (Grand Haven), Michigan	10,000
Middletown, Connecticut	10,000
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	50,000

District and Port.	Bond.
Minnesota (Pembina, Dakota Territory), Minnesota	$5,000
Mobile, Alabama	40,000
Montana and Idaho (Fort Benton), Montana	10,000
Nantucket, Massachusetts	5,000
Natchez, Mississippi	10,000
Newark, New Jersey	10,000
New Bedford, Massachusetts	20,000
Newburyport, Massachusetts	10,000
New Haven, Connecticut	40,000
New London, Connecticut	10,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	100,000
Newport, Rhode Island	20,000
New York City, New York	200,000
Niagara (Suspension Bridge), New York	25,000
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia	40,000
Oregon (Astoria), Oregon	50,000
Oswegatchie (Ogdensburgh), New York	25,000
Oswego, New York	25,000
Pamlico (New Berne), North Carolina	10,000
Paso del Norte (El Paso), Texas	25,000
Passamaquoddy (Eastport), Maine	10,000
Pearl River (Shieldsborough), Mississippi	5,000
Pensacola, Florida	20,000
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	5,000
Petersburg, Virginia	5,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	100,000
Plymouth, Massachusetts	5,000
Portland and Falmouth, Maine	50,000
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	20,000
Providence, Rhode Island	25,000
Puget's Sound, Washington Territory	25,000
Richmond, Virginia	30,000
Saco, Maine	5,000
Sag Harbor, New York	5,000
Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts	40,000
Saluria (Indianola), Texas	10,000
San Diego, California	50,000
Sandusky, Ohio	20,000
San Francisco, California	100,000
Savannah, Georgia	60,000
St. Augustine, Florida	5,000
St. Johns (Jacksonville), Florida	12,000
St. Marks (Cedar Keys), Florida	5,000
St. Mary's, Georgia	5,000
Southern Oregon (Empire City), Oregon	25,000
Stonington, Connecticut	7,000
Superior (Marquette), Michigan	25,000
Tappahannock, Virginia	5,000
Teche (Morgan City), Louisiana	5,000
Vermont (Burlington), Vermont	50,000
Vicksburg, Mississippi	5,000
Waldoborough, Maine	10,000
Willamette (Portland), Oregon	50,000
Wilmington, North Carolina	20,000
Wiscasset, Maine	10,000
York, Maine	5,000
Yorktown, Virginia	5,000

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Port.	Bond.
Baltimore, Maryland	$10,000
Boston, Massachusetts	5,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	20,000
New York City, New York	10,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	10,000
San Francisco, California	20,000

SURVEYORS.

Port.	Bond.
Albany, New York	$10,000
Baltimore, Maryland	5,000
Boston, Massachusetts	5,000
Burlington, Iowa	10,000
Cairo, Illinois	5,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	150,000
Dubuque, Iowa	25,000
Evansville, Indiana	10,000
Galena, Illinois	10,000
Greenport, New York	1,000
La Crosse, Wisconsin	25,000
Louisville, Kentucky	25,000
Memphis, Tennessee	30,000
Michigan City, Indiana	1,000
Nashville, Tennessee	10,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	5,000
New York City, New York	5,000
Omaha, Nebraska	25,000
Patchogue, New York	5,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5,000
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	10,000
Port Jefferson, New York	5,000
Portsmouth, Ohio	10,000
Portland and Falmouth, Maine	1,000
San Francisco, California	20,000
St. Louis, Missouri	150,000
Wheeling, West Virginia	10,000

TREASURER AND ASSISTANT TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasurer shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the First Comptroller, in the sum of $150,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed, which bond shall be lodged in the office of the First Comptroller.

All Assistant Treasurers shall respectively give bonds to the United States for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

	Bond.
Treasurer of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia	$150,000

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

	Bond.
Baltimore, Maryland	$150,000
Boston, Massachusetts	250,000
Chicago, Illinois	250,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	250,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	300,000
New York City, New York	400,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210,000
San Francisco, California	500,000
St. Louis, Missouri	200,000

MINT OFFICERS.

The Superintendent, the Assayer, the Melter and Refiner, and the Coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than $10,000 nor more than $50,000, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, increase the bonds of the Superintendents.

	Bond.
Boise City, Idaho, assayer and melter.	$10,000
Carson City, Nev., superintendent.....	50,000
" " assayer.....	10,000
" " coiner.....	10,000
" " melter and refiner..	10,000
Charlotte, N. C. (Assay Office), assayer and melter.....	5,000
Denver, Col., assayer in charge.....	10,000
" " melter.....	5,000
Helena, Montana, assayer.....	50,000
" " melter.....	10,000
New Orleans, La., superintendent.....	25,000
" " coiner.....	10,000
" " melter and refiner...	10,000
" " assayer	10,000
New York City, N. Y. (Assay Office), superintendent.....	50,000
New York City, N. Y., assayer.....	10,000
" " melter and refiner.....	10,000
Philadelphia, Pa., superintendent.....	100,000
" " melter and refiner...	10,000
" " engraver.....	10,000
" " chief coiner.....	10,000
" " assayer.....	10,000
San Francisco, Cal., superintendent.....	100,000
" " assayer.....	10,000
" " coiner.....	10,000
" " melter and refiner.	10,000

SUPERVISING AND LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

Every Supervising Local Inspector of Steamboats shall execute a proper bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and upon such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the payment in the manner provided by law of all moneys that may be received by him.

The amount of the bonds of these officers is uniformly $10,000 each.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Every Collector, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond for such amount as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with not less than five sureties, to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, conditioned that said Collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession; and he shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase his official bond, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, with such further conditions as the said Commissioner shall prescribe; and he shall execute a new bond whenever required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, with such conditions as may be required by law or prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with not less than five sureties; which new bond shall be in lieu of any former bond or bonds of such Collector in respect to all liabilities accruing after the date of its approval by the Solicitor of the Treasury. Said bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

In explanation of the irregular numbers by which many of the collection districts are known, it may be stated that in executing the act of August 15, 1876, and subsequent acts, which reduced the number of districts to 126, two or more districts being consolidated together, the name of the district retained was left as before, while the others, or intervening numbers, were abolished.

	Bond.
Alabama, 1st District.....	$50,000
" 2d "	60,000
Arizona.....	25,000
Arkansas, 3d District.....	100,000
California, 1st "	100,000
" 4th "	100,000
Colorado.....	50,000
Connecticut, 1st District.....	100,000
" 2d "	100,000
Dakota.....	50,000
Delaware.....	100,000
Florida.....	50,000
Georgia, 2d District.....	100,000
" 3d "	50,000
Idaho.....	25,000
Illinois, 1st District.....	100,000
" 2d "	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 7th "	100,000
" 8th "	100,000
" 13th "	100,000

	Bond.
Indiana, 1st District	$100,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
" 7th "	100,000
" 10th "	100,000
" 11th "	100,000
Iowa, 2d District	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
Kansas	50,000
Kentucky, 2d District	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
" 7th "	100,000
" 8th "	100,000
" 9th "	50,000
Louisiana	100,000
Maine	100,000
Maryland, 3d District	100,000
" 4th "	50,000
Massachusetts, 3d District	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 10th "	100,000
Michigan, 1st District	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
Minnesota, 1st "	50,000
" 2d "	50,000
Mississippi	100,000
Missouri, 1st District	100,000
" 2d "	50,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
Montana	50,000
Nebraska	100,000
Nevada	50,000
New Hampshire, 1st District	100,000
New Jersey, 1st District	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
New Mexico	25,000
New York, 1st District	100,000
" 2d "	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 11th "	100,000
" 12th "	100,000
" 14th "	100,000
" 15th "	100,000
" 21st "	100,000
" 24th "	100,000
" 26th "	100,000
" 28th "	100,000
" 30th "	100,000
North Carolina, 2d District	75,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
Ohio, 1st District	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
" 7th "	100,000
" 10th "	100,000
" 11th "	100,000
" 15th "	100,000
" 18th "	100,000
Oregon	50,000

	Bond.
Pennsylvania, 1st District	$100,000
" 8th "	100,000
" 9th "	100,000
" 12th "	100,000
" 14th "	100,000
" 16th "	100,000
" 19th "	100,000
" 20th "	100,000
" 22d "	100,000
" 23d "	100,000
Rhode Island, 1st District	50,000
South Carolina	50,000
Tennessee, 2d District	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 8th "	75,000
Texas, 1st District	75,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 4th "	50,000
Utah	50,000
Vermont, 2d District	100,000
Virginia, 2d "	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 4th "	100,000
" 5th "	100,000
" 6th "	100,000
Washington Territory	25,000
West Virginia, 1st District	100,000
" 2d "	50,000
Wisconsin, 1st District	100,000
" 2d "	100,000
" 3d "	100,000
" 6th "	50,000
Wyoming Territory	50,000

Every Inspector of Tobacco is required to give bond, with security to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, or collector of the district, in a sum not less than $5000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The amount of their bonds is uniformly $5000.

Every Storekeeper is required to give bond, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such form and in such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe.

The amount prescribed and given is $10,000.

Storekeepers and Gaugers (combined office) also give bond each in the sums from $5000 to $10,000.

Every Gauger must give bond with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him by law or regulations; and the penal sum of said bonds shall not be less than $5000, and said bond shall be renewed or strengthened as the Commissioner may require.

The amounts required and given are $5000 to $10,000, according to the amount of gauging done.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Disbursing Clerk, in the sum of	$20,000

All officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments, the Chief Medical Purveyor, and Assistant Medical Purveyors, and all Storekeepers shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for all public moneys and property which they may receive. The President may, at any time, increase the sums so prescribed.

All disbursing officers of the Pay Department shall renew their bonds, or furnish additional security, at least once in four years, and as much oftener as the President may direct.

The amount of bond given by the several classes of officers is as follows:

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Commissaries of subsistence, with rank of major	$16,000
Commissaries of subsistence, with rank of captain	12,000

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Chief medical purveyor, with rank of colonel	$30,000
Assistant medical purveyors, with rank of lieutenant-colonel	20,000

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Assistant paymasters-general, with rank of colonel	$30,000
Deputy paymasters-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel	25,000
Paymasters, with rank of major	20,000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Ordnance storekeepers, with rank of major	$50,000
Ordnance storekeepers, with rank of captain	$15,000 to 20,000

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Assistant quartermasters-general, with rank of colonel	$50,000
Deputy quartermasters-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel	40,000
Quartermasters, with rank of major	40,000
Assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain	20,000
Military storekeepers, with rank of captain	10,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Every Paymaster, Passed Assistant Paymaster, and Assistant Paymaster shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, for the faithful performance thereof. Paymasters in the sum of $25,000; Passed Assistant Paymasters in the sum of $15,000; and Assistant Paymasters in the sum of $10,000.

	Bond.
Disbursing clerk of the Department	$10,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Commissioner of Patents must give bond to the Treasurer of the United States in the penal sum of $10,000, and the Chief Clerk in the sum of $5000, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and that they shall render to the proper officers of the Treasury a true account of all moneys received.

	Bond.
Disbursing clerk of the Department	$40,000
Financial clerk Patent Office	10,000

PENSION AGENTS.

All Pension Agents shall give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve. The amount given in each case is as follows:

	Bond.
Boston, Massachusetts	$150,000
Chicago, Illinois	250,000
Columbus, Ohio	250,000
Concord, New Hampshire	250,000
Des Moines, Iowa	200,000
Detroit, Michigan	200,000
Indianapolis, Indiana	250,000
Knoxville, Tennessee	200,000
Louisville, Kentucky	125,000
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	200,000
New York City, New York	250,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	250,000
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	100,000
St. Louis, Missouri	200,000
San Francisco, California	50,000
Syracuse, New York	150,000
Washington, District of Columbia	250,000

LAND SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Every Surveyor-General shall, before entering on the duties of his office, execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Interior a bond, with good and sufficient security, for the penal sum of $30,000, conditioned for the faithful disbursement

according to law, of all public money placed in his hands, and for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. New bonds, with additional security, may be required whenever the President deems it expedient.

The amount given by each Surveyor-General is uniformly $30,000, except the Surveyor-General of California, who gives $50,000.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

Every Deputy Surveyor must give bond, with sufficient security, for the faithful performance of all contracts confided to him, and the penalty of the bond must be double the estimated amount of money accruing under such contract, at the rate per mile stipulated to be paid therein.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The law is: Every Register and Receiver shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond in the penal sum of $10,000, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the President may (§ 3639) regulate and increase the amount thereof.

The amount required and given by Registers is $10,000, each; by Receivers, $15,000 to $55,000, each.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Each Indian Agent, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond in such penalties and with such security as the President or the Secretary of the Interior may require.

The amounts required and given by them vary from $10,000 to $50,000.

REGISTER OF WILLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Register of Wills, before he acts as such, gives a bond to the United States, with two or more sureties, to be approved of by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District, in the sum of $5000, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees and orders of the Justice of the Supreme Court holding the special term for Orphans' Court business for the District, and all wills proved before him or the Court, and all other matters directed to be recorded in the Court or in the office of the Register of Wills.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Bond.
Disbursing clerk	$40,000

Every Postmaster, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with good and approved security, and in such penalty as the Postmaster-General shall deem sufficient, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties and trusts inposed on him either by law or the rules and regulations of the Department; and where an office shall be designated as a money-order office, the bond of the Postmaster shall contain an additional condition for the faithful performance of all duties and obligations in connection with the money-order business. On death, resignation, or removal of a postmaster, his bond shall be delivered to the Sixth Auditor. The bond of any married woman who may be appointed Postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were *sole*.

Following is stated the amounts of bonds given by the Postmasters at the eleven principal offices in the United States:

	Bonds.
New York City, New York	$500,000
San Francisco, California	350,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	300,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	300,000
Chicago, Illinois	300,000
Boston, Massachusetts	200,000
Baltimore, Maryland	200,000
St. Louis, Missouri	150,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	150,000
Brooklyn, New York	125,000
Washington, District of Columbia	100,000

The different amounts of bonds given by Postmasters are so numerous that each cannot be given. The smallest bond is $1000, and the amounts increase from that sum up, according to the importance of the office, to many thousands of dollars.

Every Letter-Carrier shall give bond, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster-General, for the safe custody and delivery of all mail-matter, and the faithful account and payment of all money received by him.

The amount required and given by Letter-Carriers is $1000.

Every Special Agent, whenever required to collect or disburse any public money, shall, before entering on such duty, give bond in such sum and form,

and with such security, as the Postmaster-General may approve.

Under this authority all Special Agents are required to give bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $5000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Commissioner and the Chief Clerk, before entering on their duties, shall severally give bond to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of $10,000, and the latter in the sum of $5000, conditioned to render a true and faithful account to the Treasurer, quarter-yearly, of all moneys which shall be by them received by virtue of their office, with sureties to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. Such bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Bond.
Disbursing clerk	$10,000

THE JUDICIARY.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and every Clerk of a Circuit or District Court, shall give bond, in a sum to be fixed and with sureties to be approved by the court which appoints him, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments, and determinations of the court of which he is clerk, and a new bond may be required whenever the court deems it proper.

	Bond.
The clerk of Supreme Court in the sum of	$2,000

The Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims gives bonds to the United States in such amount, in such form, and with such security as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

	Bond.
The chief clerk of the Court of Claims in the sum of	$5,000

Every Marshal, before he enters on the duties of his office, gives bond before the district judge of the district, jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders of such district, to be approved by said judge, in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of said duties by himself and deputies.

CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

ALABAMA.

			Bond.
Northern	District,	1 circuit clerk	$20,000
"	"	1 district "	10,000
Middle	"	1 circuit "	10,000
"	"	1 district "	10,000
Southern	"	1 circuit "	20,000
"	"	1 district "	20,000

ARKANSAS.

			Bond.
Eastern	District,	1 circuit clerk	$20,000
"	"	1 district "	20,000
Western	"	1 " "	20,000
"	"	1 " "	10,000

CALIFORNIA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
1 district "	20,000

CONNECTICUT.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

DELAWARE.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Bond.
1 clerk of the Supreme Court	$20,000

FLORIDA.

			Bond.
Northern	District,	2 circuit clerks, each	$10,000
"	"	3 district " "	10,000
Southern	"	1 circuit clerk	10,000
"	"	1 district "	10,000

GEORGIA.

			Bond.
Northern	District,	1 circuit clerk	$15,000
"	"	1 district "	15,000
Southern	"	1 circuit "	20,000
"	"	1 district "	20,000

ILLINOIS.

			Bond.
Northern	District,	1 circuit clerk	$20,000
"	"	1 district "	20,000
Southern	"	1 circuit "	20,000
"	"	1 district "	20,000

INDIANA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
1 district "	20,000

IOWA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$15,000
1 district "	15,000

KANSAS.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$15,000
1 district "	15,000

KENTUCKY.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
2 " clerks, each	10,000
1 district clerk	20,000
2 " clerks, each	10,000

LOUISIANA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
1 district "	20,000

MAINE.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

MARYLAND.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
1 district "	20,000

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
1 district "	20,000

MICHIGAN.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
Western " 1 circuit "	5,000
" " 1 district "	5,000

MINNESOTA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

MISSISSIPPI.

	Bond.
Northern District, 1 district clerk	$20,000
Southern " 1 circuit "	20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000

MISSOURI.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
Western " 1 circuit "	15,000
" " 1 district "	15,000

NEBRASKA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$15,000
1 district "	15,000

NEVADA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

NEW JERSEY.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$15,000
1 district "	15,000

NEW YORK.

	Bond.
Northern District, 1 circuit clerk	$10,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
Southern " 1 circuit "	20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
Eastern " 1 circuit "	20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000

NORTH CAROLINA.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$15,000
" " 3 district clerks, each.	10,000
Western " 3 circuit " "	10,000
" " 3 district " "	10,000

OHIO.

	Bond.
Northern District, 1 circuit clerk	$20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
Southern " 1 circuit "	20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000

OREGON.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$20,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
Western " 1 circuit "	20,000
" " 1 " "	10,000
" " 1 district "	20,000

RHODE ISLAND.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$20,000
1 district "	20,000

TENNESSEE.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$15,000
" " 1 district "	15,000
Middle " 1 circuit "	15,000
" " 1 district "	15,000
Western " 1 circuit "	15,000
" " 1 district "	15,000

TEXAS.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 2 circuit clerks, each	$15,000
" " 1 " clerk	15,000
" " 1 district "	15,000
Western " 1 circuit "	15,000
" " 2 district clerks, each.	15,000

VERMONT.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

VIRGINIA.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$15,000
" " 1 district "	20,000
" " 1 " "	10,000
Western " 4 circuit clerks, each	10,000
" " 4 district " "	10,000

WEST VIRGINIA.

	Bond.
1 circuit clerk	$10,000
1 district "	10,000

WISCONSIN.

	Bond.
Eastern District, 1 circuit clerk	$15,000
" " 2 district clerks, each.	15,000
Western " 1 circuit and district clerk	15,000
Western District, 1 circuit and district clerk	10,000

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

	Bond.
1 clerk Supreme Court	$10,000
3 clerks, for 3 districts, each	5,000

COLORADO.

	Bond.
1 clerk Supreme Court	$15,000
3 clerks, for 3 districts, each	10,000

DAKOTA.

	Bond.
1 clerk for Supreme Court	$10,000
3 clerks, for 3 districts, each	5,000

IDAHO.

	Bond.
1 clerk to Supreme Court	$10,000
3 clerks, for 3 districts, each	5,000

MONTANA.

	Bond.
1 clerk to Supreme Court	$10,000
3 clerks, for 3 districts, each	5,000

NEW MEXICO.

	Bond.
1 clerk to Supreme Court	$10,000
3 clerks, for 3 districts, each	5,000

UTAH.

	Bond.
1 clerk to Supreme Court	$10,000
2 clerks, for 1st and 2d Districts, each	5,000
1 clerk, for 3d District	10,000

WASHINGTON.

	Bond.
1 clerk to Supreme Court	$5,000
3 clerks, for 1st District, each	5,000
3 " " 2d " "	5,000
3 " " 3d " "	5,000

WYOMING.

	Bond.
1 clerk to Supreme Court	$10,000
1 " for 1st District	5,000
1 " " 2d "	5,000
1 " " 3d "	5,000

INDEX.

A.

Abatement and refund of duties, 66.
Accounts Bureau, State Department, 57.
Accounts, public, 68.
Adjutant-General's department, 177.
Adjutant-General's office, force in, 166.
Adjutants-general of States, 163.
Agricultural Department accounts, 110.
Agricultural Department, appointments in, 296.
Agricultural Department, Appropriation Bill, 44.
Agricultural Department, force in, 269.
Agricultural Lands, 218.
Alabama customs district of Mobile, 151.
Alabama internal revenue districts, 127.
Alaska customs district, 157.
Alaska, fur-bearing animals in, 68.
Allotments of Supreme Court justices, 270.
Amendments of Constitution, 19.
American seamen, consuls guardians of, 62.
Annual report of Treasurer of U. S., 120.
Annual reports of assistant treasurers, 120.
Annual reports of heads of departments, 54.
Appeal to First Comptroller on post-office accounts, 103.
Appeals by importers, 66.
Appointment Division, Treasury Department, 70.
Appointments, mode of, 284.
Apportionment of Representatives and Delegates, 23.
Appraisers' department, New York, 139.
Appraisers' duties, 139.
Appropriation bills, analysis of, 26.
Appropriations for service of Post-Office Department, 120.
Appropriations, War Department, 162.
Architect of Capitol, force of, 245.
Arizona internal revenue district, 127.
Arkansas internal revenue district, 127.
Army Appropriation Bill, 35.
Army Medical Museum, 172.
Army officers, appointment of, 291.
Army officers, promotion of, 291.
Army of U. S., what it consists of, 176.
Army, frequency of payment, 171.
Army pay department, number and rank of officers, 178.
Army, pay of enlisted men, 186.
Army, pay of officers, active, 184.
Army, pay of officers, retired, 184.
Army paymasters' accounts, 104.
Army pension agents' accounts, 105.
Army posts, garrisons, and stations, 187.
Army, retirement of officers, 178.
Army, term of enlistment in, 177.
Artificial limbs, 231.
Assay offices, 92.
Assay officers, appointment of, 286.
Assistant Attorney-General, Post-Office Department, 261.
Assistant, first or sole of a department, 55.
Assistant local inspectors of boilers and hulls, 96.
Assistant or deputy of a bureau, 53.
Assistant Postmasters-General, 259.
Assistant Register of the Treasury, 123.
Assistant Secretary of Treasury, 69.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (second), 70.
Assistant Treasurer, discharging duties of Treasurer, 120.
Assistant Treasurer, examination of books of, 67.
Assistant treasurer, Baltimore, Md., 121.
" " Boston, Mass., 121.
" " Chicago, Ill., 122.
" " Cincinnati, O., 122.
" " New Orleans, La., 122.
" " New York City, N. Y., 122.
" " Philadelphia, Pa., 122.
" " St. Louis, Mo., 122.
" " San Francisco, Cal., 122.
Assistant Treasurers of the U. S., bonds of, 299.
Assistant Treasurers' accounts, 110.
Attorney-General and officers of Department of Justice, 265.
Attorneys for claimants for pensions, 236.
Attorneys or counsel not to be employed, 54.
Auditor, First, 110.
" " force in office, 111.
Auditor, Second, 111.
" " force in office, 113.
Auditor, Third, 113.
" " force in office, 114.
Auditor, Fourth, 114.
" " force in office, 116.
Auditor, Fifth, 116.
" " force in office, 117.
Auditor, Sixth, 117.
" " force in office, 118.
Auditor of Railroad Accounts, 244.
Awards in cases of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, 66.

B.

Back pay and bounty (navy), 115.
Back pay of officers and men accounts, 105.
Balances certified by Comptroller or Commissioner of Customs, 54.
Baltimore, Maryland, assistant treasurer, 121.
Biennial Register, 54.

Bills, orders, and resolutions of Congress preserved in the State Department, 56.
Boise City, Idaho, assay office, 92.
Bonded debt of the United States, 77.
Bonds, acknowledgments of, 81.
" assignment of and collection of interest, 80.
Bonds, assignment by representatives and successors, 80.
Bonds, assignment of by attorney, 81.
" called, 82.
" ceased to bear interest, 78.
" coupon, 78.
" duplicate for those destroyed or defaced, 67.
Bonds, execution of powers, 81.
" exemption from taxation, 82.
" fees for witnessing, 81.
" foreign successorship assignment, 81.
" forfeiture of, 108.
" interest to joint holders, 82.
" outstanding and bearing interest, 77.
" payment of, 67.
" payment of interest and closing of transfer books, 79.
Bonds, registered, 78, 123.
" " when transferred, 79.
" registered, destroyed, defaced, etc., 82.
" signed by Register of the Treasury, 123.
" substitution of powers, 81.
" translation of, 81.
" transmission of for exchange, 78.
Bonds of civil and diplomatic officers, 103.
" disbursing agents, 297.
" " officers filed in office of Second Comptroller, 104.
Bonds of disbursing officers, penalty fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, 67.
Boston, assistant treasurer, 121.
Botanic Garden, 49.
Bounties and premiums, 111.
" to sailors, 115.
Bounty (seamen and marines) accounts, 105.
Bounty (soldier) accounts, 111.
Buildings, War Department, 175.
Bunting of American manufacture, 163.
Bureau, Consular, 57.
Bureau, Diplomatic, 57.
Bureau of Accounts, 57.
" Construction and Repairs, 196.
" Education, 244.
" Engraving and Printing, 88.
" Equipment and Recruiting, 194.
" Indexes and Archives, 57.
" Law, State Department, 57.
" Medicine and Surgery, 196.
" Military Justice, 167, 178.
" Navigation, 194.
" Ordnance, 196.
" Provisions and Clothing, 196.
" Statistics, 98.
" Steam Engineering, 196.
" the Mint, 89.
" Yards and Docks, 194.

C.

Cabin John Bridge, 175.
Cadet-engineers, appointment of, 202.
Cadet-midshipmen, appointment of, 198.
Cadets at Military Academy, 178.
Cadets, Military Academy, pay of, 185.
Cadets, Revenue Marine, rules for appointment, 286.
California customs districts, 156.
California internal revenue districts, 128.
Capitol police, 49.
Captured and Abandoned Property and Lands Division, Treasury Department, 87.
Carson, Nevada, mint, force in, 91.
Catalogue of Congressional Library, 48.
Caveats for patents, 242.
Census accounts, 104.
Census enumerators' duties, 244.
Census Office, 243.
Census Office accounts, 116.
Census supervisors' duties, 243.
Certificates, drafts, or checks, unpaid for three years, 120.
Certificates of balances, 123.
Certificates of discharge (duplicate) to soldiers, 162.
Certificates of registry of vessels, 68.
Chargés d'affaires, 58.
Charitable institutions, District of Columbia, accounts of, 110.
Charlotte, North Carolina, assay office, 92.
Checks (duplicate), how paid, 121.
Chicago, Illinois, assistant treasurer, 122.
Chief clerk, Agricultural Department, bond of, 304.
Chief clerk, Court of Claims, bond of, 304.
Chief clerk, Patent Office, bond of, 302.
Chief clerk, State Department, 57.
Chief clerk, Treasury Department, 70.
Chief clerks of departments and bureaus, duties of, 53.
Chief engineer of army, 174.
Chief medical purveyor of army, 172.
Chief of ordnance, 173.
Cincinnati, Ohio, assistant treasurer, 122.
Circuit Courts of the United States, 270.
" " jurisdiction of, 270.
Circuit judges, salary of, 270.
Circulation of national banks, tax on, 119.
Civil accounts, 103.
Claims allowed by Court of Claims, 105.
Claims exceeding $3000 in departments, 55.
Claims for horses lost, 105.
Claims for transportation of troops and supplies, 113.
Claims found due by accounting officers' Appropriation Bill, 45.
Claims of citizens for property, 113.
Claims of officers and enlisted men, 113.
Claims of States and Territories, 113.
Clerk-hire for consulates, 60.
Clerk of the House of Representatives, bond of, 299.
Clerk of Supreme Court of United States, bond of, 304.
Clerks, etc., in the departments, names of to be reported to Congress, 54.
Clerks in post-offices, 252.
Clerks of local boards of inspectors of steamboats, 97.
Clerks or employés not to act as counsel, etc., 54.
Clerks of United States Courts, appointment of, 296.
Clerks of United States Courts accounts, 110.
Clerks of United States Courts, bonds of, 304.
Clerks to paymasters of the army, 171.

Clerkships, rules for appointment, 288.
Coal lands, 225.
Coast and Geodetic Survey accounts, 110.
Coast and Geodetic Survey service, 157.
Coast and Geodetic Survey service, force in, 158.
Coin certificates, 67.
Coinage, assay of metals, etc., 68.
Coins, distribution, circulation, and redemption of, 68.
Collectors of customs, bonds of, 298.
Collectors of customs, duties of, 137.
Collectors of customs, examination of books of, 67.
Collectors of internal revenue, 126.
Collectors of internal revenue as disbursing agents, 67.
Collectors of internal revenue, bonds of, 300.
Collectors of internal revenue, compensation of, 127.
Collectors of internal revenue, duties of, 126.
Colorado internal revenue districts, 128.
Commerce and Navigation, 67.
Commercial agencies and agents, 60.
Commercial Division, State Department, 57.
Commissary-General, duties of, 170.
Commissary-General's office, force in, 171.
Commissary sergeants, 170.
Commissioner of Agriculture, 269.
Commissioner of Agriculture, bond of, 304.
Commissioner of Customs, accounts revised by, 109.
Commissioner of Customs' office, force in, 109.
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 283.
Commissioner of General Land Office, 214.
Commissioner of General Land Office, force in, 215.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 237.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 123.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue's office, force in, 125.
Commissioner of Patents, 240.
" " " bond of, 302.
" " Pensions, 228.
" " " Office, force in, 229.
" " Public Buildings and Grounds, 174.
Commissioners of Claims Appropriation Bill, 45.
Commissioners of United States, accounts of, 110.
Common carriers, 66.
Comptroller of the Currency, 105.
Comptroller of the Currency, bond of, 299.
Comptroller of the Currency's office, force in, 109.
Comptroller, First, 103.
" " force in office, 104.
Comptroller, Second, 104.
Comptroller, Second, office force, 105.
Conditions common to all Executive Departments, 53.
Connecticut customs districts, 144.
Connecticut internal revenue districts, 128.
Constitution of the United States, 12.
Construction and Repair Bureau, 196.
Construction of public buildings accounts, 111.
Consul at Liverpool, 59.
Consular agents, 60.
Consular and Diplomatic service Appropriation Bill, 43.
Consular clerks, 63.
Consular jurisdiction, 63.
Consulates and commercial agencies, 60.
Consuls, 59.
Consuls and consular officers, bonds of, 299.
Consuls-general, 59.
Consuls, neglect of duty of, 61.
Consuls, powers and duties of, 60.
Consuls, privileges of, 62.
Contingent expense accounts, 104, 110.
Contingent expenses of Executive Departments, 55.
Contingent expenses of War Department, 111.
Contingent military expense accounts, 105.
Contracts and purchases of supplies or services, 55.
Contracts filed in office of Second Comptroller, 104.
Contracts for carrying the mails, 254.
Contracts for subsistence, 170.
Contracts signed by Assistant Postmasters-General, 259.
Contracts, War Department, 163.
Copies of records, State Department, fees for, 57.
Copyrights, 48.
Costumes of diplomatic officers, 59.
Court of Claims, 273.
" " claims allowed by, 105.
" " jurisdiction, 273.
Customs accounts, 110.
Customs collection districts and ports, force in, 141.
Customs Division, Treasury Department, 73.
Customs dues, re-examination and reliquidation of, 66.
Customs goods, compensation for seizing, 66.
Customs officers, fixing compensation of, 66.
Customs service, 137.
Customs service, appointments in, 289.

D.

Dakota internal revenue districts, 128.
Deaf and Dumb Institution, District of Columbia, 247.
Declaration of Independence, 9.
Debt of the United States, 74.
Debt of the United States, bonded, table of, 75.
Debt of the United States, interest of anticipated, 67.
Debt of the United States, offices for payment of, 80.
Debt of the United States, refunding transactions of, 76.
Debtors imprisoned, 66.
Debts due Post-Office Department, compromised, 117.
Debts due the United States, Navy Department, 114.
Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 45.
Delaware customs district, 147.
Delaware internal revenue district, 128.
Delegates in Congress, 23.
Denver, Colorado, mint, force in, 92.
Department of Agriculture, 269.
Department of Justice, 265.

Department of Justice, force in, 266.
Deposit of gold and bullion, 67.
Deposit of public money, 67.
Depositaries' reports, 120.
Depositaries of U. S. accounts, 110.
Depository of U. S. at Tucson, Arizona, 122.
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, 106.
Depositories of public money, 67.
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, bond of, 298.
Deputy consuls, 60.
Deputy paymasters-general, 171.
Deputy surveyors of land, bonds of, 303.
Deputy to act as chief of bureau, 53.
Deserters (seamen), 63.
Designs, patents for, 242.
Destitute seamen, relief of, 62.
Diplomatic and consular accounts, 104.
Diplomatic officers, costumes of, 59.
Diplomatic officers performing duties of another officer, 58.
Disbursements under pay-warrants of Postmaster-General, 120.
Disbursing agents, collectors of internal revenue as, 67.
Disbursing agents for public buildings, 67.
Disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, bond of, 304.
Disbursing clerk, Interior Department, bond of, 302.
Disbursing clerk, Navy Department, bond of, 302.
Disbursing clerk, Post-Office Department, bond of, 303.
Disbursing clerk, State Department, bond of, 299.
Disbursing clerks, Treasury Department, accounts paid by, 85.
Disbursing clerks, Treasury Department, bonds of, 298.
Disbursing clerk, War Department, bond of, 302.
Disbursing clerks of departments, 53.
Disbursing officers' bonds, penalty fixed by Secretary of the Treasury, 67.
Disbursing officers of Engineer Department accounts, 105.
Disbursing officers of navy in foreign countries, 115.
Disbursing officers of quartermaster's department accounts, 105.
Disbursing officers of subsistence department accounts, 105.
Distribution, circulation, and redemption of coins, 68.
District attorneys, 273.
District attorneys' accounts, 110.
District Courts, 271.
" " jurisdiction of, 272.
District of Columbia, 246.
District of Columbia accounts, 104, 110.
District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, 44.
District of Columbia customs district, 149.
District of Columbia Supreme Court, 273.
District judges, salary of, 272.
Documents, public, number of printed, 50.
Dues to the United States, recovery of, 103.
Duplicate checks, how paid, 121.
Duties and tonnage, 66.
Duties, unascertained, paid to collector, 120.

E.

Election of Delegates in Congress, 23.
Election of President and Vice-President of the United States, 51.
Election of Representatives in Congress, 23.
Election of Senators, 23.
Electors of President, number of, 51.
Employés, Treasury Department, number of, 65.
Enactment of laws, 25.
Engagement of seamen, 62.
Engineer Corps of the navy, 203.
" (army), number and rank of officers, 177.
Engineer of army, chief of, 174.
Engineers' (army) accounts, 113.
Enlisted men, general service, pay and allowances, 166.
Enlisted men of army may purchase articles, etc., 170.
Enlisted men, U. S. Army, pay of, 186.
Enrolments (ships'), 123.
Enrolments of vessels (foreign), 68.
Entomological Commission, 246.
Entry of merchandise, 140.
Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, 58.
Examiners of national banks, 108.
Examiners of patents, 241.
Executive Mansion, salaries of clerks, and employés, 52.
Executive power in the Territories, 275.
Expenditures limited to appropriations, 55.
Express transportation accounts, 104.

F.

Fees for copies of records, State Department, 57.
Fees in Patent Office, 243.
Financial agent for issue and redemption of U. S. notes, 119.
First Assistant Postmaster-General's office, 259.
Fiscal agent for payment of interest on public debt, 119.
Flags, standards, and colors captured, 162.
Florida customs districts, 151.
Florida internal revenue district, 128.
Forage for horses, 185.
Force Library, 47.
Fort and Fortification Appropriation Bill, 45.
Fuel, light, and water accounts, 111.
Fur-bearing animals in Alaska, 68.

G.

Gaugers of internal revenue, bonds of, 301.
Gaugers of internal revenue, compensation of, 127.
General Land Office, 214,
" " " force in, 215.
General provisions relating to army, 178.
General provisions relating to appointment of clerks in the departments, 285.
General service, pay, and allowances of enlisted men, 166.
Geological Survey, 245.
Georgia customs districts, 130.
Georgia internal revenue districts, 128.
Gold coin and bullion, deposit of, 67.

Government in the District of Columbia, 276.
Government in the Territories, 275.
Government Printing-Office, 49.
" " " appointments in, 285.
Government Printing-Office, number and pay of employés, 50.

H.

Helena, Montana, assay office, 92.
Homesteads on public lands, 218.
Hospital and Asylum for Freedmen, 249.
Hospital, Columbia, and Lying-in Asylum, 249.
Hospital for the Insane, 246.
Hospitals (military), direction of, 172.
Hospitals (military), supply of, 172.
Hospital stewards, 172.
House of Representatives, 23.
House of Representatives, appointments in, 284.
House of Representatives, number and pay of employés, 24.
Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, 195.

I.

Idaho internal revenue districts, 128.
Illinois customs districts, 154.
Illinois internal revenue districts, 129.
Importation of neat cattle, 68.
Independent Treasury service, 121.
Indian affairs accounts, 111.
Indian agents' accounts, 105.
Indian agents and agencies, 238.
Indian agents' bonds, 303.
Indian agents' duties, 239.
Indian contractors' accounts, 105.
Indian inspectors' accounts, 105.
Indian Office, 237.
Indian Office, force in, 238.
Indian service, 238.
Indian service Appropriation Bill, 39.
Indian superintendents' accounts, 105.
Indian trust-fund bonds, custodian of, 119.
Indiana, customs port of Evansville, 154.
Indiana internal revenue districts, 128.
Inspector of gas-meters, District of Columbia, 246.
Inspector-General's office, War Department, 167.
Inspectors-General (army), Corps of, 177.
Inspectors (local) of steamboats, 96.
Inspectors of steamboats, bonds of, 300.
Inspectors of tobacco, bonds of, 301.
Instructions to receivers of Treasury notes, 67.
Interest schedules, 123.
Interior Department, 212.
Interior Department, appointments in, 293.
Interior Department, Secretary's office, force in, 214.
Internal revenue accounts, 104, 116.
Internal revenue agents and their duties, 124.
Internal revenue districts, 127.
Internal revenue districts, force in, 127.
Internal Revenue and Navigation Division, Treasury Department, 73.
Internal Revenue Office, 125.
Internal revenue service, 126.
Internal revenue service, appointments in, 289.
Interpreters, diplomatic service, 58, 60.
Interpreters, Indian service, 239.
Invalid and other pensions Appropriation Bill, 45.
Invalid pensions, 233.
Inventions and discoveries, report upon by consuls, 63.
Inventory of property in departments, 54.
Investigation of frauds, 54.
Iowa customs ports, 154.
Iowa internal revenue districts, 129.

J.

Judges of the United States, resignations of, 272.
Judiciary, 270.
Judiciary accounts, 104, 110.
Judiciary, appointments in, 296.
Justice Department, 265.
Justice Department, appointments in, 295.

K.

Kansas internal revenue district, 130.
Keeping public moneys, 121.
Kentucky, customs port of Louisville, 153.
Kentucky internal revenue districts, 130.

L.

Land deputy surveyors, bonds of, 303.
Land surveyors-general, bonds of, 302.
Land registers, examination of books of, 67.
Lands and other public property, unproductive, rent or sale of, 69.
Lands, public, 217.
" " agricultural, 218.
" " coal, 225.
" " fees for entering, 218.
" " mineral, 221.
" " mill-sites on, 224.
" " price of, 220.
" " registers and receivers, 216.
" " States and Territories, in which located, 217.
Lands, public, surrender of entry, 220.
Lands, public, title to, 218.
Law Library, 47.
Lead and other mines accounts, 111.
Legislative Department, 23.
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, 26.
Legislative power in the Territories, 275
Letter-carriers, 252.
" " bonds of, 303.
Librarian of Congress and assistants, 49.
Librarian State Department, 57.
Library of Congress, 46.
" " appropriations for, 49.
License for yachts, 68.
Licenses, ships', 123.
Life-saving service, 68, 97.
Life-saving service accounts, 110.
Life-saving service, appointments in, 289.
Life-saving service, force in, 98.
Life-saving service, medals of honor, 68.
Light-House Board, 101.
Light-House Establishment, 99.

Light-house districts, 100.
Light-house service accounts, 111.
Light-house service, appointments in, 289.
Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department, 73.
Loans and public debt accounts, 104.
Local inspectors of boilers and hulls of steamboats, 96.
Local mail agents, 257.
Louisiana customs districts, 152.
Louisiana internal revenue district, 130.

M.

Mail agencies, 257.
Mail route messengers, 257.
Mail service, foreign, 255.
Mails, contracts for carrying, 254.
Maine customs districts, 141.
" internal revenue district, 131.
Manufactures, statistics of, 67.
Marine Corps, 209.
" " appointments in, 293.
" " pay of enlisted men, 211.
" " pay of officers, 210.
Marine hospital service, 102.
Marine hospital service, appointments in, 290.
Marine hospital tax, 67, 102.
Marshals' accounts, 110.
Marshals, diplomatic service, 60.
Marshals of the United States, 274.
" " " bonds of, 304.
Maryland customs districts, 148.
" internal revenue districts, 131.
Massachusetts customs districts, 142.
" internal revenue districts, 131.
Medals of honor, life-saving service, 68.
Medical Corps of the navy, 203.
Medical Corps (army), number and rank of officers of, 177.
Medical Department (army), 171.
Medical officers (army), bonds of, 302.
Members of House of Representatives, by whom paid, 119.
Merchandise and goods examined in appraiser's department, New York, 139.
Michigan customs districts, 154.
" internal revenue districts, 131.
Military Academy accounts, 113.
" " appointments in, 290.
" " Appropriation Bill, 42.
" " officers of, 178.
" " pay of officers of, 185.
Military and hospital stores accounts, 111.
Mill-sites on public lands, 224.
Mineral lands, 221.
Ministers resident, 58.
Minnesota customs districts, 155.
" internal revenue districts, 131.
Mint accounts, 104.
Mint and assay office accounts, 110.
Mint officers, appointment of, 286.
" " bonds of, 300.
Mints of the United States, 89.
" " " " appointments in, 289.
Mississippi customs districts, 151.
" internal revenue district, 131.
" River Commission, 175.
Missouri, customs port of St. Louis, 153.
" internal revenue districts, 132.
Model rooms, Patent Office, 240.
Money-order accounts, how kept, 117.
" system, 258.
Montana and Idaho customs district, port of Fort Benton, 156.
Montana internal revenue district, 132.
Musicians, Marine Corps, pay of, 211.

N.

National bank examiners, appointment of, 290.
National bank, failure to pay its notes, 108.
National banking associations, how formed, 106.
National bank-notes, amount of, 107.
" " " apportionment of, 67.
" " " redemption of, 107.
" " " destruction of mutilated, 108.
National banks as depositories, 119.
National Board of Health, 159.
" " " accounts, 110.
" cemeteries, 163.
" Home for Volunteer Soldiers, accounts of, 104.
Nautical Almanac, 195.
Naval Academy, 197.
" " appointments in, 291.
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 196.
Naval hospitals, 199.
Naval Observatory, 194.
Naval officers, appointment of, 291.
Naval officers' disbursement accounts, 114.
Naval officers of customs, bonds of, 299.
" " " duties of, 138.
Naval rank (relative), 204.
Naval Service Appropriation Bill, 37.
Navy Department, 192.
Navy Department, appointments in, 291.
Navy Department accounts, 114.
Navy Department receipts and expenditures, 114.
Navy Department, Secretary's office, force in, 193.
Navy officers, detail of command, 204.
Navy officers of the line, 203.
" " pay of, 206.
Navy officers, retirement of, 203.
Navy pension accounts, 114.
" " agents, 115.
" " fund, 115, 193.
Navy-yards and shore stations, 211.
Neat cattle, importation of, 68.
Nebraska, customs port of Omaha, 156.
Nebraska internal revenue district, 132.
Neglect of duty by consuls, 61.
Nevada internal revenue district, 132.
New Hampshire, customs port of Portsmouth, 142.
New Hampshire internal revenue district, 132.
New Jersey customs districts, 147.
" " internal revenue districts, 132.
New Mexico " " " 132.
New Orleans, La., assistant treasurer, 122.
New Orleans, La., mint, force in, 91.
New York, appraiser's department, 139.
New York, assay office, force in, 92.
New York City, assistant treasurer, 122.
New York customs districts, 145.
" " internal revenue districts, 132.
Non-commissioned officers, Marine Corps, pay of, 211.

North Carolina customs districts, 150.
" " internal revenue districts, 134.
Notes of the United States, printing of, 67.

O.

Oaths in settling accounts, 162.
Office-hours of the departments, 53.
Officers and enlisted men may purchase articles, 170.
Officers of army, pay of, 184.
" navy, pay of, 206.
Officers or employés not to act as counsel, agent, etc., 54.
Officers of subsistence department, prohibitions against, 170.
Ohio customs districts, 153.
Ohio internal revenue districts, 134.
Ordnance and medical accounts, 105.
Ordnance, chief of (army), 173.
Ordnance Corps, number and rank of officers, 177.
Ordnance department at large, 174.
Ordnance stations, 173.
Ordnance storekeepers, bonds of, 302.
Oregon customs districts, 156.
Oregon internal revenue districts, 135.

P.

Paper and public printing accounts, 104.
Pardons and commissions, 57.
Passport clerk, State Department, 57.
Passports, 57.
Patent Office, 240.
" " contingent accounts, 116.
" " force in, 241.
" " rates of fees in, 243.
" " salary accounts, 110.
Patents for designs, 242.
Patents, information in relation to, 241.
Pay and clothing of the army accounts, 111.
Pay (back) of officers and soldiers, 104.
Pay corps of the navy, 203.
Pay of cadets, Military Academy, 185.
Pay of enlisted men, signal corps, 185.
Pay of enlisted men, U. S. Army, 186.
Pay of officers, U. S. Army, 184.
" " " " (retired), 184.
" " Marine Corps, 210.
" " Military Academy, 185.
" " U. S. Navy, 206.
Pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, Marine Corps, 211.
Pay of petty officers and seamen, U. S. Navy, 208.
Paymaster and quartermaster of Marine Corps, accounts of, 105.
Paymaster-General's office, force in, 171.
Paymaster of Marine Corps, 115.
Paymasters, additional, U. S. Army, 171.
" (army), bonds of, 302.
" (navy), accounts of, 105.
" navy purchasing, accounts of, 115.
" (navy), bonds of, 302.
" of navy-yards, 115.
" of ships, 115.
" of vessels lost, 114.
Payment of moneys, 119.
Payment of the army, frequency of, 171.
Pay tables, revenue marine, 84.
Pennsylvania customs districts, 147.
" internal revenue districts, 135.
Pension accounts, 113.
" agents, 229.
" " bonds of, 302.
Pensioners, number of, 232.
Pension fund (privateer), U. S. Navy, 193.
Pension Office, 228.
" " force in, 229.
Pensions, increase of, 233.
" information relating to, 229.
Pensions, invalid, 233.
" manner of applying for, 232.
" rates of, 230.
" renewal of, 234.
" who are entitled to, 231.
Performance of duties of another office, 54.
Personal effects lost by officers and seamen, compensation for, 114.
Petty officers (U. S. Navy), order of rank, 205.
" " " " pay of, 208.
Philadelphia, mint, force in, 89.
" assistant treasurer, 122.
Postage, rates of, 262.
" stamps and envelopes, 253.
" to foreign countries, 264.
Postal service accounts, how kept, 118.
Postmaster-General, duties of, 250.
Postmaster-General's office, 259.
Postmasters, appointments and removals reported to Sixth Auditor, 118.
Postmasters, bonds of, 303.
" deceased, bonds of delivered to Sixth Auditor, 118.
Postmasters, compensation of, 251.
" fourth class, 251.
Post-Office Department, 250.
" " accounts, 117.
" " appointments in, 294.
" " Appropriation Bill, 43.
" " clerical force in, 261.
" " delinquencies of officers of, 117.
Post Office, miscellaneous business, 258.
" money-orders, 264.
Post-offices and postmasters, 250.
" clerks in, 252.
" establishment or discontinuance of reported to Sixth Auditor, 118.
Post roads, 254.
Preservation of accounts by First Comptroller, 103.
President of the Senate when to act as President of the United States, 51.
President of the United States, 51.
President's Cabinet, salary of members, 52.
Presidential office becoming vacant, what, 51.
Printing and binding, amount of, 49.
Printing of U. S. notes, 67.
Privateer pension fund U. S. Navy, 193.
Privates, Marine Corps, pay of, 211.
Prize-money, how distributed, 115.
Proceeds of goods sold, restoration of, 66.
Proposals for labor and materials, War Department, 162.
Public accounts, 68.
Public buildings and grounds, Commissioner of, 174.
Public buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, accounts, 110.
Public buildings, construction of, 94.

Public buildings, plans and estimates for, 69.
" " Secretary of Treasury may defer operations upon, 69.
Public buildings, sites for, 69.
Public documents, extra copies furnished, 50.
Public lands, where located, 217.
Public money, deposit of, 67.
Public money, depositories of, 67.
" " in depositories, 120.
Public Moneys Division, Treasury Department, 73.
Public Printer, advances of money to, 50.
" " bond of, 297.
" " duties of, 50.
Public printing accounts, 104, 110.
" " and binding, cost of, 50.
Public property, 69.
Purchases and contracts for supplies or services, 55.

Q.

Quartermaster-General's office, 168.
" " " force in, 170.
Quartermaster of Marine Corps, 115.
Quartermaster's accounts, 113.
" department, 170.
" " bonds of officers, 302.
Quartermaster's department, number and rank of officers, 177.

R.

Railroad accounts, auditor of, 244.
Railway postal clerks, 257.
" service, 255.
Rations in army, purchase and issue of, 170.
" navy, 206.
Rebel Archive Branch, War Department, 165.
Rebellion records, 165.
Receipt of money into the Treasury, 119.
" " " and payment out of the Treasury, 72.
Receipts and expenditures, Navy Department, 114.
Receiver of Land Office, examination of books of, 67.
Receivers of defaulting banking associations, 108.
Receivers of Public Lands, accounts of, 104.
Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 246.
Redemption agent for national bank-notes, 119.
Re-examination and re-liquidation of customs dues, 66.
Refund of duties, 66.
Refund of internal revenue taxes, 125.
Register of the Treasury, 122.
" " " force in office, 123.
Register of Wills, District of Columbia, 246.
Register of Wills, District of Columbia, bond of, 303.
Registered letters, 253.
Registers and receivers (land), bonds of, 303.
Registers and receivers of public lands, 216.
" " " " compensation of, 216.
Registers and receivers of public lands, fees of, 217.
Registers (ships'), issued by Register of the Treasury, 123.
Registers of land office, examination of books of, 67.
Registers of vessels, 62.
Regulations of each department, 53.
Relative naval rank, 204.
Remission of fines, 66.
Remission of forfeitures, 66.
Repair of public buildings accounts, 104.
Repayment of money, 72.
Reports to Congress by Secretary of State, 57.
Representatives in Congress, compensation of, 23.
Rent or sale of unproductive lands or other property, 69.
Restoration of proceeds of goods sold (internal revenue), 66.
Retired officers (army), pay of, 184.
Retired officers (navy), pay of, 203.
Retirement of army officers, 178.
Retirement of naval officers, 203.
Revenue cutter service accounts, 110.
Revenue Marine, officers of, 83.
" " pay-tables, 84.
" " vessels, 84.
Revenue Marine Division, Treasury Department, 83.
Revenue marine service, 83.
Revenue marine service, appointment of officers and cadets in, 286.
Revenues of Post-Office Department, 119.
Revenues paid daily into the Treasury, 120.
Rhode Island customs districts, 144.
" " internal revenue district, 136.
River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, 45.
Rock Island Prison, government of, 163.
Route agents, 257.
Rules of precedence diplomatic agents, 58.

S.

St. Louis, Mo., assistant treasurer, 122.
Safe-keeping and disbursement of public moneys, 67.
Salaries and civil list accounts, 104.
Salaries of judges, etc., accounts, 110.
Salaries of light-house keepers' accounts, 111.
Salary accounts, seven Executive Departments, 110.
Sale or transfer of vessels at foreign ports, 62.
San Francisco, Cal., assistant treasurer, 122.
San Francisco, Cal., mint, force in, 90.
Seal island agents in Alaska, 85.
Seal of United States, 56.
Seamen, complaints of, 62.
Seamen, engagement of, 62.
Seamen, relief of destitute, 62.
Seamen, U. S. Navy, pay of, 208.
Seat of Government, 22.
Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office, 260.
Secret service agents, 87.
Secret service division Treasury Department, 86.
Secretaries of legation, 58.
Secretary of State, duties of, 56.
Secretary of the Interior, 212.
Secretary of the Navy, duties of, 193.
Secretary of the Senate, bond of, 299.
Secretary of the Treasury, duties of, 65.
Secretary's office, Navy Department, divisions of, 193.

Secretary of War, duties of, 162.
Secretary's office, War Department, organization of, 165.
Senate debates, reporting of, 24.
Senate of the U. S., appointments in, 284.
Senate officers, clerks, etc., compensation of, 23.
Senators' compensation, 23.
Services to seamen by consular officers free, 61.
Ships' enrolments, 123.
Ships' licenses, 123.
Ships' registers issued by Register of the Treasury, 123.
Signal Bureau accounts, 113.
Signal Corps, pay of enlisted men, 185.
Signal Office and service, 167.
" " " " force in, 168.
Signal service, 178.
Signal service, pay of civil employés, 168.
Signal service, pay of enlisted men, 168.
Sinking fund, District of Columbia, 121.
Sites for public buildings, 69.
Smithsonian bequest, deposits by regents, 69.
Smithsonian Institution, 278.
" " officers of, 281.
Smithson's will, 278.
Soldiers' and sailors' public land privileges, 220.
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, 125.
Solicitor of the Treasury, 267.
" " " force in office, 268.
South Carolina, customs districts, 150.
" " internal revenue district, 136.
Speaker, House Representatives, when to act as President, 51.
Special Agents' Division, Treasury Department, 85.
Special agents of customs accounts, 110.
" " Treasury Department (customs), duties of, 85.
Special agents of Internal Revenue, 124.
" " Post-Office Department, 256.
" " Post-Office Department, bonds of, 303.
Special agents to examine national banks, 108.
" " of Treasury Department, as disbursing agents, 67.
Special agents of Treasury Department, to examine depositories, 67.
State Department, 56.
" " accounts, 116.
" " appointments in, 285.
" " force in, 58.
Stationery Division, Treasury Department, 85.
Statistics Branch, State Department, 57.
Steamboat inspection accounts, 104, 110.
Steamboat inspection laws, 68.
Steamboat inspection service, 95.
" " " accounts, 110.
Steamboat inspectors, bonds of, 300.
Steamboats chartered or impressed, 105.
Storekeepers and gaugers of internal revenue, bonds of, 301.
Storekeepers of internal revenue, bonds of, 301.
Subpœna in certain cases, 54.
Subsistence department at large, 171.
Subsistence department, number and rank of officers, 177.
Subsistence Department officers, bonds of, 302.
" of army accounts, 113.
" officers' accounts, 111.
" supplies, purchase of, 162.
Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation Bill, 30.
Superintendence of cooking by enlisted men, 172.
Superintendent of foreign mails, 261.
" money-order system, 261.
" railway mail service, 261.
Superintendents of construction, bonds of, 298.
" " department buildings, 55.
" " granite-cutting, bonds of, 298.
Superintendents of repairs, bonds of, 298.
Supervising architect of Treasury, 92.
" " " office force, 94.
Supervising inspector-general of steamboats, 95.
Supervising inspectors of steamboats, 95.
Supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, 103.
Supplies furnished or taken by the army, accounts of, 105.
Supreme Court of U. S., 270.
" " " jurisdiction of, 270.
Surgeon-General U. S. A., 171.
Surgeon-General's office, force in, 172.
Surgeons, marine hospital service, 103.
Surveyors-general of land, 215.
Surveyors of customs, bonds of, 299.
" " " duties of, 138.
" " public land accounts, 104.
Surveys of rivers and harbors, 162.

T.

Tax, marine hospital, 67, 102.
" on circulation of national banks, 119.
Taxes on national banks, 107.
Tennessee customs ports, 153.
" internal revenue districts, 136.
Territorial accounts, 104.
Territorial officers, 276.
Territories, government in, 275.
Texas customs districts, 152.
" internal revenue districts, 136.
Third Assistant Postmaster-General's office, 260.
Title of public lands, manner of acquiring, 218.
Tobacco for enlisted men, 170.
Trade-marks, 243.
Translation Branch, State Department, 57.
Transportation of troops, etc., 162.
Travelling expenses of Representatives, 23.
" " Senators, 23.
Treasurer of the United States, 118.
" " " force in office, 121.
Treasurer of the United States accounts, 104, 110.
Treasurer of the United States, bond of, 299.
" " " weekly statement of, 67.
Treasury Department, 64.
" " appointments in, 285.
" " First Assistant Secretary of, 69.
Treasury Department, Secretary's office, force in, 69.
Treasury Department, Second Assistant Secretary of, 70.
Treasury notes, instructions to collectors and receivers, 67.

Treasury notes and securities signed by Register, 123.
Treasury of the U. S., what constitutes it, 121.
" " " receipt of money into and payment out of, 72.
Treasury of the U. S., Secretary's office, force in, 69.
Troops, transportation of, 162.
Trusses, applications for, 172.
Trustee of U. S. bonds to secure circulation of national banks, 119.
Tucson, Arizona, depository, 122.

U.

Utah internal revenue district, 136.

V.

Vacancies, how filled, 54.
Vermont customs district, 142.
" internal revenue district, 136.
Vessels, annual returns of, 123.
Vessels, certificates of registry, 68.
" foreign enrolments, 68.
" of United States Navy, 204.
Vessels, regulations for numbering, 68.
Vice-consuls, 60.
Vice-Presidential office becoming vacant, what, 51.
Virginia customs districts, 149.
" internal revenue districts, 136.

W.

War Department, 162.
" " appointments in, 290.
" " proposals for labor and material, 162.
War Department, Secretary's Office, force in, 165.
Warrants, Estimates, and Appropriations Division, Treasury Department, 72.
Washington Aqueduct, 175.
Washington Territory, customs district of Puget Sound, 157.
Washington Territory Internal Revenue district, 137.
Weekly statement of Treasurer, 67.
West Virginia internal revenue districts, 137.
" " customs port of Wheeling, 150.
Wisconsin customs districts, 155.
" internal revenue districts, 137.
Wrecked or abandoned property, 69.
Wrecks, 63.
Wyoming Territory internal revenue district, 137.

Y.

Yachts, license of, 68.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE END.

RETURN TO the circulation desk of any
University of California Library
or to the
NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
Bldg. 400, Richmond Field Station
University of California
Richmond, CA 94804-4698

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
2-month loans may be renewed by calling
(510) 642-6753
1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books to NRLF
Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

MAR 2 1 1995

20,000 (4/94)

YC 08698

JK421
.L3

21937
Lamphere